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JOURNAL
OF THE
**TWENTY-EIGHTH DELEGATED
GENERAL CONFERENCE**
OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

HELD IN
DES MOINES, IOWA
MAY 1—MAY 27, 1920

EDITED BY
Rev. EDMUND M. MILLS, D.D.
Secretary of the General Conference



THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN
NEW YORK CINCINNATI

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ORDER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

RESOLVED, *That the secretary of this Conference be authorized to edit the Journal of this Conference for publication, and that the published copy, properly certified by him, be the official Journal of this Conference.* (Journal, page 281.)

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GENERAL CONFERENCE OFFICERS

BISHOPS

EARL CRANSTON
JOHN W. HAMILTON
JOSEPH F. BERRY
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FRANK M. BRISTOL
HOMER C. STUNTZ
THEODORE S. HENDERSON
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FRANCIS J. McCONNELL
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RICHARD J. COOKE
WILBUR P. THIRKIELD
HERBERT WELCH

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ADNA W. LEONARD
WILLIAM F. OLDHAM
CHARLES B. MITCHELL
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JOHN W. ROBINSON
EBEN S. JOHNSON
LAURESS J. BIRNEY
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ERNEST L. WALDORF
CHARLES E. LOCKE
ERNEST G. RICHARDSON
CHARLES W. BURNS
ANTON BAST
EDGAR BLAKE
GEORGE H. BICKLEY
FREDERICK T. KEENEY
H. LESTER SMITH
CHARLES L. MEAD
ROBERT E. JONES
MATTHEW W. CLAIR

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JOSEPH C. HARTZELL

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MERRIMAN C. HARRIS

HONORARY SECRETARY

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY

SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

EDMUND M. MILLS

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

RAYMOND J. WADE
MELVILLE E. SNYDER
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O. GRANT MARKHAM
EDWARD M. FURMAN
GEORGE B. CLIFF
CLAUDE B. SYLVESTER
FRED H. WILLIS
WILLIAM P. GRAHAM
EDGAR R. HECKMAN

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DORSEY H. RUTTER
ALPHA G. KYNETT
MATTHEW W. DOGAN
C. P. DORSEY
FRANK B. SMITH
LYFORD S. BOYD

DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCES

Year	Place	Member- ship	Annual Confs.
1—1812	New York	90	8
2—1816	Baltimore	107	9
3—1820	Baltimore	93	9
4—1824	Baltimore	125	12
5—1828	Pittsburgh	176	7
6—1832	Philadelphia	197	19
7—1836	Cincinnati	150	22
8—1840	Baltimore	130	29
9—1844	New York	180	34
10—1848	Pittsburgh	134	23
11—1852	Boston	178	29
12—1856	Indianapolis	218	38
13—1860	Buffalo	221	47
14—1864	Philadelphia	216	55
15—1868	Chicago	232	72
16—1872	Brooklyn*	292	72
17—1876	Baltimore	365	18
18—1880	Cincinnati	399	95
19—1884	Philadelphia	417	96
20—1888	New York	463	111
21—1892	Omaha	504	113
22—1896	Cleveland	538	122
23—1900	Chicago†	714	122
24—1904	Los Angeles	704	130
25—1908	Baltimore	786	131
26—1912	Minneapolis	821	135
27—1916	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	835	133
28—1920	Des Moines, Ia.....	837	135

* Lay Delegates first admitted.

† Ministerial and Lay Delegates equal in number.

DELEGATES BY CONFERENCES

List of Delegates and Reserve Delegates, Ministerial and Lay, Elected to the Twenty-eighth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1920. Arranged Alphabetically by Conferences, and giving Post Office Addresses, Appointments, or Occupation; also Chairman, Number, and General Conference District of the Several Delegations.

N. B.—The Roman numerals after the name of the Conference indicate the General Conference District to which it belongs; the Arabic numerals, the number of delegates.

N. B.—Names of Laymen are invariably printed in **black face type**, and the names of Ministers in Roman. The number placed before the name of a Delegate indicates the order of his election. Chairmanship indicated in parenthesis.

N. B.—Familiar abbreviations are used, such as

agt—Agent.	h.w.—Housewife.	prof—Professor.
asst—Assistant.	man—Manager.	pub—Publisher.
atty—Attorney.	mfr—Manufacturer.	r. e.—Real Estate.
ban—Banker.	mer—Merchant.	ret—Retired.
bd—Board.	miss—Missionary.	sch—School.
cor—Corresponding.	of—Officer.	sec—Secretary.
col—College.	p—Pastor.	semi—Seminary.
d. s.—District Supt.	phy—Physician.	tea—Teacher.
ed—Editor.	pres—President.	trav—Traveling.
	prin—Principal.	

ALABAMA CONFERENCE. VI. 2.

Delegates:—

John L. Brasher (chairman), pres. Central Holiness Univ., University Park, Ia.

Luther F. Corley, prin. John H. Snead Sem., Boaz, Ala.

Reserves.—William Fielder, pres. John H. Snead Sem., Boaz, Ala.
A. D. Peck, auditor, Birmingham, Ala.

ARKANSAS. VIII. 2.

Delegates:—

Frederick Getty (chairman), d. s., Siloam Springs, Ark.

Thomas A. Winkleman, mer., Rogers, Ark.

Reserves.—Edward M. Dugger, d. s., Little Rock, Ark. **John W. Sayer**, asst. p. m., Stuttgart, Ark.

ATLANTA. VII. 4.

Delegates:—

(2) **Samuel C. Cunningham**, r. e., 111 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

(2) Lorenzo H. King, p., Atlanta, Ga.

(1) **Luther J. Price**, mer., S. Atlanta, Ga.

(1) John P. Wragg (chairman), agt. for the Am. Bible Soc., Atlanta, Ga.

Reserves.—(1) John D. Lovejoy, d. s., Griffin, Ga. (2) E. H. Oliver, p., Atlanta, Ga. (2) **Steven S. Simmons**, tea. and farmer, Lithia Springs, Ga. (1) **William C. Strickland**, tea. and farmer, Covington, Ga.

BALTIMORE. IV. 12.

Delegates:—

(3) **Summerfield Baldwin**, man., Baltimore, Md.

(6) **Irving O. Ball**, man. hotel, Washington, D. C.

(3) William W. Barnes, d. s., Baltimore, Md.

- (6) Francis R. Bayley, p., Hagerstown, Md.
- (1) John R. Edwards (chairman), d. s., Washington, D. C.
- (2) John F. Goucher, pres. Emeritus Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.
- (4) Whitford L. McDowell, supt. Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Philadelphia, Pa.
- (4) **David P. Miller**, ins., Cumberland, Md.
- (5) James C. Nicholson, p., Baltimore, Md.
- (1) **Oscar J. Randall**, Washington, D. C.
- (5) **George C. Shannon**, phy., Baltimore, Md.
- (2) **John T. Stone**,¹ ins., Baltimore, Md.
- Reserves**—(3) **A. Roszel Cathcart**, ins., Baltimore, Md. (1) Don S. Colt, d. s., Baltimore, Md. (2) John T. Ensor, d. s., Govans, Md.
- (3) John F. Heisse, p., Baltimore, Md. (1) **Charles McK. Saltzman**, brigadier general U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. (2) **T. Harry Ward**, farmer, Jarrettsville, Md.

BENGAL. XV. 2.**Delegates:—**

Miss Mabel Eddy, miss., Lee Memorial Mission, Calcutta, on furlough.

Clinton H. S. Koch (chairman), d. s., Pakaur, India.

Reserves.—**Mrs. William P. Byers**, miss., on furlough. James P. Meik, prin. Collins Institute, Bolpur, India.

BLUE RIDGE-ATLANTIC. VI. 2.**Delegates:—**

William C. Matney (chairman), p., Canton, N. C.

E. R. Randall, govt. employee, Asheville, N. C.

Reserves.—William Q. A. Graham, p., Newton, N. C. **Robert C. Kennedy**, ban., Bessemer City, N. C.

BOMBAY. XV. 2.**Delegates:—**

Albert A. Parker, Sunday school sec., Bombay, India.

Miss Cora M. Morgan, miss., Godhra, India.

Reserves.—**Miss Lizzie B. Leonard**, miss., Igatpuri, India. Arthur Richards, miss., Puntamba, India.

CALIFORNIA. XIV. 12.**Delegates:—**

(1) Edward P. Dennett (chairman), p., 2234 Atherton, Berkeley, Cal.

(2) **Lewis L. Dennett**, atty., Modesto, Cal.

(5) **William F. McClure**, engineer, Sacramento, Cal.

(3) John Stephens, p., 389 Orchard St., Oakland, Cal.

(6) Clouds B. Sylvester, p., 1215 H St., Modesto, Cal.

(3) **John Tunnicliffe**, grocerman, San Francisco, Cal.

(1) **Lew K. Van Allen**, doctor, Ukiah, Cal.

(2) Carl M. Warner, p., 2215 I St., Sacramento, Cal.

(6) **Rolla V. Watt**, Insurance Co., San Francisco, Cal.

(4) George W. White, d. s., 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

(5) James H. N. Williams, p., Salt Lake City, Utah.

(4) **Salina Williamson**, h. w., Stockton, Cal.

Reserves.—(3) Horace E. Beeks, ret., address not fixed. (3) **Edwin E. Grant**, Reform Bureau, San Francisco, Cal. (1) Harry E. Milnes, d. s., 3033 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal. (2) **Elizabeth Piatt**, h. w., Berkeley, Cal. (2) Channing A. Richardson, d. s., 912 27th St., Sacramento, Cal. (1) **Wilbur C. Short**, realty, Los Gatos, Cal.

CALIFORNIA GERMAN. XIII. 2.**Delegates:—**

Jacob H. Durbahn (chairman), d. s., 1800 N. Harvard, Los Angeles, Cal.

Charles J. W. Koenig, contractor, 520 Church St., San Francisco, Cal.

Reserves.—**George Paulman**, ret. farmer, 410 Minnesota Ave., R. 1, San Jose, Cal. Otto Wilke, ret., 932 N. Normandie, Los Angeles, Cal.

¹Deceased.

CENTRAL ALABAMA. VII. 4.**Delegates:—**(1) **William J. Echols**, undertaker, 412 N. 15th St., Birmingham, Ala.(2) **Mrs. Arta B. Jones**, h. w., 306 Tuttle Ave., Montgomery, Ala.(1) **Edward M. Jones** (chairman), field sec. Bd. of Sunday Schools, 250 S. Jackson St., Montgomery, Ala.(2) **George W. Lewis**, p., 306 N. Warren St., Mobile, Ala.**Reserves.**—(2) **John Bufford**, carpenter, La Fayette, Ala. (1) **Ralph M. Davis**, p., 605 N. 15th St., Birmingham, Ala. (1) **James C. Phillips**, decorator, 15 N. 43d St., Birmingham, Ala. (2) **J. Beverly F. Shaw**, pres. Central Alabama Inst., Drawer B, West End Sta., Birmingham, Ala.**CENTRAL CHINA. XIV. 2.****Delegates:—****Hung Chang**, instructor, Nanking, China.**Harry F. Rowe** (chairman), act. pres. Nanking Theo. Sem., Nanking, China.**Reserves.**—**Arthur J. Bowen**, pres. Nanking Univ., Nanking, China. **C. C. Liu**, instructor, Nanking, China.**CENTRAL GERMAN. XIII. 4.****Delegates:—**(1) **Charles E. Allinger**, jobber, 43251 Larned St. E., Detroit, Mich.(2) **Carl B. Koch**, d. s., 3011 Bathgale St., Cincinnati, O.(1) **Frederick W. Mueller** (chairman), d. s., 34 Vancouver Ave., Detroit, Mich.(2) **Charles A. J. Walker**, atty., Room 509, Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**Reserves.**—(1) **August J. Bucher**, ed., 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O. (2) **Louis C. Fritzsche**, man. Meth. Book Con., 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O. (1) **William G. Reiber**, mfr., 1596 S. High St., Columbus, O. (2) **Oscar Rogatsky**, p., 523 Segur Ave., Toledo, O.**CENTRAL ILLINOIS. X. 10.****Delegates:—**(4) **Edward E. Barbour**, phy., Peoria, Ill.(3) **Mrs. Alice M. DuBois**, h. w., Roberts, Ill.(2) **John B. Johnson**, farmer, Carthage, Ill.(5) **John T. Jones**, d. s., Rock Island, Ill.(4) **William P. MacVey**, p., Watseka, Ill.(1) **Charles W. Neitz**, hospital supt., Peoria, Ill.(2) **Thomas E. Newland**, d. s., Peoria, Ill.(1) **William E. Shaw** (chairman), p., Peoria, Ill.(3) **Charles F. W. Smith**, d. s., Galesburg, Ill.(5) **Robert Thompson**, ban., Bradford, Ill.**Reserves.**—(2) **Josiah B. Bartle**, sec., Canton, Ill. (2) **Mrs. Edward S. Busby**, h. w., Illinois City, Ill. (1) **James E. Millard**, r. e., East Peoria, Ill. (1) **John H. Ryan**, d. s., Kankakee, Ill.**CENTRAL MISSOURI. VII. 2.****Delegates:—****Luther R. Grant** (chairman), d. s., Sedalia, Mo.**Robert B. Hayes**, pres. Geo. R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.**Reserves.**—**Benjamin F. Abbott**, p., St. Louis, Mo. **Arsenia M. Williams**, tea., St. Louis, Mo.**CENTRAL NEW YORK. III. 10.****Delegates:—**(2) **Francis E. Baldwin**, mfr., Elmira, N. Y.(2) **Wallace E. Brown**, p., 141 Comstock Pl., Syracuse, N. Y.(5) **W. Herbert Flaxington**, paper dealer, 2115 Midland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.(1) **Frederick T. Keeney** (chairman), 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

- (1) **George Livermore**, mfr., Ithaca, N. Y.
- (4) **J. Arthur Loyster**, mfr., Cazenovia, N. Y.
- (3) **Edmund M. Mills**, d. s., 101 Comstock Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
- (3) **William Nottingham**, atty., 604 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
- (5) **Eli Pittman**, area sec., Fayette Park Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
- (4) **Philip H. Riegel**, d. s., Elmira, N. Y.
- Reserves.**—(3) **Courtney C. Avery**, mfr., Auburn, N. Y. (1) **Lyford S. Boyd**, p., Penn Yan, N. Y. (2) **Victor S. Britten**, d. s., 229 Clarendon St., Syracuse, N. Y. (1) **Everett W. Ferguson**, farmer, Seneca Castle, N. Y. (2) **J. Willis Hinman**, ban., Clyde, N. Y.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. IV. 12.**Delegates:—**

- (3) **Herbert T. Ames**, atty., Williamsport, Pa.
- (3) **Edgar R. Heckman**, d. s., Harrisburg, Pa.
- (4) **George G. Hutchison**, farmer, Warriors Mark, Pa.
- (4) **Horace L. Jacobs**, d. s., Lewistown, Pa.
- (6) **Fred L. Pattee**, prof., State College, Pa.
- (1) **Michael B. Rich**, man., Woolrich, Pa.
- (2) **John S. Souser**, d. s., Shamokin, Pa.
- (6) **James B. Stein**, p., Altoona, Pa.
- (1) **Emory M. Stevens** (chairman), d. s., Altoona, Pa.
- (5) **Elias Z. Wallower**, railways, Harrisburg, Pa.
- (5) **Alvin S. Williams**, p., Roaring Springs, Pa.
- (2) **James S. Williams**, accountant, Roaring Springs, Pa.
- Reserves.**—(1) **Sterling W. Dickson**, atty., Berwick. (2) **Augustus A. Fasdick**, p., Tyrone, Pa. (1) **Barnett H. Hart**, p., Williamsport, Pa. (3) **Mrs. Carrie J. Jeffries**, h. w. (2) **George B. Keim**, salesman, Lewiston, Pa. (3) **W. W. Willard**, p., Warriors Mark, Pa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES. XV. 2.**Delegates:—**

- David G. Abbott** (chairman), d. s., Raipur, India.
- Abdul Rahim**, instructor, Narsinghpur, India.
- Reserves.**—**Steadman Aldis**, d. s., Basim, India. **Mrs. Alma H. Holland**, miss., on furlough.

CENTRAL SWEDISH. X. 2.**Delegates:—**

- Henry Eckland**, arch., Moline, Ill.
- Frank A. Lundberg** (chairman), pres. Swedish M. E. Theo. Sem., Evanston, Ill.
- Reserves.**—**Andrew G. Berg**, mer., Chicago, Ill. **Wilhelm C. Bloomquist**, d. s., Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE. VI. 2.**Delegates:—**

- Horace P. Keathley** (chairman), d. s., McMoresville, Tenn.
- Elmathan H. Steinman**, man., Collinwood, Tenn.
- Reserves.**—**Caffee W. Clayton**, p., Lawrenceburg, Tenn. **Elmer H. Marrell**, prin. Collegiate Inst., McMoresville, Tenn.

CHICAGO GERMAN. XIII. 4.**Delegates:—**

- (2) **Herman R. Boese**, atty., 2905 Galena St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- (1) **William Esslinger**, p., 1506 Clifton Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- (2) **Julius A. Jandte** (chairman), d. s., 2318 Cold Spring Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- (1) **Charles E. Waterman**, mer., Dalton, Ill.
- Reserves.**—(1) **Ferdinand Bornhuetter**, mer., Kenosha, Wis. (1) **Charles W. Hertzler**, prof. Sem., Berea, O. (2) **Julius A. Mulfinger**, d. s., 654 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill. (2) **George E. Weinreich**, mer., 2510 Ballou St., Chicago, Ill.

CHILE. XIV. 2.**Delegates:—**

- Roberto Elphick** (chairman), p., Concepcion, Chile.

Mrs. Mary R. Harrington, preceptress Concepcion College, Concepcion, Chile.

Reserves.—W. O. Pfauum, prin. Iquique English College, Iquique, Chile. **Eugenio Ortiz**, theo. student, Los Andez, Chile.

COLORADO. XIV. 10.

Delegates:—

- (4) **Orrin W. Auman**, d. s., 212 Guardian Trust Bldg., Denver, Colo.
- (1) **David W. Aupperle**, farmer, Grand Junction, Colo.
- (3) **James A. Beebe**, pres. Iliff Sch. of Theology, Denver, Colo.
- (2) **Charles H. Bliss**, farmer, Greeley, Colo.
- (5) **Ervin N. Edgerton**, d. s., Grand Junction, Colo.
- (1) **David D. Forsyth** (chairman), sec. Bd. Home Miss. & Ch. Ex., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- (4) **L. Wirt Markham**, r. e., Lamar, Colo.
- (2) **Charles L. Mead**, p., Denver, Colo.
- (5) **Robert B. Spencer**, ed., Fort Morgan, Colo.
- (3) **Arch H. White**, dept. clerk Colo. Supreme Court, Denver, Colo.

Reserves.—(2) **Miss Cinta C. Dillon**, office sec., Denver, Colo. (2) **Charles W. Hancher**, d. s., Pueblo, Colo. (1) **Frank R. Hollenback**, d. s., Denver, Colo. (3) **Ira E. Lute**, Y. M. C. A. sec., Denver, Colo. (3) **Arthur F. Ragatz**, sec. Western Agency Am. Bible So., 216 Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Denver, Colo. (1) **Egbert B. Simmons**, Y. M. C. A. sec., Denver, Colo.

COLUMBIA RIVER. XV. 8.

Delegates:—

- (2) **Robert L. Brainard**, ed., Wardner, Ida.
- (3) **William H. H. Forsyth**, p., The Dalles, Ore.
- (3) **Edward Jeklin**, mer., Spokane, Wash.
- (4) **Frederick G. B. Kemp**, atty., Wenatchee, Wash.
- (2) **John W. McDougall**, p., Spokane, Wash.
- (1) **Harold O. Perry** (chairman), p., Moscow, Ida.
- (1) **Alby W. Rugg**, ban., Pendleton, Ore.
- (4) **Andrew Warner**, p., Sunnyside, Wash.

Reserves.—(1) **William E. Armfield**, agt. of the Endowment Assn., Spokane, Wash. (2) **David H. Cox**, r. e., Walla Walla, Wash. (1) **John L. Hughes**, mer., North Yakima, Wash. (2) **Robert Warner**, p., Wenatchee, Wash.

DAKOTA. XII. 8.

Delegates:—

- (4) **Orien E. Boyce**, p., Huron, S. D.
- (1) **John S. Hoagland** (chairman), d. s., Sioux Falls, S. D.
- (2) **John P. Jenkins**, vice-pres. Dakota Wesleyan Univ., Mitchell, S. D.
- (1) **Ulysses G. Johnson**, r. e., Redfield, S. D.
- (4) **James M. Johnston**, ban., Bradley, S. D.
- (2) **Bert F. Myers**, farmer, Salem, S. D.
- (3) **Gary T. Notson**, exec. sec. M. E. Hospital, Mitchell, S. D.
- (3) **Mrs. Alice M. Pringle**, h. w., Bridgewater, S. D.

Reserves.—(3) **James S. Harkness**, d. s., Mitchell, S. D. (3) **William T. McConnell**, ban., Wessington Springs, S. D. (1) **William D. Schermerhorn**, pres. Dakota Wes. Univ., Mitchell, S. D. (2) **William S. Shepherd**, d. s., Watertown, S. D. (2) **William N. Skinner**, circuit judge, Watertown, S. D. (1) **Stephen E. Wilson**, atty., Hot Springs, S. D.

DELAWARE. VI. 8.

Delegates:—

- (3) **David H. Hargis**, d. s., Bridgeville, Del.
- (4) **Mrs. Mary E. Jackson**, instructor, Wilmington, Del.
- (4) **James W. Jewett**, d. s., Salisbury, Md.
- (2) **Thomas H. Kiah**, prin. Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Md.
- (2) **Horatio W. Jones**, instructor, Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Md.

- (1) Charles A. Tindley (chairman), p., Philadelphia, Pa.
- (3) **George L. Waters**, mer., Bridgeville, Del.
- (1) **Herbert S. Wilson**, supervisor colored schools, Fairmount, Md.

Reserves.—(2) Frederick H. Butler, p., Philadelphia, Pa. (1) **Clarence T. Cottman**, prin., Marion, Md. (3) John T. Fletcher, d. s., Germantown, Pa. (2) **Mrs. Julia B. Johnson**, phy., Yonkers, N. Y. (3) **Daniel J. Pinkett**, instructor, Princess Anne, Md. (1) James H. Scott, d. s., Philadelphia, Pa.

DENMARK. II. 2.

Delegates:—

Anton Bast (chairman), d. s., Rigensgade 21, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Johannes M. K. Munch, builder, Nexø, Denmark.

Reserves.—S. N. Gaarde, d. s., Aleksandra Gade 8, Odense, Denmark. **Kristian Rosendahl**, printer, Esbjerg, Denmark.

DES MOINES. IX. 12.

Delegates:—

- (4) Willis H. Cable, d. s., Council Bluffs, Ia.
- (3) **George F. Carpenter**, Chariton, Ia.
- (6) **Edward B. Evans**, atty., Des Moines, Ia.
- (5) Edgar M. Evans, d. s., Des Moines, Ia.
- (6) Elmer E. Higley, p., Des Moines, Ia.
- (1) John L. Hillman (chairman), pres. of Simpson Col., Indianola, Ia.
- (4) **Everett W. Pierce**, Denison, Ia.
- (2) Melvin R. Talley, d. s., Atlantic, Ia.
- (5) **William A. Turner**, atty., Clarinda, Ia.
- (2) **Thomas R. Watts**, ban., Grand Junction, Ia.
- (1) **Elbert W. Weeks**, atty., Guthrie Center, Ia.
- (3) Fred N. Willis, p., Indianola, Ia.

Reserves.—(1) Allen A. Thompson, d. s., Boone, Ia. (2) **Frank Dunning**, ban., Bedford, Ia. (3) Jay Kirkendall, d. s., Corning, Ia. (1) **Aaron V. Proudfoot**, atty., Indianola, Ia. (2) Anthony E. Slothower, p., Jefferson, Ia. (3) **Fay Smith**, r. e., Council Bluffs, Ia.

DETROIT. XI. 16.

Delegates:—

- (6) **William J. Blood**, lumberman, Owosso, Mich.
- (5) **Henry P. Bush**, School Com., Caro, Mich.
- (4) **William H. Campbell**, mfr., Alpena, Mich.
- (6) Edwin D. Dimond, d. s., Flint, Mich.
- (1) George Elliott (chairman), area supt. of Home Miss., Detroit, Mich.
- (3) Howard A. Field, p., Flint, Mich.
- (4) Walter R. Fruit, d. s., Detroit, Mich.
- (2) **Mrs. Elizabeth M. Glass**, h. w., Saginaw, Mich.
- (8) **Charles O. Hoyt**, prof., Ypsilanti, Mich.
- (5) Dewitt C. Littlejohn, p. Calumet, Mich.
- (1) **Anson L. Parker**, r. e., Detroit, Mich.
- (2) Merton S. Rice, p., Detroit, Mich.
- (7) **Mrs. Jane B. Robinson**, Detroit, Mich.
- (8) D. Stanley Shaw, p., Port Huron, Mich.
- (7) H. Lester Smith, p., Detroit, Mich.
- (3) **Edward S. Taylor**, grocer, Pickford, Mich.

Reserves.—(3) **Benjamin F. Cummings**, contractor, Flint, Mich. (1) John Dystant, d. s., Bay City, Mich. (2) **Harry B. Earhart**, oil refiner, Ann Arbor, Mich. (2) Frank F. Fitchett, ed. Michigan Christian Advocate, Detroit, Mich. (1) **Charles W. Leech**, lumberman, Detroit, Mich. (3) Arthur W. Stalker, p., Ann Harbor, Mich.

EAST GERMAN. XIII. 2.

Delegates:—

William J. Kurth, atty., Boston, Mass.

John G. Lutz (chairman), d. s., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reserves.—**J. H. Bachmeier**, mer., Brooklyn, N. Y. Jacob Suter, p., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EAST MAINE. I. 4.**Delegates:—**

- (2) James H. Gray, d. s., Bangor, Me.
- (2) **Abram W. Harris**, sec. B'd Educ., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
- (1) **Leon F. Higgins**, pres. State Senate, Brewer, Me.
- (1) Albert E. Morris (chairman), p., Bangor, Me.

Reserves.—(1) **Mrs. Carrie S. Baldwin**, h. w., Bangor, Me. (2) **Walter S. Cobb**, mfr., Calais, Me. (2) William D. Genge, p., Bangor, Me. (1) Albert E. Luce, d. s., Bangor, Me.

EAST TENNESSEE. VI. 2.**Delegates:—**

- Samuel M. Clark**, phy., Knoxville, Tenn.
- Judson S. Hill (chairman), pres., Morristown Normal College, Morristown, Tenn.

Reserves.—**Ulysses G. Froe**. Benjamin J. Martin, p., Pulaski, Va.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA. XIV. 2.**Delegates:—**

- Fred A. Barroetavena (chairman), p., Froles Charge, Avvellanda 2538, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Henry J. Risler, mer., Calle San Martin 80, Cordoba, Argentina.

Reserves.—**Herbert P. Coates**, mer., Montevideo Uruguay. **Henry C. Falloch**, d. s., Calle, Belgrano 355, Bahai Blanca, Argentina.

EASTERN SWEDISH. I. 2.**Delegates:—**

Gerhard Becker, overseer of poor, Worcester, Mass.

Herman Young (chairman), d. s., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reserves.—**John Molander**, ret. mer., Brooklyn, N. Y. **Carl A. Seaberg**, p., New York, N. Y.

ERIE. III. 10.**Delegates:—**

- (2) John F. Black, d. s., North East, Pa.
- (5) J. Palmer Burns, d. s., Meadville, Pa.
- (4) **William A. Elliott**, educator, Meadville, Pa.
- (1) Herbert A. Ellis (chairman), d. s., Jamestown, N. Y.
- (3) William P. Graham, p., North Girard, Pa.
- (1) **Walter M. Pierce**, educator, Ridgeway, Pa.
- (3) **Byron A. Walker**, mfr., Erie, Pa.
- (2) **George T. Weingartner**, atty., New Castle, Pa.
- (5) **Charles E. Welch**, mfr., Westfield, N. Y.
- (4) Norris A. White, p., Franklin, Pa.

Reserves.—(2) **Herbert G. Eaton**, oil and gas, Warren, Pa. (1) **Samuel W. McDowell**, phy., Pittsville, Pa. (1) Daniel A. Platt, d. s., Kane, Pa. (2) Ivan E. Rossell, p., Little Valley, N. Y.

FINLAND. II. 2.**Delegates:—**

Anders E. Hannelin, railway official, Ojamla-Karlsby, Finland.

George A. Simons (chairman), supt. Russian Miss., 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Reserves.—Karl Hurtig, p. ed., Helsingfors, Finland. **Kustaa A. Sallinen**, ed., Tammerfors, Finland.

FLORIDA. VII. 4.**Delegates:—**

- (2) Henry W. Bartley, d. s., Orlando, Fla.
- (2) **Garfield D. Rogers**, tailor, Bradentown, Fla.
- (1) **J. Harvey Smith**, phy., Jacksonville, Fla.
- (1) James S. Todd (chairman), d. s., Jacksonville, Fla.

Reserves.—(2) **Bessie M. Garrison**, instructor, Gainesville, Fla. (2) James P. Patterson, p., St. Augustine, Fla. (1) **James P. Patterson, Jr.**, phy., Jacksonville, Fla. (1) Sherman P. Pratt, d. s., Jacksonville, Fla.

FOOCHOW. XIV. 4.**Delegates:—**

- (2) Hu Caik Hang,¹ d. s., Lekdu, China.
- (2) **Ho Sien Ing**, instructor, Foochow, China.
- (1) Ralph A. Ward (chairman), assoc. sec. for China, Board of Foreign Missions, New York.

(1) **Miss Ruby Sia**, instructor, Foochow, China.

Reserves.—(1) George S. Miner, instructor, Foochow, China. (2) **Chao Ming Chen**, instructor, Lungstien, China. (1) **Ngnia Giong Sing**, instructor, Foochow, China. (2) Harry W. Worley, miss., Futsing, China.

GENESEE. III. 12.**Delegates:—**

- (3) Ray Allen, d. s., Rochester, N. Y.
- (3) **Alton M. Blake**, mer., Naples, N. Y.
- (5) **Daniel M. Calkins**, mfr., 277 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.

(5) Samuel J. Clarkson, p., Lockport, N. Y.

(1) Frederick H. Coman (chairman), d. s., Buffalo, N. Y.

(4) Isaac H. Crocker, p., Olean, N. Y.

(4) **George M. Eiss**, mer., 235 Morris Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

(6) Charles E. Guthrie, gen. sec. Epworth League, Chicago, Ill.

(6) **Thomas W. Larkin**, mfr., LeRoy, N. Y.

(2) Horace G. Ogden, p., Rochester, N. Y.

(1) **Louis M. Potter**, mfr., Hamburg, N. Y.

(2) **Edwin E. Stone**, wholesale grocer, Wellsville, N. Y.

Reserves.—(2) Robert E. Brown, p., Rochester, N. Y. (3) **J. G. Casnor**, Portville, N. Y. (2) **William W. Day**, mer., Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. (3) Charles X. Hutchinson, d. s., Olean, N. Y. (1) **Dell L. Tuttle**, sales agt., 93 Crescent Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. (1) Charles W. Walker, p., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

GEORGIA. VI. 2.**Delegates:—**

Edmund J. Hammond (chairman), d. s., 336 Hemphill Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Frederick D. Leete, h. w., 63 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Reserves.—Okey J. Carder, p., 63 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga. **Burr Stokoe**, Fitzgerald, Ga.

GULF. VI. 2.**Delegates:—**

George M. King, lumberman, Lake Charles, La.

Frank W. Loy (chairman), d. s., Jennings, La.

Reserves.—Robert T. Pynes, p., Marshall, Tex. **John W. Vogau**, dentist, Alvin, Tex.

HINGHWA. XIV. 2.**Delegates:—**

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster, supt. Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Hinghwa, China.

F. Stanley Carson (chairman), miss. in charge, Hinghwa, China.

Reserves.—**Mrs. F. Stanley Carson**, miss., Hinghwa, China. George W. Hollister, miss. in charge, Sienyu, China.

HOLSTON. VI. 6.**Delegates:—**

(3) **Sam C. Brown**, judge, Athens, Tenn.

(3) George T. Byrd, p., Bristol, Tenn.

(2) **William Z. Harshberger**, Johnson City, Tenn.

(1) James M. Melear (chairman), ed., Athens, Tenn.

(1) **Mrs. John A. Patten**, h. w., Chattanooga, Tenn.

(2) Robert L. Stapleton, d. s., Johnson City, Tenn.

Reserves.—(2) John S. Burnett, field agt. Univ., Chattanooga, Tenn. (3) Burton M. Martin, p., Knoxville, Tenn. (1) James A.

¹Deceased.

Mitchell, d. s., Chattanooga, Tenn. (3) **M. S. Roberts**, phy., Knoxville, Tenn. (1) **William B. Townsend**, mfr., Townsend, Tenn. (2) **William A. Wright**, tea., Johnson City, Tenn.

IDAHO. XV. 4.

Delegates:—

- (1) James E. Baker (chairman), d. s., Gooding, Ida.
- (1) **Edward C. S. Brainard**, ban., Payette, Ida.
- (2) **Clarence H. White**, Chautauqua pres., Boise, Ida.
- (2) William A. Winters, p., Caldwell, Ida.

Reserves.—(2) **J. W. Doe**, chiropractor, Burley, Ida. (2) **J. W. Miller**, field agt., Gooding Col., Gooding Ida. (1) **D. L. Young**, atty., Boise, Ida. (1) F. L. Wemett, p., Idaho Falls, Ida.

ILLINOIS. X. 16.

Delegates:—

- (7) Eugene M. Antrim, d. s., Springfield, Ill.
- (7) **Francis M. Austin**, educator, Bloomington, Ill.
- (2) James C. Baker, p., Urbana, Ill.
- (1) **Ira B. Blackstock**, farm mgr., Springfield, Ill.
- (6) **Jeannette L. Dalbey**, farm mgr., Taylorville, Ill.
- (3) William J. Davidson, Theo. Prof., Evanston, Ill.
- (6) Merle N. English, d. s., Decatur, Ill.
- (5) Thomas N. Ewing, p., Springfield, Ill.
- (2) **Clarence C. Grimmert**, mer., Palmyra, Ill.
- (5) **Benjamin F. Kagey**, insurance, Tuscola, Ill.
- (8) Francis A. McCarty, p., Quincy, Ill.
- (4) **Samuel A. Murdock**, mer., Champaign, Ill.
- (8) **D. La Fayette Musselman**, pres. Business, Col., Quincy, Ill.
- (4) Joseph C. Nate, d. s., Champaign, Ill.
- (3) **Hershel R. Snavelly**, atty., Marshall, Ill.
- (1) Joseph W. Van Cleve (chairman), gen. sec. Com. of Finance, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

Reserves.—(3) Wilbur D. Fairchild, d. s., Mattoon, Ill. (1) **Isaac A. Love**, atty., Danville, Ill. (2) **John Kissack**, farmer, Farmer City, Ill. (1) Edwin G. Sandmeyer, p., Charleston, Ill. (3) **Salmon M. Sheldon**, farmer, Sharpsburg, Ill. (2) Benjamin F. Shipp, d. s., Bloomington, Ill.

INDIANA. XI. 14.

Delegates:—

- (2) **Mrs. Anna B. Adams**, h. w., Bloomington, Ind.
- (2) Charles E. Bacon, d. s., Y. M. C. A., Indianapolis, Ind.
- (7) Layton C. Bentley, p., Vincennes, Ind.
- (7) **Earl R. Conder**, atty., Indianapolis, Ind.
- (6) **William M. Green**, mer., Rising Sun, Ind.
- (5) Alfred F. Hughes, col. pres., Evansville, Ind.
- (1) **Harry W. Kemp**, trav. salesman, New Albany, Ind.
- (3) **Edward E. Love**, trav. salesman, Worthington, Ind.
- (5) **Mary B. Nichols**, h. w., Petersburg, Ind.
- (3) James F. O'Haver, d. s., Vincennes, Ind.
- (4) **John C. Shirk**, ban., Brookville, Ind.
- (1) John M. Walker (chairman), d. s., Connersville, Ind.
- (4) John S. Ward, d. s., Evansville, Ind.
- (6) Elbert R. Zaring, ed., Chicago, Ill.

Reserves.—(3) **Frank C. Baugh**, bank., Evansville, Ind. (1) William B. Farmer, p., Indianapolis, Ind. (2) Morton A. Farr, d. s., New Albany, Ind. (2) **L. C. Griffith**, mer., Seymour, Ind. (3) John Ragle, p., Nashville, Ind. (1) **Charles S. Woods**, phy., Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA. IX. 6.

Delegates:—

- (3) Hiram F. Gilbert, organizing agt. Iowa Conf. Permanent Fund, Mount Pleasant, Ia.
- (2) John W. Hancher, asso. sec. Bd. of Education, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
- (1) **Horace M. Havner**, atty. gen. Iowa, Marengo, Ia.
- (2) **Albert N. Jarvis**, r. r. mail clerk, 910 Leebrick St., Burlington, Ia.

(3) **Elza E. Phelps**, business mgr. Iowa Wes. Col., Mount Pleasant, Ia.

(1) **Ulysses S. Smith** (chairman), pres. Iowa Wes. Col., Mount Pleasant, Ia.

Reserves.—(2) **George L. Minear**, d. s., Mount Pleasant, Ia. (2) **Jacob D. O'Dell**, loc. p., Webster, Ia. (1) **Thomas Osborn**, p., Centerville, Ia. (1) **George E. Wahl**, dept. supt., Muscatine, Ia.

ITALY. II. 2.

Delegates:—

Carmelo Rapicavoli, captain in the Italian Army, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.

Bertrand M. Tipple, p., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.

Reserves.—**Guglielmo Angiolillo**, atty., Via Salaria 30, Rome, Italy. **Alfredo Tagliatela**, director of Theological Seminary, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.

KANSAS. VIII. 16.

Delegates:—

(4) **Jacob R. Copple**, ban., Burlington, Kan.

(1) **Walter A. Cook**, ban., Garrison, Kan.

(7) **Harry A. Gordon**, p., Independence, Kan.

(5) **Henry O. Holter**, p., Topeka, Kan.

(1) **Wiley A. Keve** (chairman), p., Atchison, Kan.

(2) **John Maclean**, d. s., Atchison, Kan.

(6) **O. Grant Markham**, col. dean, Baldwin, Kan.

(8) **John Marshall**, justice Supreme Court, Topeka, Kan.

(8) **John M. McClelland**, p., Manhattan, Kan.

(3) **Harry A. Ploughe**, farmer, Perry, Kan.

(4) **George E. Satterlee**, p., Pittsburg, Kan.

(6) **James A. Stavely**, d. s., Kansas City, Kan.

(2) **J. Luther Taylor**, ban., Pittsburg, Kan.

(5) **William G. Tulloss**, ban., Rantoul, Kan.

(7) **Frank M. Wiley**, phy., Fredonia, Kan.

(3) **Christian B. Zook**, d. s., Topeka, Kan.

Reserves.—(1) **J. D. Bender**, Holton, Kan. (3) **Samuel L. Buckner**, p., Fort Scott, Kan. (2) **Samuel J. Heaton**, d. s., Independence, Kan. (3) **Samuel A. Lough**, col. pres., Baldwin, Kan. (2) **Mrs. Jennie McMillan**, hotel keeper, Baldwin, Kan. (1) **Benson M. Powell**, endowment sec. Conference Claimants, Baldwin, Kan.

KENTUCKY. V. 4.

Delegates:—

(1) **Alvin S. Bennet**, Chr. Workmen's Compensation Board, Louisville, Ky.

(1) **Emery R. Overley** (chairman), d. s., Newport, Ky.

(2) **William W. Shepherd**, d. s., Wilmore, Ky.

(2) **Silas Wesley**, mer. and fur., Bethel Ridge, Ky.

Reserve.—(1) **William H. Davenport**, d. s., Ashland, Ky. (2) **Fred Hess**, mer., Louisville, Ky. (2) **James M. Litteral**, d. s., Covington, Ky. (1) **John Venn**, employee Methodist Book Concern, Ludlow, Ky.

KIANGSI. XIV. 2.

Delegates:—

Chi-ping Hu (chairman), Conf. evangelist, Kiukiang, China.

Mrs. Ren-yin Mei, trav. sec. W. C. T. U., Kiukiang, China.

Reserves.—**Miss Ida Kahn**, phys., 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. **Carleton Lacy**, d. s., Kiangsi Dist., Kiukiang, China.

KOREA. XIV. 4.

Delegates:—

(1) **Tong Won Ahn**, mer., Pyengyang, Korea.

(2) **Yung S. Kim**, lay preacher, Chemulpo, Korea.

(1) **William A. Noble** (chairman), p., Seoul, Korea.

(2) **Oh Kui Syun**, p., Chemulpo, Korea.

Reserves.—(2) **Elmer M. Cable**, Bible Translation Board, Seoul, Korea. (2) **Tai O. No**, instructor, Namyang, Korea. (1) **Chun T. No**, instructor, Seoul, Korea. (1) **Kim Yu Soon**, p., Madison, N. J.

LEXINGTON. VII. 6.

Delegates:—

- (1) **Joseph H. Carroll**, phy., Columbus, O.
- (3) **Richard A. Grolley**, clerk, Chicago, Ill.
- (2) **Mrs. Mahalia Leggett**, h. w, Jeffersontown, Ky.
- (1) **John B. Redmond** (chairman), d. s., Paris, Ky.
- (3) **D. E. Skelton**, d. s., Columbus, O.
- (2) **Elam A. White**, d. s., Cincinnati, O.

Reserves.—(1) **Dennis A. Bethen**, phy., Terre Haute, Ind. (2) **Gloster R. Bryant**, p., Chicago, Ill. (3) **Mrs. Lydia Delaney**, h. w., Chicago, Ill. (2) **Miss Carrie Murray**, instructor, Paris, Ky. (1) **John W. Robinson**, p., Chicago, Ill. (3) **W. J. White**, p. Lexington, Ky.

LIBERIA. VI. 2.

Delegates:—

Benjamin J. K. Anderson, government surveyor, Monrovia, Liberia.

John H. Reed (chairman), prin. Caroline Donovan Industrial Institute, Grand Bassa, Liberia.

Reserves.—**Isaac W. Holder**, d. s., Monrovia, Liberia. **Philip F. Simpson**, com. of internal revenue, Ashland, Liberia.

LINCOLN. VII. 2.

Delegates:—

Griffin G. Logan (chairman), d. s., Topeka, Kan.

Samuel A. Hayes, shipping clerk, 1415 North Ninth St., Kansas City, Kan.

Reserves.—**John O. Murphy**, d. s., Muskogee, Okla. **Charles L. White**, mer., box 248, Boley, Okla.

LITTLE ROCK. VII. 4.

Delegates:—

(1) **James M. Cox** (chairman), pres. Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.

(2) **Lewis G. Hodges**, d. s., Pine Bluff, Ark.

(1) **Mrs. Hilda M. Nasmyth**, supt. Adeline Smith Home, Little Rock, Ark.

(2) **Isaac W. Whitmore**, instructor, Little Rock, Ark.

Reserves.—(1) **Henry P. Coulter**, p., Stamps, Ark. (1) **Mrs. Annie G. Freeman**, Pine Bluff, Ark. (2) **Alfred T. Stephens**, p., Pine Bluff, Ark. (2) **Thomas M. Thornton**, farmer, Forrest City, Ark.

LOUISIANA. VII. 8.

Delegates:—

(2) **Aaron W. Brazier**, phy., New Orleans, La.

(3) **W. Scott Chinn**, p., Alexandria, La.

(4) **William J. Huntley**, business mgr. Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

(1) **Paul W. Kinchen**, letter carrier, Shreveport, La.

(1) **Thomas B. O'Ville** (chairman), d. s., Monroe, La.

(3) **Frank B. Smith**, atty., New Orleans, La.

(2) **Calvin S. Stanley**, d. s., New Orleans, La.

(4) **John W. Turner**, d. s., Lake Charles, La.

Reserves.—(1) **Alfred L. Fleet**, mer., Baton Rouge, La. (2) **John A. Landry**, p., New Orleans, La. (3) **William J. M. Price**, d. s., Alexandria, La. (2) **Joseph A. Reddix**, instructor, Darrow, La. (1) **Thomas F. Robinson**, p., New Orleans, La.

MAINE. I. 4.

Delegates:—

(1) **John M. Arters** (chairman), d. s., Portland, Me.

(1) **Leverett D. Bristol**, phy., Augusta, Me.

(2) **D. B. Holt**, d. s., Auburn, Me.

(2) **Miss H. Louise Perry**, supt. Deaconess Home, Portland, Me.

Reserves.—(2) **Gerald Clifford**, dent., Portland, Me. (1) **Frank H. Hall**, p., Bath, Me. (2) **Edward H. Post**, p., Bath, Me. (1) **Walter E. Russell**, teach., Gorham, Me.

MALAYSIA. XV. 2.**Delegates:—**

William T. Cherry (chairman), pub. agt., Singapore, S. S.

Goh Hood Keng, supervisor Anglo-Chinese School.

Reserves.—Khoo Cheng Hoe, lay preacher Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, S. S. James M. Hoover, d. s., Sibü, Sarawak, Borneo.

MEXICO. XIV. 2.**Delegates:—**

Levi B. Salmans, phy., Guanajuato, Mexico.

Victoriano D. Baez (chairman), d. s., Apt. 39, Queretaro, Mex.

Reserves.—Carlos Laguna, tea., Puebla, Mex. James P. Hauser, Apt. 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mex.

MICHIGAN. XI. 14.**Delegates:—**

(4) George A. Brown, p., Coloma, Mich.

(4) **John C. Coburn**, gen. sec. Y. M. C. A., Kalamazoo, Mich.

(1) **Loren D. Dickinson**, Lieut.-Gov. Michigan, Charlotte, Mich.

(2) **Arthur W. Huckle**, ed., Reed City, Mich.

(1) **Hugh Kennedy** (chairman), exec. sec. Centenary, 418 6th St., Detroit, Mich.

(5) **Patrick J. Maveety**, cor. sec. Freedmen's Aid Soc., 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

(6) **Robert E. Meader**, p., Ionia, Mich.

(2) **William H. Phelps**, d. s., 423 W. Michigan St., Lansing, Mich.

(5) **Mrs. Louie B. Scidmore**, h. w., Niles, Mich.

(7) **Maurice G. Skinner**, dent., Lansing, Mich.

(6) **Leon L. Tyler**, supt. schools, Traverse City, Mich.

(3) **John C. Willits**, p., Lansing, Mich.

(7) **Clark S. Wheeler**, d. s., Big Rapids, Mich.

(3) **Lewis T. Wilmarth**, mfr., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Reserves.—(1) **Samuel Dickie**, pres. Albion Col., Albion, Mich. (2) **Martin L. Fox**, p., Kalamazoo, Mich. (1) **William F. Kendrick**, d. s., Grand Rapids, Mich. (3) **John C. Ketchum**, Master State Grange, Hastings, Mich. (2) **Mrs. Jennie McNeil**, librarian, Lansing, Mich.

MINNESOTA. XII. 8.**Delegates:—**

(4) **Frank Doran** (chairman), d. s., 1457 Blair St., St. Paul, Minn.

(2) **William H. Gold**, ban., Redwood Falls, Minn.

(4) **Gilbert Guttarsen**, pres. Wilhelm Oil Co., Hampden Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

(1) **Henry C. Jennings**, gen. agt. Methodist Book Concern, Aurora, Route 3, Ore.

(3) **Samuel F. Kerfoot**, pres. Hamline Univ., St. Paul, Minn.

(1) **Guy E. Maxwell**, pres. State Normal School, Winona, Minn.

(3) **Byron O. Mork**, phys., Worthington, Minn.

(2) **John W. Taylor**, d. s., 1607 Van Buren St., St. Paul, Minn.

Reserves.—(1) **Guybert A. Cahoon**, Mankato, Minn. (3) **Frank A. Cone**, d. s., 716 Exchange Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. (3) **Henry J. Kuhn**, Mankato, Minn. (2) **John F. D. Meighen**, atty., Albert Lea, Minn. (1) **Carl F. Miller**, business man, St. Paul, Minn. (2) **Robert B. Stansell**, p., St. Paul, Minn.

Note.—Henry C. Jennings was unanimously chosen to lead the Minnesota Delegation, but resigned on account of ill health.

MISSISSIPPI. VII. 6.**Delegates:—**

(2) **Malachi Collins**, undertaker, Meridian, Miss.

(3) **Edward L. Gordon**, State sec. Y. M. C. A., Dallas, Tex.

(1) **William W. Lucas** (chairman), field sec., Epworth League, Meridian, Miss.

(2) **William McMorris**, d. s., Meridian, Miss.

(1) **Joseph B. Randolph**, pres. Haven Institute, Meridian, Miss.

(3) **James M. Shumpert**, p., Vicksburg, Miss.

Reserves.—(3) **Edwin W. Barnes**, atty., Canton, Miss. (2) **John W. Harris**, instructor, Meridian, Miss. (3) **W. L. Marshall**, p., Co-

lumbia, Miss. (1) D. L. Morgan, d. s., Natchez, Miss. (2) George W. Smith, p., Canton, Miss. (1) **Robert B. Williams**, mer., Bolton, Miss.

MISSOURI. VIII. 6.

Delegates:—

- (1) William F. Burris (chairman), d. s., 2221 Felix St., St. Joseph, Mo.
- (1) **Claude Purdue Dorsey**, ed., Cameron, Mo.
- (2) Charles J. English, d. s., Brookfield, Mo.
- (3) Ben F. Jones, d. s., 2802 Olive St., St. Joseph, Mo.
- (3) **Frank Jones**, Stanberry, Mo.
- (2) **Thomas M. Longmuir**, Hammond Packing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Reserves.—(2) **A. R. Coburn**, r. e., Chillicothe, Mo. (2) Cameron Harmon, pres. Missouri Wesl. Col., Cameron, Mo. (1) **G. L. Low**, r. e., St. Joseph, Mo. (1) Emmett L. Robinson, p., Brookfield, Mo.

MONTANA. XV. 2.

Delegates:—

Charles E. Avery, atty., Anaconda, Mont.

Edward Smith (chairman), d. s., Bozeman, Mont.

Reserves.—**Elmer E. Collins**, atty., Billings, Mont. (1) Charles D. Crouch, p., Helena, Mont.

NEBRASKA. IX. 18.

Delegates:—

- (9) **Elmer M. Avery**, Chautauqua mgr., University Place, Neb.
- (8) Clyde Clay Cissell, d. s., Omaha, Neb.
- (4) **John N. Dryden**, atty., Kearney, Neb.
- (2) **William A. Fellers**, lumberman, Chester, Neb.
- (6) **Claud J. Fennel**, photographer, Columbus, Neb.
- (9) Edward M. Furman, d. s., University Place, Neb.
- (6) James R. Gettys, field sec. Conf. Claimant Fund, University Place, Neb.
- (3) Marvin E. Gilbert, d. s., Kearney, Neb.
- (8) **Anton Hansen**, hardware dealer, Upland, Neb.
- (2) George W. Isham, area Cent. sec., Omaha, Neb.
- (5) **John Lewis**, insurance, Omaha, Neb.
- (4) Titus Lowe, p., Omaha, Neb.
- (5) Charles W. McCaskill, p., Hastings, Neb.
- (7) Albert Allen Randall, p., Peru, Neb.
- (3) **Charles H. Randall**, ban., Randolph, Neb.
- (1) Isaac B. Schreckengast (chairman), Chancellor Neb. Wesl. Univ., University Place, Neb.
- (1) **George M. Spurlock**, atty., York, Neb.
- (7) **Thomas T. Young**, ret. farmer, Ashland, Neb.

Reserves.—(1) **Melville D. Cameron**, ban., Omaha, Neb. (2) **Frank Chadwick**, farmer, Quick, Neb. (3) **Frank Defoe**, ban., Tecumseh, Neb. (1) W. Edward J. Gratz, p., Lincoln, Neb. (3) James W. Kirkpatrick, d. s., Holdrege, Neb. (2) Henry G. Langley, p., Central City, Neb.

NEWARK. II. 12.

Delegates:—

- (5) Fred Clare Baldwin, p., East Orange, N. J.
- (3) **Morris S. Daniels**, mer., Newark, N. J.
- (3) Dorr F. Diefendorf, p., Newark, N. J.
- (5) **John E. Fisher**, mfr. agent, Cranford, N. J.
- (6) Fred J. Hubach, d. s., Plainfield, N. J.
- (1) **James R. Joy**, ed. The Christian Advocate, Plainfield, N. J.
- (2) **G. Rowland Munroe**, counsel Anti-Saloon League, Newark, N. J.
- (2) Charles F. Sitterly, prof. Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.
- (4) **S. Earl Taylor**, cor. sec. Board of Foreign Missions, New York.
- (1) Ralph B. Urmy (chairman), p., Newark, N. J.
- (4) George G. Vogel, d. s., Newark, N. J.

(6) **Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff**, cor. sec. Woman's Home Missionary Society, Allendale, N. J.

Reserves.—(1) **Stephen S. Day**, ins., ret., Morristown, N. J. (3) **J. G. Patton**, ret., Paterson, N. J. (1) **W. W. Westcott**, p., Perth Amboy, N. J. (2) **Joseph Walker**, mfr., Irvington, N. J. (2) **Clarence C. Woodruff**, d. s., Paterson, N. J. (3) **John R. Wright**, d. s., Jersey City, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND. I. 12.

Delegates:—

(1) **Lauress J. Birney** (chairman), dean Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass.

(1) **Frank C. Dunn**, man., Gardner, Mass.

(2) **C. Oscar Ford**, d. s., Springfield, Mass.

(6) **J. Franklin Knotts**, asst. to Chancellor American University, Washington, D. C.

(2) **Edgar C. Linn**, r. e., Brookline, Mass.

(6) **George C. Melville**, Swampscott, Mass.

(5) **Leo A. Nies**, p., Worcester, Mass.

(3) **Webster H. Powell**, d. s., Melrose, Mass.

(3) **William T. Rich**, Newtonville, Mass.

(4) **Miss Alice M. Robertson**, Boston, Mass.

(5) **Howard W. Selby**, Springfield, Mass.

(4) **Louis C. Wright**, p., Springfield, Mass.

Reserves.—(3) **Edgar J. Helms**, p., 89 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass. (2) **Frank D. Howard**, man., Springfield, Mass. (3) **Charles H. J. Kimball**, Boston, Mass. (1) **Lemuel H. Murlin**, pres., Boston University, Boston, Mass. (1) **Silas Peirce**, ban., Boston, Mass. (2) **Charles E. Spaulding**, d. s., Worcester, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN. I. 6.

Delegates:—

(1) **James I. Bartholomew** (chairman), area sec. Centenary, Boston, Mass.

(2) **William H. Bath**, d. s., Norwich, Conn.

(2) **Harrison T. Borden**, r. e., New Bedford, Mass.

(3) **Jacob F. Cooper**, d. s., Providence, R. I.

(1) **Everett J. Horton**, mer., Providence, R. I.

(3) **Stephen A. Prentiss**, man., New London, Conn.

Reserves.—(2) **L. L. Mitchell**, engineer, Taunton, Mass. (2) **R. S. Moore**, p., New Bedford, Mass. (1) **J. H. Newland**, d. s., New Bedford, Mass. (3) **S. H. Perry**, salesman, Danielson, Conn. (3) **G. G. Scrivener**, p., South Manchester, Conn. (1) **B. F. Thurston**, ed., Newport, R. I.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. I. 4.

Delegates:—

(1) **Edgar Blake** (chairman), cor. sec. Board of Sunday Schools, Chicago, Ill.

(1) **George A. Fairbanks**, ret. man., Newport, N. H.

(2) **Adolphus Linfield**, d. s., Tilton, N. H.

(2) **Richard E. Wilder**, phy., Whitefield, N. H.

Reserves.—(2) **T. Ross Hicks**, d. s., Dover, N. H. (2) **Bertram A. Powers**, ad. man., Keene, N. H. (1) **Harry B. Sanborn**, R. R. Clerk, Goffstown, N. H. (1) **Albert L. Smith**, p., Plymouth, N. H.

NEW JERSEY. II. 10.

Delegates:—

(3) **Harry P. Bennett**, circulation man. The Christian Advocate, Long Branch, N. J.

(4) **James D. Bills**, d. s., Ocean Grove, N. J.

(1) **John R. Mason** (chairman), sec. Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Society, Riverton, N. J.

(2) **William E. Massey**, ban., Ocean Grove, N. J.

(4) **Charles C. Read**, mer., Camden, N. J.

(1) **Edward S. Sheldon**, ban., Collingswood, N. J.

(5) **Harold P. Sloan**, p., Bridgeton, N. J.

(3) **Melville E. Snyder**, d. s., Trenton, N. J.

(2) **Alfred Wagg**, d. s., Millville, N. J.

(5) **Wilfred B. Wolcott**, atty., Merchantville, N. J.

Reserves.—(1) Alexander Corson, d. s., Camden, N. J. (2) Furman A. DeMaris, p., Asbury Park, N. J. (3) **Edgar Y. Dobbins**, mer., Camden, N. J. (2) **Elwood Johnson**, mer., Atlantic City, N. J. (3) James William Marshall, v-pres. Ocean Grove Association, Ocean Grove, N. J. (1) **W. A. Sweeney**, ed., Red Bank, N. J.

NEW MEXICO. XIV. 2.

Delegates:—

S. Alonzo Bright (chairman), d. s., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Frank H. H. Roberts, col. pres., E. Las Vegas, N. Mex.

Reserves.—Harry A. Bassett, d. s., Albuquerque, N. Mex. **Modesto C. Ortiz**, atty., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

NEW YORK. II. 12.

Delegates:—

(4) **William H. Anderson**, State Supt. Anti-Saloon League, Yonkers, N. Y.

(6) Richard E. Bell, p., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(5) William H. Brooks, p., New York, N. Y.

(3) **H. Westlake Coons**, atty., Ellenville, N. Y.

(3) James R. Day, chancellor Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

(5) **Harry H. Fleming**, atty., Kingston, N. Y.

(1) Wallace MacMullen (chairman), d. s., New York, N. Y.

(6) **Chester A. Smith**, court stenographer, Peekskill, N. Y.

(2) **William J. Stitt**, man., New York, N. Y.

(2) Ezra S. Tipple, pres. Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

(1) **William H. Van Benschoten**, atty., New York.

(4) Richard E. Wilson, p., Ossining, New York.

Reserves.—(3) T. H. Baragwanath, p., Kingston, N. Y. (1) **H. S. Corney**, ban., Beacon N. Y. (1) George W. Grinton, d. s., Kingston, N. Y. (2) **A. M. Scriber**, journalist, Monticello, N. Y. (3) **L. E. Woolsey**, phy., Hancock, N. Y. (2) H. E. Wright, d. s., Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW YORK EAST. II. 14.

Delegates:—

(4) **Frank L. Brown**, sec. World Sunday School Association, New York, N. Y.

(7) **Arthur J. Crawford**, laundry owner, 214 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.

(5) Elmer A. Dent, area sec. Centenary Conservation, New York, N. Y.

(1) David G. Downey (chairman), book ed. The Methodist Book Concern, New York, N. Y.

(6) W. Wofford T. Duncan, p., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(7) Wallace H. Finch, p., Stamford, Conn.

(1) **Frank A. Horne**, Warehousing, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(4) Abram S. Kavanagh, d. s., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(2) **Joseph B. Morrell**, shipping, Northport, L. I.

(3) Frank M. North, cor. sec. Board of Foreign Missions, New York, N. Y.

(2) Ernest G. Richardson, d. s., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(5) **John Roberts**, mer., Stamford, Conn.

(3) **Henry Wade Rogers**, judge U. S. District Court of Appeals, New Haven, Conn.

(6) **Alfred P. Sloan**, man., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reserves.—(2) Otho F. Bartholow, p., Mount Vernon, N. Y. (2) **Mrs. Horatio Berry**, h. w., Brooklyn, N. Y. (1) James E. Holmes, supt. Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. (3) **Alonzo C. Monagle**, salesman, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1) **Charles L. Vaughan**,¹ Astoria, L. I.

NORTH CAROLINA. VI. 4.

Delegates:—

(1) Robert E. Jones (chairman), editor of Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

¹ Deceased.

- (1) **Robert B. McRary**, r. e., Lexington, N. C.
- (2) **Robert W. Winchester**, p., Greensboro, N. C.
- (2) **William B. Windsor**, educator, Greensboro, N. C.

Reserves.—(2) **H. L. Ashe**, p., Winston-Salem, N. C. (1) **J. A. McCrea**, educator, Reidsville, N. C. (1) **S. A. Peeler**, d. s., Laurinburg, N. C. (2) **C. M. Williams**, educator.

NORTH CHINA. XIV. 4.

Delegates:—

- (2) **Wei Ping Ch'en**, man. ed. Chinese Christian Advocate, 10 Woosung Rd., Shanghai, China.
- (1) **George L. Davis** (chairman), Peking Dist. Missy. in charge, M. E. Mission, Peking, China.
- (1) **Ching C. Wang**, director Peking Hankow Ry., Peking, China.
- (2) **Hon Chai Wang**, sec. Kailan Mining Co., Tientsin, China.

Reserves.—(2) **Tien L. Ch'en**, Y. M. C. A. sec., Y. M. C. A., Tientsin, China. (1) **Perry O. Hansen**, on furlough, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City. (1) **Kno Chao Hsi**, circulation mgr. Peking Daily News, Peking, China. (2) **Chih P. Wang**, Y. M. C. A. sec., Tientsin, China.

NORTH DAKOTA. XII. 6.

Delegates:—

- (3) **Samuel F. Halfyard**, p., Devils Lake, N. D.
- (3) **Richard A. Lathrop**, mer., Hope, N. D.
- (1) **Charles A. Pollock**, atty., Fargo, N. D.
- (1) **Edward P. Robertson** (chairman), col. pres., Grand Forks, N. D.
- (2) **Howard E. Simpson**, prof. State Univ., Grand Forks, N. D.
- (2) **Charles E. Vermilya**, d. s., Bismarck, N. D.

Reserves.—(1) **James Anderson**, d. s., Fargo, N. D. (2) **Charles Gunthrope**, r. e., Edgeley, N. D. (3) **John P. Jackson**, r. e., Bismarck, N. D. (2) **T. Arthur Olson**, d. s., Minot, N. D. (3) **George H. Quigley**, d. s., Minot, N. D. (1) **Jarvis H. Tompkins**, r. e., Minot, N. D.

NORTH GERMANY. XIII. 4.

Delegates:—

- (2) **Hermann W. Meyer**, d. s., Zwickau, Saxony, Georgenstr., Germany.
- (2) **Ferdinand Reiher**, purchasing agt., Plauen i. Vgtld., Lessingstr. 116, Germany.
- (1) **Heinrich Schaedel** (chairman), d. s., Berlin-Steglitz, Nommsenstr. 49a, Germany.
- (1) **Heinrich Stehl**, govt. employee, Oberzwehren bei Cassel, Germany.

Reserves.—(2) **Alfons Brose**, mer., Osnabruck, Heinrichstr. 14, Germany. (2) **Otto Goericke**, mer., Radebeul-Dresden, Kronprinzestr. 23, Germany. (1) **Bernhard Keip**, p., Stettin, Deutsche Str. 48, Germany.

NORTH INDIA. XV. 6.

Delegates:—

- (2) **Jashwant R. Chitambar**, d. s., Lucknow, India.
- (2) **Noel K. Mukerji**, tea., Rae Bareilly, India.
- (3) **Clement D. Rockey**, prof. Theo. Sem., Bareilly, India.
- (3) **George J. Shaw**, tea., Lucknow, India.
- (1) **George H. Thomas**, barrister, Lucknow, India.
- (1) **John N. West** (chairman) d. s., Budaon, India.

Reserves.—(2) **Brenton T. Badley**, Ex. Sec. Centenary, Lucknow, India. (2) **John J. Cornelius**, prof., Lucknow, India. (3) **Mrs. John O. Denning**, miss., Gonda, India. (3) **Robert I. Faucett**, miss. on furlough, Delaware, O. (1) **Nathaniel Jordan**, tea., Moradabad, India. (1) **Ganga N. Shukla**, Pub. house, Lucknow, India.

¹Deceased.

NORTH INDIANA. XI. 14.**Delegates:—**

- (6) **Charles W. Beecher**, ban., Peru, Ind.
- (4) **Mrs. W. H. Chandler**, h. w., Peruville, Ind.
- (2) **Fred B. Fisher**, associate sec., Bd. For. Miss., 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
- (6) **William B. Freeland**, d. s., Wabash, Ind.
- (1) **Frank W. Greene**, mfr. and salesman, Syracuse, Ind.
- (4) **George R. Grose**, col. pres., Greencastle, Ind.
- (5) **Freeland A. Hall**, d. s., Kokomo, Ind.
- (3) **Wallace W. Martin**, d. s., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- (7) **Arthur G. Neal**, p., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- (5) **Charles H. Neff**, business man. newspaper, 307 W. Twelfth St., Anderson, Ind.
- (2) **Elwood Starbuck**, mfr., 1218 Packard Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- (1) **Raymond J. Wade** (chairman), d. s., Elkhart, Ind.
- (3) **C. L. Walters**, atty., Decatur, Ind.
- (7) **Ora F. Ward**, mfr., 11 S. Sixteenth St., Richmond, Ind.

Reserves.—(1) **William T. Arnold**, p., Kokomo, Ind. (2) **Horace L. Burr**, atty., Newcastle, Ind. (3) **Daniel H. Guild**, p., Elkhart, Ind. (3) **Mrs. Martha J. Mellinger**, evangelist, Logansport, Ind. (1) **Marion B. Stults**, pres. Trust Co., Huntington, Ind. (2) **Warren W. Wiant**, p., Newcastle, Ind.

NORTH MONTANA. XV. 2.**Delegates:—**

Miss E. Augusta Ariss, supt. Deaconess Hospital, Great Falls, Mont.

John A. Martin (chairman), Great Falls, Mont.

Reserves.—**Ernest O. Hedrick**, ban., Lewistown, Mont. **William W. Van Orsdel**,¹ d. s., Great Falls, Mont.

NORTH-EAST OHIO. V. 22.**Delegates:—**

- (1) **Frank A. Arter**, ret., 605 Scofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.
- (11) **George H. Brown**, mfr., 15620 Detroit Ave., Lakewood, O.
- (2) **John G. Cooper**, congressman, Youngstown, O.
- (8) **Mrs. Mary Carr Curtiss**, student sec., Salem, O.
- (10) **Wilbur E. Hammaker**, p., Youngstown, O.
- (3) **Friend I. Johnson**, Centenary sec., 74 Jay St., Columbus, O.
- (5) **Arthur R. Hoover**, mfr., Avery, O.
- (5) **Frank W. Luce**, d. s., 339 New Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
- (4) **William H. McMaster**, col. pres., Alliance, O.
- (6) **Isaac E. Miller**, d. s., Youngstown, O.
- (10) **Edwin S. Nail**, lumber dealer, Mansfield, O.
- (11) **George W. Orcutt**, d. s., Wooster, O.
- (3) **John O. Pew**, ret. mfr., Ravenna, O.
- (7) **Jenard J. Phillips**, supt. schools, Galion, O.
- (7) **John S. Secrest**, d. s., Akron, O.
- (9) **John M. Shafer**, p., Sebring, O.
- (8) **John C. Smith**, d. s., Norwalk, O.
- (4) **Harry A. Truesdale**, mfr., Conneaut, O.
- (1) **Ernest L. Waldorf** (chairman), p., Euclid Ave. and 30th St., Cleveland, O.
- (2) **John J. Wallace**, ed., 524 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- (9) **Frank L. Wells**, atty., Wellsville, O.
- (6) **George P. Wilcox**, retired man., Ozark, O.

Reserves.—(3) **Edmond L. Brown**, broker, Youngstown, O. (2) **Howard K. Hilberry**, d. s., Steubenville, O. (1) **Edwin Kirby**, p., Cambridge, O. (2) **James L. Lawrence**, farmer, Harlem Springs, O. (1) **Walter E. Myers**, atty., 1878 Farmington Road, E., Cleveland, O. (1) **Sheridan B. Salmon**, p., Warren, O.

NORTHERN GERMAN. XIII. 2.**Delegates:—**

Herman L. Gerlicher, mfr., Winona, Minn.

¹Deceased.

Jacob J. Hoffman (chairman), prof. Central Holiness Univ., University Park, Ia.

Reserve.—**H. H. Korphage**, mer., St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA. XII. 8.

Delegates:—

- (1) **George M. Berry**, Hector, Minn.
- (3) **James B. Bradshaw**, mer., Minneapolis, Minn.
- (2) **Charles W. Burns**, p., 610 Summit Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
- (4) **John C. Craig**, d. s., 1464 Blair St., St. Paul, Minn.
- (1) **Joseph B. Hingeley** (chairman), cor. sec. Bd. Conf. Claimants, 1101 Garland Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- (3) **William C. Hodgson**, d. s., Duluth, Minn.
- (2) **Harry F. Michael**, mer., Brainard, Minn.
- (4) **Merrill C. Tift**, atty., Minneapolis, Minn.

Reserves.—(1) **William L. Smithies**, sec. Interchurch Council, Duluth, Minn. (1) **Milton P. Burns**, supt. Dept. Cities Bd. Home Miss. & Ch. Ex., Philadelphia, Pa. (2) **William C. Lee**, d. s., 1636 Blair St., St. Paul, Minn. (2) **Joseph H. Morton**, mer., Minneapolis, Minn. (3) **Thomas W. Stout**, p., Fergus Falls, Minn. (3) **Joseph S. Ulland**, ban., Fergus Falls, Minn.

NORTHERN NEW YORK. III. 8.

Delegates:—

- (1) **William M. Caldwell** (chairman), d. s., Rome, N. Y.
- (4) **Charles E. Dixon**, mer., Oriskany Falls, N. Y.
- (3) **Samuel J. Greenfield**, field sec. Conference Claimants, New York, N. Y.
- (3) **Milton W. Holt**, man., Lowville, N. Y.
- (2) **Duane C. Johnson**, d. s., Watertown, N. Y.
- (2) **William S. H. Keefe**, mer., Fort Covington, N. Y.
- (1) **Edwin R. Redhead**, ban., Fulton, N. Y.
- (4) **George F. Shepherd**, p., Watertown, N. Y.

Reserves.—(2) **Fred K. Felshaw**, atty., Antwerp, N. Y. (2) **Eugene H. Joy**, d. s., Malone, N. Y. (1) **Herbert W. Markham**, d. s., Herkimer, N. Y. (1) **J. Orley Stranahan**, phys., Rome, N. Y. (3) **Fred E. Sweetland**, ban., Oswego, N. Y.

NORTHERN SWEDISH. XII. 2.

Delegates:—

Andrew Anderson (chairman), d. s., Marinette, Wis.

John Swanson, mer. Minneapolis, Minn.

Reserves.—**Carl O. Swanson**, Marquette, Mich. **Knut M. Wilkins**, p., Marquette, Mich.

NORTHWEST GERMAN. XIII. 2.

Delegates:—

George A. Buss, grain elevator, Rockham, S. D.

John L. Panzlau (chairman), p., La Crosse, Wis.

Reserves.—**Carl A. Mauer**, salesman, Le Mars, Ia. **Fred H. Thiel**, p., Charles City, Ia.

NORTHWEST INDIA. XV. 4.

Delegates:—

- (1) **Benson Baker** (chairman), d. s., Meerut, India.
- (2) **Henry B. Gray**, mer., Mussoorie, India.
- (2) **G. L. Lorenzo**, asst. S. S. secy., Lucknow, India.
- (1) **Masih C. Singh**, prof., Lucknow, India.

Reserves.—(2) **Harvey R. Calkins**, sec. Centenary Conservation Commission, Chicago, Ill. (1) **Samuel John**, clk., Cawnpore, India. (1) **Mott Keislar**, d. s., Muttra, India. (2) **Mrs. Edna Keislar**, miss., Muttra, India.

NORTHWEST INDIANA. XI. 10.

Delegates:—

- (4) **Thomas J. Bassett**, p., Hammond, Ind.
- (5) **William M. Blanchard**, col. prof., Greencastle, Ind.
- (1) **Marvin Campbell**, mfr. & ban., South Bend, Ind.
- (4) **William E. Carpenter**, ban., Brazil, Ind.

- (1) Henry L. Davis (chairman), d. s., South Bend, Ind.
- (2) John W. Harrison, mfr., Attica, Ind.
- (3) Fred W. Hixson, col. pres., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- (3) C. Oliver Holmes, ban., Gary, Ind.
- (2) Ernest C. Wareing, ed., Cincinnati, O.
- (5) John J. Wilson, p., Brook, Ind.

Reserves.—(3) Edwin W. Dunlavy, p., Frankfort, Ind. (3) William E. Eppert, coal operator, Terre Haute, Ind. (1) J. W. Gardner, farmer, Reynolds, Ind. (2) William E. McKenzie, d. s., La Fayette, Ind. (1) Benjamin McKey, newspaper, Lebanon, Ind. (1) Demetrius Tillotson, d. s., Crawfordsville, Ind.

NORTHWEST IOWA. IX. 10.

Delegates:

- (3) Otto F. Bartz, ed., Sheldon, Ia.
- (4) Charles H. Beacham, ban., Farnhamville, Ia.
- (4) Orville M. Bond, d. s., Fort Dodge, Ia.
- (2) Herbert Clegg, d. s., Clear Lake, Ia.
- (2) Perry C. Holdoegel, senator, Rockwell City, Ia.
- (3) Hubert E. Hutchinson, p., Sioux City, Ia.
- (5) E. A. Morling, atty., Emmetsburg, Ia.
- (1) Frank E. Mossman (chairman), col. pres., Sioux City, Ia.
- (1) Edward W. Oates, lumber and grain, Storm Lake, Ia.
- (5) Frederick C. Taylor, p., Spencer, Ia.

Reserves.—(2) A. Hutchison, atty., Algona, Ia. (3) Joseph C. Lockin, Aurelia, Ia. (2) David A. McBurney, d. s., Sioux City, Ia. (1) David W. Smith, insurance, Fort Dodge, Ia. (1) John B. Trimble, d. s., Sioux City, Ia.

NORTHWEST KANSAS. VIII. 6.

Delegates:—

- (2) Charles C. Andrews, ban., Norcaturn, Kan.
- (2) George R. Hall, d. s., Salina, Kan.
- (1) A. H. King, dean Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan.
- (1) Lawrence A. McKeever (chairman), d. s., Hays, Kan.
- (3) Clarence E. Rarick, instructor, Hays, Kan.
- (3) Maurice L. Wickman, p., Concordia, Kan.

Reserves.—(2) Larkin B. Bowers, pres. Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan. (3) C. Allen Kemp, evangelist, Winona, Kan. (1) John T. S. Reed, ban., Lindsborg, Kan. (1) Milton G. Terry, d. s., Salina, Kan. (2) Mrs. John E. Tice, h. w., Beloit, Kan.

NORTHWEST NEBRASKA. IX. 2.

Delegates:—

- Edwin D. Gideon (chairman), d. s., Ainsworth, Neb.
- Walter S. Rogers, lumber mer., Ainsworth, Neb.

Reserves.—Olin S. Baker, d. s., Chadron, Neb. Winfred L. Mills, mer., Gordon, Neb.

NORWAY. II. 2.

Delegates:—

- Magnus Sagedahl, wholesale mer., Schwensensgale 4, Kristiania, Norway.

Oscar Svendsen (chairman), p., Stavanger, Norway.

Reserves.—Julius Holstad, p., Drammen, Norway. Oscar A. Olsen, wholesale mer., Nygaden 25, Stavanger, Norway.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH. X. 2.

Delegates:—

- John J. Moe, mer., Duluth, Minn.

Nels E. Simonsen (chairman), pres. Theol. Sch., Evanston, Ill.

Reserves.—Jorgen Holstad, mfr., 1306 Ninth St., S., Minneapolis, Minn. Charles W. Schevenius, d. s., Chicago, Ill.

OHIO. V. 12.

Delegates:—

- (6) John C. Arbuckle, field agt. Worthington Children's Home, Shephard, O.

- (4) **Miss Carrie Barge**, sec. Dept. Field Work W. H. M. So., Delaware, O.
 (2) **John T. Breece**, mfr., Portsmouth, O.
 (1) **Thomas H. Campbell** (chairman), d. s., Columbus, O.
 (3) **Ernest H. Cherrington**, pub. mgr., Westerville, O.
 (6) **James W. Deffenbaugh**, atty., Lancaster, O.
 (5) **James R. Fields**, p., Mount Sterling, O.
 (5) **John S. Graham**, farmer, Granville, O.
 (3) **John W. Hoffman**, pres. O. W. U., Delaware, O.
 (2) **Thomas W. Locke**, d. s., Columbus, O.
 (1) **John P. Phillips, Sr.**, atty., Chillicothe, O.
 (4) **Herbert Scott**, p., Zanesville, O.
Reserves.—(3) **E. Dow Bancroft**, Centenary worker, Columbus, O. (1) **Burt D. Evans**, p., Columbus, O. (3) **Jonathan B. Hawk**, d. s., Portsmouth, O. (1) **David W. Jones**, corporation promoter, Columbus, O. (2) **Wesley Montgomery**, contractor, Newark, O. (2) **Edward R. Stafford**, p., Delaware, O.

OKLAHOMA. VIII. 10.**Delegates:—**

- (4) **Josiah W. Abel**, p., Tulsa, Okla.
 (2) **Horace B. Collins**, d. s., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 (5) **Loren D. Corning**, p., Sand Springs, Okla.
 (5) **Christian F. Eberlee**, mer., Deer Creek, Okla.
 (1) **John Embry**, atty., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 (1) **I. Frank Roach** (chairman), p., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 (3) **William M. Short**, atty., Fort Worth, Tex.
 (4) **Warren L. Stevick**, phys., Nowata, Okla.
 (3) **John E. Thackrey**, d. s., Tulsa, Okla.
 (2) **W. H. Wilcox**, atty., Stillwater, Okla.
Reserves.—(2) **Joseph E. Coe**, p., Bartlesville, Okla. (2) **W. W. Jones**, r. e., Bartlesville, Okla. (3) **John E. Nissley**, Y. M. C. A. worker, Guthrie, Okla. (1) **H. J. Stover**, ban., Pond Creek, Okla. (1) **Harry S. White**, d. s., Enid, Okla.

OREGON. XV. 8.**Delegates:—**

- (2) **Richard N. Avison**, p., Salem, Ore.
 (2) **Ulysses G. Dubach**, tea., Corvallis, Ore.
 (4) **Burgess Ford**, tea., Stayton, Ore.
 (1) **Thomas B. Ford**, d. s., The Hubbard Bldg., Salem, Ore.
 (1) **Leonard S. Hopfield**, atty., McMinnville, Ore.
 (3) **David H. Leech**, p., Eugene, Ore.
 (3) **Clarence A. Meeker**, atty., Medford, Ore.
 (4) **Joshua Stansfield**, p., Taylor and 12th St., Portland, Ore.
 (1) **William W. Youngson** (chairman), d. s., 691 E. 62nd St., N., Portland, Ore.
Reserves.—(2) **George F. Billings**, insurance, Ashland, Ore. (1) **Robert H. Hughes**, ed. Advocate, Portland, Ore. (3) **Bernice Van Balza**, h. w., Springfield, Ore. (1) **Clarence True Wilson**, Bd. T., P. & P. M., 207 Penn Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.

PACIFIC GERMAN. XIII. 2.

Louis Gaiser (chairman), p., Rosalia, Wash.

Robert Wentsch, tailor, Walla Walla, Wash.

Reserves.—**William Ganger**, farmer, Edwall, Wash. **August F. Hilmer**, d. s., 233 East Seventh St., Spokane, Wash.

PHILADELPHIA. IV. 14.

(6) **Solon D. Bausher**, mfr., Reading, Pa.

(2) **George H. Bickley**, d. s., Philadelphia, Pa.

(1) **Charles M. Boswell** (chairman), cor. sec., M. E. Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

(3) **G. Bickley Burns**, d. s., Philadelphia, Pa.

(1) **Frederick R. Gillinder**, atty., Philadelphia, Pa.

(7) **William H. G. Gould**, atty., Ardmore, Pa.

¹Deceased.

- (8) **J. Lincoln Hall**, pub., Philadelphia, Pa.
- (4) **George W. Henson**, d. s., Philadelphia, Pa.
- (6) **Alpha G. Kynett**, Centenary Representative Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Philadelphia, Pa.
- (4) **William W. Mast**, mer., Coatesville, Pa.
- (2) **Leander W. Munhall**, evangelist, Philadelphia, Pa.
- (3) **Samuel S. Pick**, ret. mer., Millersburg, Pa.
- (7) **Charles W. Straw**, d. s., Frankfort, Philadelphia, Pa.
- (5) **John G. Wilson**, d. s., Philadelphia, Pa.

Reserves.—(3) **Albert M. Breneman**, mer., Lancaster, Pa. (1) **Miss Susan Lodge**, instructor, Philadelphia, Pa. (2) **Thompson W. McKinney**, p., Coatesville, Pa. (1) **Edward S. Ninde**, p., Germantown, Pa. (2) **Samuel Shaw**, ret., Lansdale, Pa. (3) **John Watchorn**, sec. City Miss. Soc., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. XV. 2.

Delegates:—

Andres Pascual, atty., Navotas, Rizal, P. I.

Marvin A. Rader (chairman), d. s., Manila, P. I.

Reserves.—**Jose C. Garces**, mer., Narvagan, I. Sur, P. I. **Ernest S. Lyons**, miss., 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

PITTSBURGH. IV. 12.

Delegates:—

- (2) **William F. Canner**, d. s., King Edward Apts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- (1) **Robert F. Hopwood**, atty., Uniontown, Pa.
- (4) **Elmer L. Kidney**, atty., Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- (6) **James W. Kinneear**, atty., Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- (4) **William S. Lockard**, d. s., Bellefield Dwellings, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- (5) **Daniel L. Marsh**, p., 929 Anaheim St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- (3) **Peter W. Morgan**, ban., Wilmerding, Pa.
- (5) **William Price** (chairman), ban., Diamock Blk., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(1) **Joseph B. Risk**, d. s., 406 Center Ave., Aspinwall, Pa.

(3) **Nolan H. Sanner**, p., 1250 Peermont Ave., Dormont, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(2) **Samuel M. Smith**, atty., Waynesburg, Pa.

(6) **Arthur Staples**, p., 735 South Ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.

Reserves.—(3) **William A. Arnold**, phys., 410 Moorewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. **Appleton Bash**, area sec., 524 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. (2) **David Flannigan**, Conf. Evan., Pittsburgh, Pa. (2) **Harvey Henderson**, atty., Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) **Norman H. Humphreys**, lumber, Johnstown, Pa.

PUGET SOUND. XV. 8.

Delegates:—

(3) **Chauncey E. Beach**, educator, Olympia, Wash.

(1) **James E. Crowther** (chairman), p., Seattle, Wash.

(4) **Albert S. Elford**, insurance, 1057 Summit Ave., N., Seattle, Wash.

(2) **Jabez C. Harrison**, d. s., Olympia, Wash.

(2) **Frederick A. Hazeltine**, journalist, South Bend, Wash.

(4) **D. Roland Martin**, d. s., Tacoma, Wash.

(1) **Noah D. Pollom**, mer., Tacoma, Wash.

(3) **Robert J. Reid**, p., Seattle, Wash.

Reserves.—(2) **John M. Canse**, d. s., Bellingham, Wash. (1) **Arthur S. Corey**, ins., Chehalis, Wash. (3) **Charles L. Holt**, phy., Bellingham, Wash. (1) **Edward H. Todd**, col. pres., Tacoma, Wash. (2) **Florence Twidwell**, deaconess, Montesano, Wash.

ROCK RIVER. X. 16.

Delegates:—

(8) **Edward B. Crawford**, d. s., 234 Hinckley Ave., Rockford, Ill.

(5) **Cecil C. Darnall**, mfr., 225 N. Cuyler Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

(3) **George W. Dixon**, capitalist, 425 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

(6) **Thomas K. Gale**, d. s., Joliet, Ill.

(4) **Henry S. Henschen**, ban., 4224 Hazel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

(8) **Thomas F. Holgate**, educator, Evanston, Ill.

(1) **William T. Jennings**, ban., Sterling, Ill.

- (7) **Perley Lowe**, lumberman, 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- (6) **John B. Meacham**, atty., 118 S. Center St., Joliet, Ill.
- (4) **James M. Phelps**, p., 411 Clayton St., Waukegan, Ill.
- (2) **William M. Shimmmin**, mer., Rockford, Ill.
- (5) **Charles M. Stuart**, pres. Garrett Bib. Inst., 621 Foster St., Evanston, Ill.
- (7) **Polemus H. Swift**, d. s., 4326 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
- (3) **J. S. Ladd Thomas**, p., 641 N. Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- (1) **John Thompson** (chairman), supt. City Miss., 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
- (2) **William R. Wedderspoon**, p., 4611 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Reserves.**—(3) **R. Clarence Brown**, r. e., 20 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. (2) **Charles K. Carpenter**, p., 1724 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill. (1) **Allison F. Clark**, d. s., 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. (1) **Edwin H. Forkel**, mgr., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill. (2) **Miss Emma A. Robinson**, sec. Junior League, 9648 Vanderpool Ave., Chicago, Ill. (3) **Harry F. Ward**, prof. Union Theol. Sem., New York City.

SAINT JOHNS RIVER. VI. 2.**Delegates:—**

Dorsey H. Rutter (chairman), p., St. Augustine, Fla.

Albert R. Welsh, r. e., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Reserves.—**C. W. Kinne**, r. e., Jacksonville, Fla. **J. J. Treadwell**, d. s., St. Augustine, Fla.

SAINT LOUIS. VIII. 8.**Delegates:—**

(4) **Stephen B. Campbell**, d. s., St. Louis, Mo.

(3) **William G. Clinton**, d. s., Sedalia, Mo.

(1) **Joseph M. M. Gray** (chairman), p., Kansas City, Mo.

(1) **John W. Jenkins**, mer., Kansas City, Mo.

(2) **William W. King**, d. s., Kansas City, Mo.

(4) **Fred R. Long**, business, St. Louis, Mo.

(2) **Fielding P. Sizer**, lawyer and ban., Monett, Mo.

(3) **Joseph S. Walker**, mine operator, Joplin, Mo.

Reserves.—(1) **Albert D. Ball**, d. s., Springfield, Mo. (3) **Henry E. Benning**, trav. salesman, Marshfield, Mo. (1) **Herbert Bruner**, Springfield, Mo. (2) **B. F. Crissman**, d. s., St. Louis, Mo. (3) **William R. McCormack**, p., Springfield, Mo. (2) **Henry C. Rushmore**, salesman, Kansas City, Mo.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN. XIII. 4.**Delegates:—**

(2) **George Boesch**, mer., Burlington, Ia.

(2) **William F. Isler**, p., St. Louis, Mo.

(1) **Oscar A. Knehans**, atty., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

(1) **Eugene Weiffenbach** (chairman), education, Warrenton, Mo.

Reserves.—(2) **J. Geisler**, d. s., Belleville, Ill. (1) **Albert L. Koencke**, d. s., St. Louis, Mo. (2) **Charles Ruthenberger**, mer., Muscatine, Ia. (1) **H. P. S. Smith**, farmer, Edwardsville, Ill.

SAVANNAH. VII. 2.**Delegates:—**

William V. Daughtry (chairman), d. s., Rocky Ford, Ga.

Welvin E. Summers, railway mail clerk, Augusta, Ga.

Reserves.—**Raymond N. Jackson**, phy., Brunswick, Ga. **Charles W. Prothro**, p., Waynesboro, Ga.

SOUTH CAROLINA. VI. 8.**Delegates:—**

(3) **Amos J. Andrews**, postal clerk, Sumter, S. C.

(4) **Lewis M. Dunton**, col. pres., Orangeburg, S. C.

(1) **Charles C. Jacobs** (chairman), p., 132 E. Wentworth St., Charlestown, S. C.

(4) **James R. Levy**, phy., 62 E. Evans St., Florence, S. C.

(3) **John W. Moultrie**, area sec., Sumter, S. C.

(1) **Mrs. Lizelia A. J. Moorer**, h. w., 143 Treadwell, Orangeburg, S. C.

- (2) **Jonas W. Thomas**, farmer, 106 Market St., Bennettsville, S. C.

- (2) **William S. Thompson**, p., Anderson, S. C.

Reserves.—(1) **George K. Adams**, dentist, 102 Chaseander, Spartanburg, S. C. (3) **Clayton R. Brown**, p., Florence, S. C. (2) **James L. Cain**, tea., 333 Ave. E., Darlington, S. C. (3) **Butler General**, farmer, Latta, S. C. (2) **John C. Martin**, d. s., Greenville, S. C. (1) **James F. Page**, d. s., Sumter, S. C.

SOUTH GERMANY. XIII. 4.

Delegates:—

- (2) **Eugen A. Barth**, mer., 19 Lindenspurstr., Stuttgart, Germany.

- (1) **Ernst G. Bek**, mfr., Schwarzwaldstr., Pforzheim, Germany.

- (1) **Emil Luering** (chairman), prof., Ginnheimer Landstr. 176, Frankfurt a. M., Germany.

- (2) **Richard Wobith**, d. s., Reinsburgstr. 182, Stuttgart, Germany.

Reserves.—(1) **Theophil Mann**, prof., Ginnheimer Landstr. 176, Frankfurt, Germany. (2) **Gotthold Hofmann**, mer., Grossgartarherstr., Germany. (1) **Oswald F. A. Storch**, govt. employee, Frisoniestr. 7, Ludwigsburg, Germany. (2) **Karl Ulrich**, d. s., Denncestr. 58, Cannstadt, Germany.

SOUTH INDIA. XV. 2.

Delegates:—

Charles Edward Parker (chairman), miss., on furlough.

Miss Ruth A. Partridge, miss., Vikarabad, India.

Reserves.—**Marcellus Dow Ross**, miss., on furlough. **Miss Mildred Simonds**, miss., on furlough.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. XIV. 14.

Delegates:—

- (1) **Charles E. Carver**, insurance, 1818 Bushnell Ave., South Pasadena, Cal.

- (3) **George B. Cliff**, p., 135 Friends, Whittier, Cal.

- (7) **John G. Hill**, prof., 854 West 35th Place, Los Angeles, Cal.

- (3) **George E. Hume**, ban., Oxnard, Cal.

- (2) **Mrs. Hattie V. King**, orchardist, Filmore, Cal.

- (4) **Francis M. Larkin**, ed., 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

- (1) **Charles E. Locke** (chairman), p., 728 S. Berendo, Los Angeles, Cal.

- (4) **Harold V. Mather**, atty., 210 Juniper St., San Diego, Cal.

- (6) **Mrs. Z. L. Parmelee**, h. w., 919 Fair Oaks, S. Pasadena, Cal.

- (2) **Merle N. Smith**, p., 717 S. Madison, Pasadena, Cal.

- (7) **Egerton Shore**, broker, 407 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

- (5) **Frank S. Wallace**, bond dealer, 1263 S. Elmoline Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

- (6) **George A. Warmer**, p., 1721 Truxton, Bakersfield, Cal.

- (5) **Byron H. Wilson**, d. s., 904 Wright & Callenger Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Reserves.—(2) **Robert T. Hall**, dentist, 410 Griffith-McKenzie Bldg., Fresno, Cal. (2) **Benjamin S. Haywood**, p., 535 Sixth St., Riverside, Cal. (1) **Henry I. Rasmus**, d. s., Upland, Cal. (3) **Mrs. Silas Sprowls**, h. w., 507 S. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. (3) **Frank G. H. Stevens**, p., 1541 N St., Fresno, Cal. (1) **Charles S. Stoddard**, phy., 1215 Anacapa St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

SOUTHERN GERMAN. XIII. 2.

Delegates:—

Benjamin E. Breihan (chairman), d. s., 1205 Wyoming St., San Antonio, Tex.

Jacob L. Neu, tea., Brenham, Tex.

Reserves.—**Frank Brandenberger**, stockman, Mason, Tex. **William A. Moers**, d. s., 1024 Jackson St., Brenham, Tex.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. X. 10.

Delegates:—

- (3) **Leland H. Buckley**, atty., Edwardsville, Ill.

- (1) **Claude C. Hall** (chairman), d. s., East Saint Louis, Ill.

- (2) Otto L. Markman, p., Murphysboro, Ill.
- (4) **John M. Mitchell**, ban., Mount Carmel, Ill.
- (5) William T. Morris, d. s., Carbondale, Ill.
- (1) **Daniel B. Parkinson**, ret. educator, Carbondale, Ill.
- (4) Charles L. Peterson, p., Mount Carmel, Ill.
- (3) Resso Robertson, d. s., Centralia, Ill.
- (2) **John B. Stout**, ed., Lawrenceville, Ill.
- (5) **Sky B. Vaughn**, trav. man, Greenville, Ill.
- Reserves.**—(3) **Al Harper**, stockman, East Saint Louis, Ill. (1)
- George E. McCammon, pres. McKendree Col., Lebanon, Ill. (1)
- Norman H. Moss**, atty., Mount Vernon, Ill. (2) **Norman E. Prince**, drugs, Flora, Ill. (2) James G. Tucker, d. s., Olney, Ill.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS. VIII. 10.

Delegates:—

- (3) **Ezra R. Burkholder**, lumberman, McPherson, Kan.
- (2) Rufus L. George, p., Newton, Kan.
- (5) Charles D. Hestwood, d. s., Kingsley, Kan.
- (1) Albert E. Kirk (chairman), pres. Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.
- (4) **William E. Marshall**, lumber, Wichita, Kan.
- (4) Dougald McCormick, d. s., Wichita, Kan.
- (2) **Miss Ada Morgan**, organizer, W. F. M. S., Wichita, Kan.
- (3) Frank Neff, p., Hutchinson, Kan.
- (5) **C. A. Sloan**, ban., Pratt, Kan.
- (1) **M. Madeline Southard**, lecturer, R. R. No. 2, Kansas City, Kan.

- Reserves.**—(1) **Warren C. Detter**, farmer, Nickerson, Kan. (3)
- Harley I. French**, county supt., Eldorado, Kan. (2) Albert E. Henry, d. s., Liberal, Kan. (2) **T. B. Oldroyd**, mer., Arkansas City, Kan.
- (1) William T. Ward, d. s., Winfield, Kan.

SWEDEN. II. 6.

Delegates:—

- (1) Fredrik M. Ahgren (chairman), p., Ostersund, Sweden.
- (3) **Oscar A. Hjalmar**, head pilot, Helsingborg, Sweden.
- (3) Gustaf A. Gustafson, ed., Stockholm, Sweden.
- (1) **Jonatan Julen**, prof., Upsala, Sweden.
- (2) **Carl A. Safwenberg**, mer., Upsala, Sweden.
- (2) August Stromstedt, pres. Theol. Sch., Upsala, Sweden.

- Reserves.**—(2) Theodor Arvidsson, p., Stockholm, Sweden. (1)
- Axel Engstrom, d. s., Stocksund, Sweden. (2) **Miss Louise Erikson**, deaconess, Stockholm, Sweden. (3) **Mrs. Anna Lellky**, Norrkoping, Sweden. (3) Gustaf Wagnsson, d. s., Stockholm, Sweden. (1) **Edward Willard**, mer., Gotsborg, Sweden.

SWITZERLAND. XIII. 2.

Delegates:—

- Gottfried Frei**, prof., Frohburgstr. 140 Zurich, Switzerland.
- Gustav A. Marquardt (chairman), d. s., Zurich 6, Winterthurerstr. 39, Switzerland.

- Reserves.**—**L. Arnold Groh**, mer., Muhlebachstr. 148, Zurich, Switzerland. Ernest R. Grob, p., 1 Route du Tunnel, Lausanne, Switzerland.

TENNESSEE. VII. 4.

Delegates:—

- (1) **William D. Hawkins**, cashier bank, Nashville, Tenn.
- (2) **Alonzo Love**, tea., Memphis, Tenn.
- (1) Joseph C. Sherrill (chairman), area sec., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- (2) Samuel M. Strayhorne, p., Nashville, Tenn.

- Reserves.**—(2) **William Copeland, Jr.**, r. e., Nashville, Tenn. (2)
- Robert A. Dowell, p., Martin, Tenn. (1) John H. Ellis, d. s., Nashville, Tenn. (1) **J. L. Hyde**, insurance, Nolensville, Tenn.

TEXAS. VII. 6.

Delegates:—

- (1) Matthew W. Dogan (chairman), pres. Wiley University, Marshall, Tex.

- (3) **Jordan J. Hardeway**, r. e., Houston, Tex.
- (3) **Tooley M. Jackson**, d. s., Navasota, Tex.
- (2) **Henry B. Pemberton**, tea., Marshall, Tex.
- (1) **Mrs. Rosa Simpson**, deaconess, Marshall, Tex.
- (2) **Joshua O. Williams**, d. s., Paris, Tex.

Reserves.—(1) **Adolphus W. Carr**, d. s., Marshall, Tex. (2) **Wade H. Logan**, p., Galveston, Tex. (2) **Theodore W. Patrick**, letter carrier, Galveston, Tex. (1) **Simeon S. Reed**, tea., Marshall, Tex.

TROY. I. 12.

Delegates:—

- (4) **Luther A. Brown**, d. s., Ballston Spa, N. Y.
- (5) **Charles E. Bullard**, mer., Glens Falls, N. Y.
- (4) **Datus Clark**, mer., Peru, N. Y.
- (2) **Frank C. Dyer**, atty., Salisbury, Vt.
- (6) **George C. Douglass**, p., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
- (2) **John L. Fort**, field sec., Commission on Finance, Chicago, Ill.
- (6) **Charles A. Hagaman**, baker, Albany, N. Y.
- (3) **John A. Hamilton**, p., Burlington, Vt.
- (1) **Alfred J. Higgins** (chairman), d. s., Troy, N. Y.
- (1) **Thurman A. Hull**, phy., Troy, N. Y.
- (1) **Henry H. Murdock**, p., Amsterdam, N. Y.
- (3) **Benjamin P. Wheat**, atty., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Reserves.—(3) **Albert D. Angell**, p., Troy, N. Y. (2) **Junius E. Meda**, d. s., Plattsburg, N. Y. (3) **Charles E. Robbins**, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (2) **Herman Stannard**, mer., Fairhaven, Vt. (1) **George K. Statham**, d. s., Rutland, Vt. (1) **Welton E. Werner**, bookkeeper, Gloversville, N. Y.

UPPER IOWA. IX. 10.

Delegates:—

- (1) **Chauncey P. Colegrove**, pres. col., Fayette, Ia.
- (3) **Allen B. Curran**, d. s., Fayette, Ia.
- (2) **Charles W. Flint**, pres. col., Mount Vernon, Ia.
- (3) **John F. Holden**, real estate, Plymouth, Ia.
- (2) **John Lister**, farmer, Conrad, Ia.
- (4) **Edmund J. Lockwood**, p., Waterloo, Ia.
- (5) **John L. Pollock**, credit mgr. wholesale grocer, Dubuque, Ia.
- (4) **Fred W. Moulton**, lumberman, Osage, Ia.
- (1) **William F. Spry** (chairman), d. s., Waterloo, Ia.
- (5) **James P. Van Horn**, d. s., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Reserves.—(2) **Frank Cole**, p., Davenport, Ia. (3) **Sylvester E. Ellis**, p., Iowa City, Ia. (1) **Rollo F. Hurlburt**, d. s., Mount Vernon, Ia. (1) **Samuel W. Klaus**, mer., Earlville, Ia. (3) **Frank L. Pearson**, ban., West Branch, Ia. (2) **Albert B. Rathbun**, ban., Clinton, Ia.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI. VII. 6.

Delegates:—

- (2) **George P. Childress**, instructor, Ackerman, Miss.
- (3) **Mrs. Mattie E. Ferguson**, h. w., Columbus, Miss.
- (3) **Harry B. Hart**, p., Greenwood, Miss.
- (2) **Frank H. Henry**, d. s., Greenwood, Miss.
- (1) **John Q. A. Williams**, r. e., Memphis, Tenn.
- (1) **Buford F. Woolfolk** (chairman), p., Lexington, Miss.

Reserves.—(2) **Richard W. Holman**, farmer, Hollandale, Miss. (2) **Joseph C. McGee**, p., Okolona, Miss. (1) **Ephraim H. McKissock**, ins., Holly Springs, Miss. (1) **Columbus E. Moody**, p., Kosciusko, Miss. (3) **E. C. F. Troupe**, p., Grenada, Miss. (3) **James M. Young**, atty., Batesville, Miss.

VERMONT. I. 4.

Delegates:—

- (2) **Sanford A. Daniels**, ins., Brattleboro, Vt.
- (1) **Walter R. Davenport** (chairman), d. s., Springfield, Vt.
- (2) **Arthur W. Hewitt**, p., Plainfield, Vt.
- (1) **Valentine A. Irish**, retired, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Reserves.—(1) **John D. Angell**, local preacher, East Burke, Vt.

(2) **Amos J. Eaton**, far., South Royalton, Vt. (2) **G. A. Martin**, p., Saint Johnsbury, Vt. (1) **E. W. Sharp**, d. s., Saint Johnsbury, Vt.

WASHINGTON. VI. 8.

Delegates:—

- (3) **Matthew W. Clair**, d. s., Washington, D. C.
- (4) **Miss M. Edyth Cooper**, instructor, Baltimore, Md.
- (2) **Miss Ida R. Cummings**, instructor, Baltimore, Md.
- (3) **Charles P. Ford**, atty., Washington, D. C.
- (2) **William A. C. Hughes**, field sec. Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Washington, D. C.
- (1) **Ernest Lyon** (chairman), p., Baltimore, Md.
- (1) **I. Garland Penn**, cor. sec. Freedmen's Aid Society, Cincinnati, O.
- (4) **McHenry J. Naylor**, p., Baltimore, Md.

Reserves.—(1) **George T. Beason**, government employee, Washington, D. C. (3) **John W. E. Bowen**, v-pres., Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. (2) **Stewart H. Brown**, d. s., Harpers Ferry, W. Va. (2) **Mrs. Jennie Mills**, h. w., Baltimore, Md. (3) **Charles W. Posey**, contractor, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1) **Ernest S. Williams**, d. s., Baltimore, Md.

WEST CHINA. XIV. 2.

Delegates:—

Joseph Beech (chairman), pres. West China Union University, Dixon, Ill.

Dsan Lin Gao, instructor, Chengtu, China.

Reserves.—**H. L. Canright**, instructor, medical college, West China Union University, New York. **Lien Ya Go**, Chungking, China.

WEST GERMAN. XIII. 4.

Delegates:—

- (1) **Matthew Hermann** (chairman), d. s., Lincoln, Neb.
- (2) **John A. Diekmann**, director Deaconess Home, Cincinnati, O.
- (1) **Walter A. Keller**, mer., 1616 S. Fourteenth St., Lincoln, Neb.
- (2) **William F. Muenzenmayer**, ban. and mer., Junction City, Kan.

Reserves.—(1) **Paul E. Keefer**, farmer, Papillion, Neb. (1) **Otto E. Kriege**, col. pres., Warrenton, Mo. (2) **H. A. Hohenwald**, d. s., Kansas City, Mo. (2) **Henry N. Sayler**, insurance, Denver, Colo.

WEST OHIO. V. 20.

Delegates:—

- (6) **Ernest I. Antrim**, ban., Van Wert, O.
- (3) **Horatio S. Bradley**, mfr., 1576 E. High St., Springfield, O.
- (8) **Valorous F. Brown**, p., 234 E. Main St., Xenia, O.
- (2) **John H. Clark**, atty., Marion, O.
- (1) **Walter D. Cole** (chairman), p., Lima, O.
- (1) **Charles A. Collin**, asst. business mgr., Toledo, O.
- (4) **Mrs. Ida B. Goode**, h. w., Sidney, O.
- (10) **Warren J. Dunham**, d. s., 726 Lexington Ave., Dayton, O.
- (10) **Edwin R. Graham**, publ. agt. Meth. Book Con., 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
- (6) **David F. Helms**, d. s., Lima, O.
- (9) **Lewis E. Justus**, insurance, Lima, O.
- (5) **John M. Killits**, federal judge, Toledo, O.
- (9) **Daniel McGurk**, p., Cincinnati, O.
- (7) **William T. Palmer**, ban., Celina, O.
- (8) **Edward E. Shipley**, insurance, 984 Lenox Pl., Cincinnati, O.
- (8) **Albert E. Smith**, col. pres., Ada, O.
- (7) **Olin E. Smith**, p., Elida, O.
- (3) **Cyrus M. Van Pelt**, d. s., Delaware, O.
- (4) **Edward S. Weaver**, p., Hamilton, O.
- (2) **William A. Wiant**, d. s., Springfield, O.

Reserves.—(2) **William McK. Brackney**, d. s., Delaware, O. (1) **Frank S. Clevenger**, judge, Wilmington, O. (3) **Carrie D. Geyer**, h. w., 202 W. Second St., Xenia, O. (2) **Charles H. McNutt**, mer., Williamsburg, O. (1) **James F. Olive**, d. s., Defiance, O. (3) **Benjamin F. Reading**, p., Toledo, O.

WEST TEXAS. VII. 4.**Delegates:—**

- (1) **Matthew S. Davage**, pres. col., Austin, Tex.
- (2) **John W. Frazier**, tea., Austin, Tex.
- (2) John W. Warren, p., Dallas, Tex.
- (1) Thomas H. Wyatt (chairman), d. s., Austin, Tex.

Reserve.—(1) **Robert A. Atkinson**, tea., Lockhart, Tex. (2) **William D. Kirkpatrick**, U. S. Govt. Service, Fort Worth, Tex. (2) **Lazarus H. Richardson**, p., San Antonio, Tex. (1) **John H. Swann**, d. s., Yoakum, Tex.

WEST VIRGINIA. IV. 12.**Delegates:—**

- (5) James W. Engle, p., Clarksburg, W. Va.
- (4) **Wallace B. Fleming**, pres. W. Va. Wesl. Col., Buckhannon, W. Va.
- (4) **Clinton W. Flesher**, atty., Buckhannon, W. Va.
- (6) William C. Hartinger, p., Charleston, W. Va.
- (2) O. Dale King, d. s., Williamstown, W. Va.
- (1) **Charles W. Lynch**, judge, Charleston, W. Va.
- (2) **William P. McAbey**, ban., Huntington, W. Va.
- (3) Archibald Moore, d. s., Morgantown, W. Va.
- (3) **John Raine**, lumberman, Rainelle, W. Va.
- (6) **Peter Silman**, ban., Charleston, W. Va.
- (5) **Frank B. Trotter**, pres. State Univ., Morgantown, W. Va.
- (1) Daniel Westfall (chairman), business mgr. Pittsburgh Adv., 524 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reserves.—(1) C. Fred Anderson, d. s., Wheeling, W. Va. (2) R. G. Backus, d. s., Huntington, W. Va. (1) **Riley B. Nay**, mer., Wheeling, W. Va. (3) **Trevy Nutter**, atty., Fairmont, W. Va. (3) Lewis E. Ressegger, d. s., Buckhannon, W. Va. (2) **Samuel V. Woods**, atty., Philippi, W. Va.

WEST WISCONSIN. XII. 8.**Delegates:—**

- (4) Edward W. Blakeman, p., Madison, Wis.
- (1) **Ruluf A. Chase** (chairman), d. s., Plattsville, Wis.
- (3) Edwin C. Dixon, p., La Crosse, Wis.
- (2) **William P. Hughes**, mer., Belmont, Wis.
- (2) John E. Kundert, d. s., Rice Lake, Wis.
- (3) **Herman T. Lange**, wholesale grocer, Eau Claire, Wis.
- (1) **Adolphus P. Nelson**, ban., (Mc), Grantsburg, Wis.
- (4) **Mrs. Pearl V. D. Tomlinson**, h. w., Sparta, Wis.

Reserves.—(2) **Lawrence S. Coe**, atty., Rice Lake, Wis. (3) Fred W. Harris, p., Plattsville, Wis. (2) James W. Irish, d. s., Eau Claire, Wis. (1) **Frank C. Jackson**, ban., Menomonie, Wis. (1) William J. James, p., Mount Hope, Wis. (3) **T. Fred Risley**, mer., Baraboo, Wis.

WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH. XV. 2.**Delegates:—**

Carl August Peterson (chairman), S. S. Missionary, Cove, Wash.
Charles Tobsen, restaurant, 806 Elizabeth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Reserves.—Carl J. Larsen, d. s., Salem, Ore. **O. F. Wiggan**, funeral director, 6116 30th Ave., N. W., Seattle, Wash.

WESTERN SWEDISH. VIII. 2.**Delegates:—**

Axel L. Carlson, r. e., Clay Center, Kan.
 John P. Seaberg (chairman), ed., 351 W. Oak St., Chicago, Ill.

Reserves.—Joseph E. Johnston, d. s., 2721 Carpenter Ave., Des Moines, Ia. **Alfred Swanson**, farmer, Boxholm, Ia.

WILMINGTON. IV. 8.**Delegates:—**

- (3) **L. Atwood Bennett**, atty., Salisbury, Md.
- (3) Henry G. Budd, pres. Wesley Collegiate Institute, Dover, Del.
- (2) **Henry C. Conrad**, judge Supreme Court, Georgetown, Del.

- (1) **Edmond C. Hardesty**, court stenographer, Wilmington, Del.
- (4) **William R. Mowbray**, d. s., Dover, Del.
- (2) **Robert Watt**, d. s., Wilmington, Del.
- (4) **Jacob W. Wheatley**, mer., Easton, Md.
- (1) **William A. Wise** (chairman), d. s., Smyrna, Del.

Reserves.—(1) **George L. Alderson**, p., Chestertown, Md. (2) **Vaughan S. Collins**, d. s., Salisbury, Md. (3) **Joseph Mallalieu**, ban., Wilmington, Del. (2) **John S. Mullin**, mer., Wilmington, Del. (1) **R. Fulton Powell**, r. e., Berlin, Md. (3) **John W. R. Sumwalt**, p., Wilmington, Del.

WISCONSIN. XII. 8.

Delegates:—

- (2) **Samuel H. Anderson**, p., Milwaukee, Wis.
- (4) **Eusebius B. Garton**, mfr., Sheboygan, Wis.
- (4) **William F. Hovis**, p., Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- (1) **Edward D. Kohlstedt** (chairman), exec. sec. St. Paul Area, 716 Exchange Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
- (3) **Judson G. Rosebush**, mfr., Appleton, Wis.
- (3) **George H. Trever**, prof., South Atlanta, Ga.
- (1) **Walter S. Watson**, tea., Whitewater, Wis.
- (2) **Roland L. Wheeler**, mfr., Milwaukee, Wis.

Reserves.—(2) **Richard Evans**, p., Wausau, Wis. (2) **Leander Ferguson**, mer., Brandon, Wis. (1) **Edward W. Leach**, mfr., Racine, Wis. (3) **Harland C. Logan**, p., Waukesha, Wis. (3) **John T. Phillips**, mfr., Green Bay, Wis. (1) **Samuel Plantz**, pres. Lawrence Col., Appleton, Wis.

WYOMING. III. 10.

Delegates:—

- (3) **Aaron V. Bower**, atty., Scranton, Pa.
- (5) **Frank M. Devendorf**, sec. Y. M. C. A., Forty Fort, Pa.
- (2) **George P. Eckman**,¹ p., Scranton, Pa.

¹Deceased.

- (3) **Frank D. Hartsock**, d. s., Scranton, Pa.
- (2) **Thomas Henwood**, inspector, Dunmore, Pa.
- (4) **Samuel H. Hicks**, treas. Springbrook Water Co., Kingston, Pa.
- (5) **Edward A. Martin**, d. s., Binghamton, N. Y.
- (1) **Homer L. Mitchell**, man., Binghamton, N. Y.
- (4) **Charles M. Olmstead**, d. s., Kingston, Pa.
- (1) **John H. Race** (chairman), pub. agent The Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, O.

Reserves.—(3) **Charles W. Burnside**, mer., Sidney, N. Y. (2) **Delbert O. Colburn**, railroad agt., Binghamton, N. Y. (3) **James A. Hensey**, d. s., Oneonta, N. Y. (1) **George Lovell**, ban., Schenectady, N. Y. (2) **Leonard C. Murdock**, Area secy., Philadelphia, Pa. (1) **Albert E. Piper**, p., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WYOMING STATE. XIV. 2.

Delegates:—

- David E. Kendall** (chairman), d. s., Sheridan, Wyo.
- Fred L. Crabbe**, prohibition commissioner, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Reserves.—**Ira W. Kingsley**, p., Sheridan, Wyo. **Will F. Ports**, proprietor music store, Sheridan, Wyo.

YENPING. XIV. 2.

Delegates:—

- Frederick Bankhardt** (chairman), missionary, Yenping, Fukien, China.

Lin Li Chuan, instructor, Yenping, China.

Reserves.—**Tzu Kang Chen**, tea., Yenping, Fukien, China. **Teh Ching Hong**, d. s., Shunchang, Fukien, China.

¹Deceased.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DELEGATES

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN **Bold-face**.)

Names	Conferences
Abbott, David G.....	Central Provinces.
Abel, Josiah W.....	Oklahoma.
Adams, Anna B.	Indiana.
Ahgren, Frederick M.....	Sweden.
Ahn, Tong Won	Korea.
Allen, Ray.....	Genesee.
Allinger, Charles E.	Central German.
Ames, Herbert T.	Central Pennsylvania.
Anderson, Andrew.....	Northern Swedish.
Anderson, Benjamin J. K.	Liberia.
Anderson, Samuel H.....	Wisconsin.
Anderson, William H.	New York.
Andrews, Amos J.	South Carolina.
Andrews, Charles C.	Northwest Kansas.
Antrim, Ernest I.	West Ohio.
Antrim, Eugene M.....	Illinois.
Arbuckle, John C.....	Ohio.
Ariss, Miss E. Augusta	North Montana.
Arter, Frank A.	North-East Ohio.
Arters, John M.....	Maine.
Avery, Charles E.	Montana.
Avery, Elmer M.	Nebraska.
Avison, Richard N.....	Oregon.
Auman, Orrin W.....	Colorado.
Aupperle, David W.	Colorado.
Austin, Francis M.	Illinois.
Bacon, Charles E.....	Indiana.
Baez, Victoriano D.....	Mexico.
Baker, Benson.....	Northwest India.
Baker, James C.....	Illinois.
Baker, James E.....	Idaho.
Baldwin, Francis E.	Central New York.
Baldwin, Fred Clare.....	Newark.
Baldwin, Summerfield	Baltimore.
Ball, Irving O.	Baltimore.
Bankhardt, Frederick.....	Yenping.
Barbour, Edward E.	Central Illinois.
Barge, Miss Carrie	Ohio.
Barnes, William W.....	Baltimore.
Barroetavena, Fred A.....	Eastern S. America.
Barth, Eugen A.	South Germany.
Bartholomew, James I.....	New England Southern.
Bartley, Henry W.....	Florida.
Bartz, Otto F.	Northwest Iowa.
Bass, G. Albert	Northwest German.
Bassett, Thomas J.....	Northwest Indiana.
Bast, Anton.....	Denmark.
Bath, William H.....	New England Southern.
Bausher, Solon D.	Philadelphia.
Bayley, Francis R.....	Baltimore.
Beach, Chauncey E.	Puget Sound.
Beacham, Charles H.	Northwest Iowa.
Becker, Gerhard	Eastern Swedish.
Beebe, James A.....	Colorado.
Beech, Joseph.....	West China.
Beecher, Charles W.	North Indiana.
Bek, Ernst G.	South Germany.

Bell, Richard E.	New York.
Bennet, Alvin S.	Kentucky.
Bennett, Harry P.	New Jersey.
Bennett, L. Atwood.	Wilmington.
Bennett, W. H.	New England Southern.
Bentley, Layton C.	Indiana.
Berry, George M.	Northern Minnesota.
Bickley, George H.	Philadelphia.
Bills, James D.	New Jersey.
Birney, Lauress J.	New England.
Black, John F.	Erie.
Blackstock, Ira B.	Illinois.
Blake, Alton M.	Genesee.
Blake, Edgar.	New Hampshire.
Blakeman, Edward W.	West Wisconsin.
Blanchard, William M.	Northwest Indiana.
Bliss, Charles H.	Colorado.
Blood, William J.	Detroit.
Boesch, George	Saint Louis German.
Boese, Herman R.	Chicago German.
Bond, Orville M.	Northwest Iowa.
Borden, Harrison T.	New England Southern.
Boswell, Charles M.	Philadelphia.
Bower, Aaron V.	Wyoming.
Boyce, Orien E.	Dakota.
Bradley, Horatio S.	West Ohio.
Bradshaw, James B.	Northern Minnesota.
Brainard, Edward C. S.	Idaho.
Brainard, Robert L.	Columbia River.
Brasher, John L.	Alabama.
Brazier, Aaron W.	Louisiana.
Breece, John T.	Ohio.
Breihan, Benjamin E.	Southern German.
Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F.	Hingham.
Bright, S. Alonzo	New Mexico.
Bristol, Leverett D.	Maine.
Brooks, William H.	New York.
Brown, Frank L.	New York East.
Brown, George A.	Michigan.
Brown, George H.	North-East Ohio.
Brown, Luther A.	Troy.
Brown, Sam C.	Holston.
Brown, Valorous F.	West Ohio.
Brown, Wallace E.	Central New York.
Buckley, Leland H.	Southern Illinois.
Budd, Henry G.	Wilmington.
Bullard, Chas. E.	Troy.
Burkholder, Ezra R.	Southwest Kansas.
Burns, Charles W.	Northern Minnesota.
Burns, G. Bickley	Philadelphia.
Burns, J. Palmer	Erie.
Burris, William F.	Missouri.
Bush, Henry P.	Detroit.
Buss, George A.	N. W. German.
Byrd, George T.	Holston.
Cable, Willis H.	Des Moines.
Caldwell, William M.	Northern New York.
Calkins, Daniel M.	Genesee.
Campbell, Marvin	Northwest Indiana.
Campbell, Stephen B.	Saint Louis.
Campbell, Thomas H.	Ohio.
Campbell, William H.	Detroit.
Carlson, Axel L.	Western Swedish.
Carpenter, George F.	Des Moines.
Carpenter, William E.	Northwest Indiana.
Carroll, Joseph H.	Lexington.
Carson, F. Stanley	Hingham.
Carver, Charles E.	Southern California.

Chandler, Mrs. W. H.	North Indiana.
Chang, Hung	Central China.
Chase, Ruluf A.	West Wisconsin.
Ch'en, Wei Ping	North China.
Cherrington, Ernest H.	Ohio.
Cherry, William T.	Malaysia.
Childress, George P.	Upper Mississippi.
Chinn, W. Scott	Louisiana.
Chitambar, Jashwant R.	North India.
Cissell, Clyde Clay	Nebraska.
Clair, Matthew W.	Washington.
Chuan, Lin Li	Yenping, China.
Clark, Datus	Troy.
Clark, John H.	West Ohio.
Clark, Samuel M.	East Tennessee.
Clarkson, Samuel J.	Genesee.
Clegg, Herbert	Northwest Iowa.
Cliff, George B.	Southern California.
Clinton, William G.	Saint Louis.
Coburn, John C.	Michigan.
Cole, Walter D.	West Ohio.
Colegrove, Chauncey P.	Upper Iowa.
Collin, Charles A.	West Ohio.
Collins, Horace B.	Oklahoma.
Collins, Malachi	Mississippi.
Coman, Frederick H.	Genesee.
Conder, Earl R.	Indiana.
Conner, William F.	Pittsburgh.
Conrad, Henry C.	Wilmington.
Cook, Walter A.	Kansas.
Coons, H. Westlake	New York.
Cooper, Jacob F.	New England Southern.
Cooper, John G.	North-East Ohio.
Cooper, Miss M. Edyth	Washington.
Copple, Jacob R.	Kansas.
Corley, Luther F.	Alabama.
Corning, Loren D.	Oklahoma.
Cox, James M.	Little Rock.
Crabbe, Fred L.	Wyoming State.
Craig, John C.	Northern Minnesota.
Crawford, Arthur J.	New York East.
Crawford, Edward B.	Rock River.
Crocker, Isaac H.	Genesee.
Crolley, Richard A.	Lexington.
Crowther, James E.	Puget Sound.
Cummings, Miss Ida R.	Washington.
Cunningham, Samuel C.	Atlanta.
Curran, Allen B.	Upper Iowa.
Curtiss, Mrs. Mary Carr	North-East Ohio.
Dalbey, Jeanette L.	Illinois.
Daniels, Morris S.	Newark.
Daniels, Sanford A.	Vermont.
Darnall, Cecil C.	Rock River.
Daughtry, William V.	Savannah.
Davage, Matthew S.	West Texas.
Davenport, Walter R.	Vermont.
Davidson, William J.	Illinois.
Davis, George L.	North China.
Davis, Henry L.	Northwest Indiana.
Day, James R.	New York.
Deffenbaugh, James W.	Ohio.
Dennett, Edward P.	California.
Dennett, Lewis L.	California.
Dent, Elmer A.	New York East.
Devendorf, Frank M.	Wyoming.
Dickinson, Loren D.	Michigan.
Diefendorf, Dorr F.	Newark.
Diekmann, John A.	West German.

Dimond, Edwin D.	Detroit.
Dixon, Charles E.	Northern New York.
Dixon, Edwin C.	West Wisconsin.
Dixon, George W.	Rock River.
Dogan, Matthew W.	Texas.
Doran, Frank	Minnesota.
Dorsey, Claude Purdue	Missouri.
Douglass, George C.	Troy.
Downey, David G.	New York East.
Dryden, John N.	Nebraska.
Dsang, Lin Gao	West China.
Dubach, Ulysses G.	Oregon.
Du Bois, Mrs. Alice M.	Central Illinois.
Duncan, W. Wofford T.	New York East.
Dunham, Warren J.	West Ohio.
Dunn, Frank C.	New England.
Dunton, Lewis M.	South Carolina.
Durbahn, Jacob H.	California German.
Dyer, Frank C.	Troy.
Eberlee, Christian F.	Oklahoma.
Echols, William J.	Central Alabama.
Eckland, Henry	Central Swedish.
Eckman, George P.¹	Wyoming.
Eddy, Miss Mabel	Bengal.
Edgerton, Ervin N.	Colorado.
Edwards, John R.	Baltimore.
Eiss, George M.	Genesee.
Elford, Albert S.	Puget Sound.
Elliott, George	Detroit.
Elliott, Wm. A.	Erie.
Ellis, Herbert A.	Erie.
Elphick, Roberto	Chile.
Embry, John	Oklahoma.
Engle, James W.	West Virginia.
English, Charles J.	Missouri.
English, Merle N.	Illinois.
Esslinger, William	Chicago German.
Evans, Edgar M.	Des Moines.
Evans, Edward B.	Des Moines.
Ewing, Thomas N.	Illinois.
Fairbanks, George A.	New Hampshire.
Farroetaveba, Fred A.	Eastern South America.
Fellers, William A.	Nebraska.
Fennel, Claud J.	Nebraska.
Ferguson, Mrs. Mattie E.	Upper Mississippi.
Field, Howard A.	Detroit.
Fields, James R.	Ohio.
Finch, Wallace H.	New York East.
Fisher, Fred B.	North Indiana.
Fisher, John E.	Newark.
Flaxington, W. Herbert	Central New York.
Fleming, Harry H.	New York.
Fleming, Wallace B.	West Virginia.
Flesher, Clinton W.	West Virginia.
Flint, Charles W.	Upper Iowa.
Ford, Burgess	Oregon.
Ford, C. Oscar	New England.
Ford, Charles P.	Washington.
Ford, Thomas B.¹	Oregon.
Forsyth, David D.	Colorado.
Forsyth, William H. H.	Columbia River.
Fort, John L.	Troy.
Frazier, John W.	West Texas.
Freeland, William B.	North Indiana.

¹Deceased.

Frei, Gottfried	Switzerland.
Fruit, Walter R.	Detroit.
Furman, Edward M.	Nebraska.
Gaiser, Louis	Pacific German.
Gale, Thomas K.	Rock River.
Gao, Dsan Lin	West China.
Garton, Eusebius B.	Wisconsin.
George, Rufus L.	Southwest Kansas.
Gerlicher, Herman L.	Northern German.
Getty, Frederick	Arkansas.
Gettys, James R.	Nebraska.
Gideon, Edwin D.	Northwest Nebraska.
Gilbert, Hiram F.	Iowa.
Gilbert, Marvin E.	Nebraska.
Gillinder, Frederick R.	Philadelphia.
Glass, Mrs. Elizabeth M.	Detroit.
Gold, William H.	Minnesota.
Goode, Mrs. Ida B.	West Ohio.
Gordon, Edward L.	Mississippi.
Gordon, Harry A.	Kansas.
Goucher, John F.	Baltimore.
Gould, William H. G.	Philadelphia.
Graham, Edwin R.	West Ohio.
Graham, John S.	Ohio.
Graham, William P.	Erie.
Grant, Luther R.	Central Missouri.
Gray, Henry B.	Northwest India.
Gray, James H.	East Maine.
Gray, Joseph M. M.	Saint Louis.
Green, William M.	Indiana.
Greene, Frank W.	North Indiana.
Greenfield, Samuel J.	Northern New York.
Grimmett, Clarence C.	Illinois.
Grose, George R.	North Indiana.
Gustafson, Gustaf A.	Sweden.
Guthrie, Charles E.	Genesee.
Guttersen, Gilbert	Minnesota.
Hagaman, Chas. A.	Troy.
Halfyard, Samuel F.	North Dakota.
Hall, Claude C.	Southern Illinois.
Hall, Freeland A.	North Indiana.
Hall, George R.	Northwest Kansas.
Hall, J. Lincoln	Philadelphia.
Hamilton, John A.	Troy.
Hammaker, Wilbur E.	North-East Ohio.
Hammond, Edmund J.	Georgia.
Hancher, John W.	Iowa.
Hang, Hu Caik ¹	Foochow.
Hannelin, Anders E.	Finland.
Hansen, Anton	Nebraska.
Hardesty, Edmond C.	Wilmington.
Hardeway, Jordan J.	Texas.
Hargis, David H.	Delaware.
Harrington, Mrs. Mary R.	Chile.
Harris, Abram W.	East Maine.
Harrison, Jabez C.	Puget Sound.
Harrison, John W.	Northwest Indiana.
Harshberger, William Z.	Holston.
Hart, Harry B.	Upper Mississippi.
Hartinger, William C.	West Virginia.
Hartsock, Frank D.	Wyoming.
Havner, Horace M.	Iowa.
Hawkins, William D.	Tennessee.
Hayes, Robert B.	Central Missouri.
Hayes, Samuel A.	Lincoln.
Hazeltine, Frederick A.	Puget Sound.

¹Deceased.

Heckman, Edgar R.	Central Pennsylvania.
Helms, David F.	West Ohio.
Henry, Frank H.	Upper Mississippi.
Henschen, Henry S.	Rock River.
Henson, George W.	Philadelphia.
Henwood, Thomas	Wyoming.
Hermann, Matthew	West German.
Hestwood, Charles D.	Southwest Kansas.
Hewitt, A. W.	Vermont.
Hicks, Samuel H.	Wyoming.
Higgins, Alfred J.	Troy.
Higgins, Leon F.	East Maine.
Higley, Elmer E.	Des Moines.
Hill, John G.	Southern California.
Hill, Judson S.	East Tennessee.
Hillman, John L.	Des Moines.
Hingeley, Joseph B.	Northern Minnesota.
Hixson, Fred W.	Northwest Indiana.
Hjalmar, Oscar A.	Sweden.
Hoagland, John S.	Dakota.
Hodges, Lewis G.	Little Rock.
Hodgson, William C.	Northern Minnesota.
Hoffman, Jacob J.	Northern German.
Hoffman, John W.	Ohio.
Holden, John F.	Upper Iowa.
Holdoegel, Perry C.	Northwest Iowa.
Holgate, Thomas F.	Rock River.
Holmes, C. Oliver	Northwest Indiana.
Holt, D. B.	Maine.
Holt, Milton W.	Northern New York.
Holter, Henry O.	Kansas.
Hoover, Arthur R.	North-East Ohio.
Hopfield, Leonard S.	Oregon.
Hopwood, Robert F.	Pittsburgh.
Horne, Frank A.	New York East.
Horton, Everett J.	New England Southern.
Hovis, William F.	Wisconsin.
Hoyt, Charles O.	Detroit.
Hubach, Fred J.	Newark.
Hu, Chi-ping	Kiangsi.
Huckle, Arthur W.	Michigan.
Hughes, Alfred F.	Indiana.
Hughes, William A. C.	Washington.
Hughes, William P.	West Wisconsin.
Hull, Thurman A.	Troy.
Hume, George E.	Southern California.
Huntley, William J.	Louisiana.
Hutchinson, Hubert E.	Northwest Iowa.
Hutchison, George G.	Central Pennsylvania.
Ing, Ho Sien	Foochow.
Irish, Valentine A.	Vermont.
Isham, George W.	Nebraska.
Isler, William F.	Saint Louis German.
Jackson, Mrs. Mary E.	Delaware.
Jackson, Tooley M.	Texas.
Jacobs, Charles C.	South Carolina.
Jacobs, Horace L.	Central Pennsylvania.
Jandre, Julius A.	Chicago German.
Jarvis, Albert N.	Iowa.
Jeklin, Edward	Columbia River.
Jenkins, John P.	Dakota.
Jenkins, John W.	Saint Louis.
Jennings, Henry C. ¹	Minnesota.
Jennings, William T.	Rock River.
Jewett, James W.	Delaware.

¹Resigned.

Johnson, Duane C.	Northern New York.
Johnson, Friend I.	North-East Ohio.
Johnson, John B.	Central Illinois.
Johnson, Ulysses G.	Dakota.
Johnston, James M.	Dakota.
Jones, Mrs. Arta B.	Central Alabama.
Jones, Ben' F.	Missouri.
Jones, Edward M.	Central Alabama.
Jones, Frank	Missouri.
Jones, Horatio W.	Delaware.
Jones, John T.	Central Illinois.
Jones, Robert E.	North Carolina.
Joy, James R.	Newark.
Julen, Jonatan	Sweden.
Justus, Lewis E.	West Ohio.
Kagey, Benjamin F.	Illinois.
Kavanagh, Abram S.	New York East.
Keathley, Horace P.	Central Tennessee.
Keefe, William S. H.	Northern New York.
Keeney, Frederick T.	Central New York.
Keller, Walter A.	West German.
Kemp, Frederick G. B.	Columbia River.
Kemp, Harry W.	Indiana.
Kendall, David E.	Wyoming State.
Keng, Goh Hood	Malaysia.
Kennedy, Hugh	Michigan.
Kerfoot, Samuel F.	Minnesota.
Keve, Wiley A.	Kansas.
Kiah, Thomas H.	Delaware.
Kidney, Elmer L.	Pittsburgh.
Killits, John M.	West Ohio.
Kim, Yung S.	Korea.
Kinchen, Paul W.	Louisiana.
King, Albert H.	Northwest Kansas.
King, George M.	Gulf.
King, Mrs. Hattie V.	Southern California.
King, Lorenzo H.	Atlanta.
King, O. Dale	West Virginia.
King, William W.	Saint Louis.
Kinnear, James W.	Pittsburgh.
Kirk, Albert E.	Southwest Kansas.
Knechans, Oscar A.	Saint Louis German.
Knotts, J. Franklin	New England.
Koch, Carl B.	Central German.
Koch, Clinton H. S.	Bengal.
Koenig, Charles J. W.	California German.
Kohlstedt, Edward D.	Wisconsin.
Kundert, John E.	West Wisconsin.
Kurth, William J.	East German.
Kynett, Alpha G.	Philadelphia.
Lange, Herman T.	West Wisconsin.
Larkin, Francis M.	Southern California.
Larkin, Thomas W.	Genesee.
Lathrop, Richard A.	North Dakota.
Leech, David H.	Oregon.
Leete, Mrs. Frederick D.	Georgia.
Leggett, Mrs. Mahalia	Lexington.
Levy, James R.	South Carolina.
Lewis, George W.	Central Alabama.
Lewis, John	Nebraska.
Linfield, Adolphus	New Hampshire.
Linn, Edgar C.	New England.
Lister, John	Upper Iowa.
Littlejohn, Dewitt C.	Detroit.
Livermore, George	Central New York.
Lockard, William S.	Pittsburgh.

Locke, Charles E.	Southern California.
Locke, Thomas W. ¹	Ohio.
Lockwood, Edmund J.	Upper Iowa.
Logan, Griffin G.	Lincoln.
Long, Fred R.	Saint Louis.
Longmuir, Thomas M.	Missouri.
Lorenzo, G. L.	Northwest India.
Love, Alonzo	Tennessee.
Love, Edward E.	Indiana.
Lowe, Titus	Nebraska.
Lowe, Perley	Rock River.
Loy, Frank W.	Gulf.
Loyster, J. Arthur	Central New York.
Lucas, William W.	Mississippi.
Luce, Frank W.	North-East Ohio.
Luering, Emil	South Germany.
Lundberg, Frank A.	Central Swedish.
Lutz, John G.	East German.
Lynch, Charles W.	West Virginia.
Lyon, Ernest	Washington.
Maclean, John	Kansas.
MacMullen, Wallace	New York.
MacVey, William P.	Central Illinois.
Markham, L. Wirt	Colorado.
Markham, O. Grant	Kansas.
Markman, Otto L.	Southern Illinois.
Marquardt, Gustav A.	Switzerland.
Marsh, Daniel L.	Pittsburgh.
Marshall, John	Kansas.
Marshall, William E.	Southwest Kansas.
Martin, D. Roland	Puget Sound.
Martin, Edward A.	Wyoming.
Martin, John A.	North Montana.
Martin, Wallace W.	North Indiana.
Mason, John R.	New Jersey.
Massey, William E.	New Jersey.
Mast, William W.	Philadelphia.
Mather, Harold V.	Southern California.
Matney, William C.	Blue Ridge-Atlantic.
Maveety, Patrick J.	Michigan.
Maxwell, Guy E.	Minnesota.
Meacham, John B.	Rock River.
Mead, Charles L.	Colorado.
Meador, Robert E.	Michigan.
Meeker, Clarence A.	Oregon.
Mei, Mrs. Ren-yin	Kiangsi.
Melear, James M.	Holston.
Melville, George C.	New England.
Meyer, Herman W.	North Germany.
Michael, Harry F.	Northern Minnesota.
Miller, David P.	Baltimore.
Miller, Isaac E.	North-East Ohio.
Mills, Edmund M.	Central New York.
Mitchell, Homer L.	Wyoming.
Mitchell, John M.	Southern Illinois.
Moe, John J.	Norwegian and Danish.
Moore, Archibald	West Virginia.
Moorer, Mrs. Lizelia A. J.	South Carolina.
Morgan, Miss Ada	Southwest Kansas.
Morgan, Miss Cora M.	Bombay.
Morgan, Peter W.	Pittsburgh.
Mork, Byron O.	Minnesota.
Morling, E. A.	Northwest Iowa.
Morrell, Joseph B.	New York East.
Morris, Albert E.	East Maine.
Morris, William T.	Southern Illinois.

¹Deceased.

Mossman, Frank E.	Northwest Iowa.
Moulton, Fred W.	Upper Iowa.
Moultrie, John W.	South Carolina.
Mowbray, William R.	Wilmington.
Mueller, Frederick W.	Central German.
Muenzenmayer, William F.	West German.
Mukerji, Noel K.	North India.
Munch, Johannes M. K.	Denmark.
Munhall, Leander W.	Philadelphia.
Munroe, G. Rowland	Newark.
Murdock, Henry H.	Troy.
Murdock, Samuel A.	Illinois.
Musselman, D. LaFayette	Illinois.
Myers, Bert F.	Dakota.
McAboy, William P.	West Virginia.
McCarty, Francis A.	Illinois.
McCaskill, Charles W.	Nebraska.
McClelland, John M.	Kansas.
McClure, William F.	California.
McCormick, Dougald	Southwest Kansas.
McDougall, John W.	Columbia River.
McDowell, Whitford L.	Baltimore.
McGurk, Daniel	West Ohio.
McKeever, Lawrence A.	Northwest Kansas.
McMaster, William H.	North-East Ohio.
McMorris, William	Mississippi.
McRary, Robert B.	North Carolina.
Nail, Edwin S.	North-East Ohio.
Nasmyth, Mrs. Hilda M.	Little Rock.
Nate, Joseph C.	Illinois.
Naylor, McHenry J.	Washington.
Neal, Arthur G.	North Indiana.
Neff, Charles H.	North Indiana.
Neff, Frank	Southwest Kansas.
Neitz, Charles W.	Central Illinois.
Nelson, Adolphus P.	West Wisconsin.
Neu, Jacob L.	Southern German.
Newland, Thomas E.	Central Illinois.
Nichols, Mary B.	Indiana.
Nicholson, James C.	Baltimore.
Nies, Leo A.	New England.
Noble, William A.	Korea.
North, Frank M.	New York East.
Notson, Gary T.	Dakota.
Nottingham, William	Central New York.
Oates, Edward W.	Northwest Iowa.
Ogden, Horace G.	Genesee.
O'Haver, James F.	Indiana.
Olmstead, Charles M.	Wyoming.
Orcutt, George W.	North-East Ohio.
Overley, Emery R.	Kentucky.
O'Ville, Thomas B.	Louisiana.
Palmer, William T.	West Ohio.
Panzlau, John L.	Northwest German.
Parker, Albert A.	Bombay.
Parker, Anson L.	Detroit.
Parker, Charles Edward	South India.
Parkinson, Daniel B.	Southern Illinois.
Parmelee, Mrs. Z. L.	Southern California.
Partridge, Miss Ruth A.	South India.
Pascual, Andres	Philippine Islands.
Pattee, Fred. L.	Central Pennsylvania.
Patten, Mrs. John A.	Holston.
Pemberton, Henry B.	Texas.
Penn, I. Garland	Washington.

Perry, Harold O.	Columbia River.
Perry, Miss H. Louise	Maine.
Peterson, Carl August.	West. Norwegian-Danish.
Peterson, Charles L.	Southern Illinois.
Pew, John O.	North-East Ohio.
Phelps, Elza E.	Iowa.
Phelps, James M.	Rock River.
Phelps, William H.	Michigan.
Phillips Jenard J.	North-East Ohio.
Phillips, John P., Sr.	Ohio.
Pick, Samuel S.	Philadelphia.
Pierce, Everett W.	Des Moines.
Pierce, Walter M.	Erie.
Pittman, Eli.	Central New York.
Ploughe, Harry A.	Kansas.
Pollock, Charles A.	North Dakota.
Pollock, John L.	Upper Iowa.
Pollom, Noah D.	Puget Sound.
Potter, Louis M.	Genesee.
Powell, Webster H.	New England.
Prentis, Stephen A.	New England Southern.
Price, Luther J.	Atlanta.
Price, William	Pittsburgh.
Pringle, Mrs. Alice M.	Dakota.
Race, John H.	Wyoming.
Rader, Marvin A.	Philippine Islands.
Rahim, Abdul.	Central Provinces.
Raine, John	West Virginia.
Randall, Albert Allen	Nebraska.
Randall, Charles H.	Nebraska.
Randall, E. R.	Blue Ridge-Atlantic.
Randall, Oscar J.	Baltimore.
Randolph, Joseph B.	Mississippi.
Rapicavoli, Carmelo	Italy.
Rarick, Clarence E.	Northwest Kansas.
Read, Charles C.	New Jersey.
Redhead, Edwin R.	Northern New York.
Redmond, John B.	Lexington.
Reed, John H.	Liberia.
Reid, Robert J.	Puget Sound.
Reiher, Ferdinand.	North Germany.
Rice, Merton S.	Detroit.
Rich, Michael B.	Central Pennsylvania.
Rich, William T.	New England.
Richardson, Ernest G.	New York East.
Riegel, Philip H.	Central New York.
Risk, Joseph B.	Pittsburgh.
Risler, Henry J.	Eastern South America.
Roach, I. Frank	Oklahoma.
Roberts, Frank H. H.	New Mexico.
Roberts, John	New York East.
Robertson, Miss Alice M.	New England.
Robertson, Edward P.	North Dakota.
Robertson, Ressho.	Southern Illinois.
Robinson, Mrs. Jane B.	Detroit.
Rockey, Clement D.	North India.
Rogers, Garfield D.	Florida.
Rogers, Henry Wade	New York East.
Rogers, Walter S.	Northwest Nebraska.
Rosebush, Judson G.	Wisconsin.
Rowe, Harry F.	Central China.
Rugg, Alby W.	Columbia River.
Rutter, Dorsey H.	Saint Johns River.
Safwenberg, Carl A.	Sweden.
Sagedahl, Magnus	Norway.
Salmans, Levi B.	Mexico.

Sanner, Nolan H.	Pittsburgh.
Satterlee, George E.	Kansas.
Schaedel, Heinrich	North Germany.
Schreckengast, Isaac B.	Nebraska.
Scidmore, Mrs. Louie B.	Michigan.
Scott, Herbert	Ohio.
Seaberg, John P.	Western Swedish.
Secrest, John S.	North-East Ohio.
Selby, Howard W.	New England.
Shafer, John M.	North-East Ohio.
Shannon, George C.	Baltimore.
Shaw, D. Stanley	Detroit.
Shaw, George J.	North India.
Shaw, William E.	Central Illinois.
Sheldon, Edward S.	New Jersey.
Shepherd, Geo. F.	Northern New York.
Shepherd, William W.	Kentucky.
Sherrell, Joseph C.	Tennessee.
Shimmin, William M.	Rock River.
Shipley, Edward E.	West Ohio.
Shirk, John C.	Indiana.
Shore, Egerton	Southern California.
Short, William M.	Oklahoma.
Shumpert, James M.	Mississippi.
Sia, Miss Ruby	Foochow.
Silman, Peter	West Virginia.
Simons, George A.	Finland.
Simonsen, Nels E.	Norwegian and Danish.
Simpson, Howard E.	North Dakota.
Simpson, Mrs. Rosa	Texas.
Singh, Masih C.	Northwest India.
Sitterly, Charles F.	Newark.
Sizer, Fielding P.	Saint Louis.
Skelton, David E.	Lexington.
Skinner, Maurice G.	Michigan.
Sloan, Alfred P.	New York East.
Sloan, C. A.	Southwest Kansas.
Sloan, Harold P.	New Jersey.
Smith, Albert E.	West Ohio.
Smith, Charles F. W.	Central Illinois.
Smith, Chester A.	New York.
Smith, Edward	Montana.
Smith, Frank B.	Louisiana.
Smith, John C.	North-East Ohio.
Smith, J. Harvey	Florida.
Smith, H. Lester	Detroit.
Smith, Merle N.	Southern California.
Smith, Olin E.	West Ohio.
Smith, Samuel M.	Pittsburgh.
Smith, Ulysses S.	Iowa.
Snively, Hershel R.	Illinois.
Snyder, Melville E.	New Jersey.
Souser, John S.	Central Pennsylvania.
Southard, M. Madeline	Southwest Kansas.
Spencer, Robert B.	Colorado.
Spry, William F.	Upper Iowa.
Spurlock, George M.	Nebraska.
Stanley, Calvin S.	Louisiana.
Stansfield, Joshua	Oregon.
Staples, Arthur	Pittsburgh.
Stapleton, Robert L.	Holston.
Starbuck, Elwood	North Indiana.
Stavely, James A.	Kansas.
Stehl, Heinrich	North Germany.
Stein, James B.	Central Pennsylvania.
Steinman, Elnathan H.	Central Tennessee.
Stephens, John	California.
Stevens, Emory M.	Central Pennsylvania.
Stevick, Warren L.	Oklahoma.

Stitt, William J.	New York.
Stone, Edwin E.	Genesee.
Stone, John T.¹	Baltimore.
Stout, John B.	Southern Illinois.
Straw, Charles W.	Philadelphia.
Strayhorne, Samuel M.	Tennessee.
Stromstedt, August	Sweden.
Stuart, Charles M.	Rock River.
Summers, Welvin E.	Savannah.
Svendsen, Oscar	Norway.
Swanson, John	Northern Swedish.
Swift, Polemus H.	Rock River.
Sylvester, Clouds B.	California.
Syun, Oh Kui	Korea.
Talley, Melvin R.	Des Moines.
Taylor, Edward S.	Detroit.
Taylor, Frederick C.	Northwest Iowa.
Taylor, J. Luther	Kansas.
Taylor, John W.	Minnesota.
Taylor, S. Earl	Newark.
Thackrey, John E.	Oklahoma.
Thomas, George H.	North India.
Thomas, J. S. Ladd	Rock River.
Thomas, Jonas W.	South Carolina.
Thompson, John	Rock River.
Thompson, Robert	Central Illinois.
Thompson, William S.	South Carolina.
Tift, Merrill C.	Northern Minnesota.
Tindley, Charles A.	Delaware.
Tipple, Bertrand M.	Italy.
Tipple, Ezra S.	New York.
Tobsen, Charles	West. Norwegian-Danish.
Todd, James S.	Florida.
Tomlinson, Mrs. Pearl V. D.	West Wisconsin.
Trever, George H.	Wisconsin.
Truesdale, Harry A.	North-East Ohio.
Trotter, Frank B.	West Virginia.
Tulloch, William G.	Kansas.
Tunncliffe, John	California.
Turner, John W.	Louisiana.
Turner, William A.	Des Moines.
Tyler, Leon L.	Michigan.
Urmy, Ralph B.	Newark.
Van Allen, Lew K.	California.
Van Benschoten, William H.	New York.
Van Cleve, Joseph W.	Illinois.
Van Horn, James P.	Upper Iowa.
Van Pelt, Cyrus M.	West Ohio.
Vaughn, Sky B.	Southern Illinois.
Vermilya, Charles E.	North Dakota.
Vogel, George G.	Newark.
Wade, Raymond J.	North Indiana.
Wagg, Alfred	New Jersey.
Waldorf, Ernest L.	North-East Ohio.
Walker, Byron A.	Erie.
Walker, Charles A. J.	Central German.
Walker, John M.	Indiana.
Walker, Joseph S.	Saint Louis.
Wallace, Frank S.	Southern California.
Wallace, John J.	North-East Ohio.
Wallower, Elias Z.	Central Pennsylvania.

¹Deceased.

Walters, Clement L.	North Indiana.
Wang, Ching C.	North China.
Wang, Hon Chai	North China.
Ward, John S.	Indiana.
Ward, Ora F.	North Indiana.
Ward, Ralph A.	Foochow.
Wareing, Ernest C.	Northwest Indiana.
Warner, George A.	Southern California.
Warner, Andrew	Columbia River.
Warner, Carl M.	California.
Warren, John W.	West Texas.
Waterman, Charles E.	Chicago German.
Waters, George L.	Delaware.
Watson, Walter S.	Wisconsin.
Watt, Robert	Wilmington.
Watt, Rolla V.	California.
Watts, Thomas R.	Des Moines.
Weaver, Edward S.	West Ohio.
Wedderspoon, William R.	Rock River.
Weeks, Elbert W.	Des Moines.
Weiffenbach, Eugene	Saint Louis German.
Weingartner, George T.	Erie.
Welch, Charles E.	Erie.
Wells, Frank L.	North-East Ohio.
Welsh, Albert R.	Saint Johns River.
Wentsch, Robert	Pacific German.
Wesley, Silas	Kentucky.
West, John N.	North India.
Westfall, Daniel	West Virginia.
Wheat, Benjamin P.	Troy.
Wheatley, Jacob W.	Wilmington.
Wheeler, Clark S.	Michigan.
Wheeler, Roland L.	Wisconsin.
White, Arch H.	Colorado.
White, Elam A.	Lexington.
White, George W.	California.
White, Norris A.	Erie.
White, Clarence H.	Idaho.
Whitmore, Isaac W.	Little Rock.
Wiant, William A.	West Ohio.
Wickman, Maurice L.	Northwest Kansas.
Wilcox, George P.	North-East Ohio.
Wilcox, W. H.	Oklahoma.
Wilder, Richard E.	New Hampshire.
Wiley, Frank M.	Kansas.
Williams, Alvin S.	Central Pennsylvania.
Williams, James H. N.	California.
Williams, James S.	Central Pennsylvania.
Williams, John Q. A.	Upper Mississippi.
Williams, Joshua O.	Texas.
Williamson, Salina.	California.
Willis, Fred N.	Des Moines.
Willits, John C.	Michigan.
Wilmarth, Lewis T.	Michigan.
Wilson, Byron H.	Southern California.
Wilson, Herbert S.	Delaware.
Wilson, John G.	Philadelphia.
Wilson, John J.	Northwest Indiana.
Wilson, Richard E.	New York.
Winchester, Robert W.	North Carolina.
Windsor, William B.	North Carolina.
Winkleman, Thomas A.	Arkansas.
Winters, William A.	Idaho.
Wise, William A.	Wilmington.
Wobith, Richard	South Germany.
Wolcott, Wilfred B.	New Jersey.
Woodruff, Mrs. May Leonard	Newark.
Woolfolk, Buford F.	Upper Mississippi.
Wragg, John P.	Atlanta.

Wright, Louis C.....	New England.
Wyatt, Thomas H.....	West Texas.
Young, Herman	Eastern Swedish.
Young, Thomas T.	Nebraska.
Youngson, William W.....	Oregon.
Zaring, Elbert R.....	Indiana.
Zook, Christian B.	Kansas.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESERVE DELEGATES

Names	Conferences
Abbott, Benjamin F.....	Central Missouri.
Adams, George K. (seated).....	South Carolina.
Alderson, George L.	Wilmington.
Aldis, Steadman	Central Provinces.
Anderson, C. Fred (seated).....	West Virginia.
Anderson, James	North Dakota.
Angell, Albert D.....	Troy.
Angell, John D.	Vermont.
Angiolillo, Gugliemo	Italy.
Arvidsson, Theodor	Sweden.
Armfield, William E.....	Columbia River.
Arnold, William A. (seated).....	Pittsburgh.
Arnold, William T. (seated).....	North Indiana.
Ashe, H. L. (seated).....	North Carolina.
Atkinson, Robert A. (seated).....	West Texas.
Avery, Courtney C.	Central New York.
Bachmeier, J. H.	East German.
Backus, R. G.....	West Virginia.
Badley, Brenton T. (seated).....	North India.
Baker, Olin S. (seated).....	Northwest Nebraska.
Baldwin, Mrs. Carrie S. (seated).....	East Maine.
Ball, Albert D.....	Saint Louis.
Bancroft, E. Dow (seated).....	Ohio.
Baragwanath, Thomas H.	New York.
Barnes, Edwin W.	Mississippi.
Bartle, Josiah B. (seated).....	Central Illinois.
Bartholow, Otho F.....	New York East.
Bash, Appleton	Pittsburgh.
Bassett, Harry A.....	New Mexico.
Baugh, Frank C.	Indiana.
Beason, George T. (seated).....	Washington.
Beeks, Horace E.....	California.
Bender, J. D.	Kansas.
Benning, Henry E.	Saint Louis.
Berg, Andrew G.	Central Swedish.
Berry, Mrs. Horatio (seated).....	New York East.
Bethen, Dennis A.	Lexington.
Billings, George F. (seated).....	Oregon.
Bloomquist, Wilhelm C. (seated).....	Central Swedish.
Bornhuetter, Ferdinand	Chicago German.
Bowen, Arthur J.....	Central China.
Bowen, John W. E.....	Washington.
Bowers, Larkin B.	Northwest Kansas.
Boyd, Lyford S. (seated).....	Central New York.
Brackney, William McK.	West Ohio.
Brandenberger, Frank	Southern German.
Breneman, Albert M.	Philadelphia.
Britten, Victor S.....	Central New York.
Brose, Alfons	North Germany.
Brown, Clayton R.....	South Carolina.
Brown, Edmond L.	North-East Ohio.
Brown, R. Clarence	Rock River.
Brown, Robert E.....	Genesee.
Brown, Stewart H.....	Washington.
Bruner, Herbert (seated).....	Saint Louis.
Bryant, Gloster R.	Lexington.

Bucher, August J.....	Central German.
Buckner, Samuel L.....	Kansas.
Bufford, John	Central Alabama.
Burnett, John S.....	Holston.
Burns, Milton P. (seated).....	Northern Minnesota.
Burnside, Charles W.	Wyoming.
Burr, Horace L. (seated).....	North Indiana.
Busby, Mrs. Edward S.	Central Illinois.
Butler, Frederick H.....	Delaware.
Byers, Mrs. William P.	Bengal.
Cable, Elmer M.....	Korea.
Caboon, Guybert A. (seated).....	Minnesota.
Cain, James L.	South Carolina.
Calkins, Harvey Reeves	Northwest India.
Cameron, Melville D. (seated).....	Nebraska.
Canright, H. L.	West China.
Canse, John M.....	Puget Sound.
Carder, Okey J. (seated).....	Georgia.
Carpenter, Charles K.....	Rock River.
Carr, Adolphus W.	Texas.
Carson, Mrs. F. Stanley	Hinghwa.
Casnor, J. G.	Genesee.
Cathcart, A. Roszel	Baltimore.
Chadwick, Frank	Nebraska.
Chen, Chao Ming (seated).....	Foochow.
Ch'en, Tien L.	North China.
Chen, Tzu Kang.	Yenping.
Chuan, Liu Li.....	Yenping.
Clark, Allison F.....	Rock River.
Clayton, Caffee W.....	Central Tennessee.
Clevenger, Frank M. (seated).....	West Ohio.
Clifford, Gerald	Maine.
Coates, Herbert P.	Eastern S. America.
Cobb, Walter S.	East Maine.
Coburn, A. R.	Missouri.
Coe, Joseph E.....	Oklahoma.
Coe, Lawrence S. (seated).....	West Wisconsin.
Colburn, Delbert O.	Wyoming.
Cole, Frank	Upper Iowa.
Collins, Elmer E.	Montana.
Collins, Vaughan S.	Wilmington.
Colt, Don S.	Baltimore.
Cone, Frank A.....	Minnesota.
Copeland, William, Jr. (seated).....	Tennessee.
Corey, Arthur S. (seated).....	Puget Sound.
Cornelius, John J.	North India.
Corney, H. S.	New York.
Corson, Alexander	New Jersey.
Cottman, Clarence T.	Delaware.
Coulter, H. P.....	Little Rock.
Cox, David H.	Columbia River.
Crissman, B. F.....	Saint Louis.
Crouch, Charles D.....	Montana.
Cummings, Benjamin F.	Detroit.
Daughtry, William V.....	Savannah.
Davenport, William H. (seated).....	Kentucky.
Davis, Ralph M. (seated).....	Central Alabama.
Day, Stephen S.	Newark.
Day, William W.	Genesee.
Defoe, Frank	Nebraska.
Delaney, Mrs. Lydia	Lexington.
De Maris, Furman A.	New Jersey.
Denning, Mrs. John O.	North India.
Detter, Warren C. (seated).....	Southwest Kansas.
Dickie, Samuel	Michigan.
Dickson, Sterling W. (seated).....	Central Pennsylvania.
Dillon, Miss Cinta C.	Colorado.

Dobbins, Edgar Y.	New Jersey.
Doc, J. W.	Idaho.
Dowell, Robert A.	Tennessee.
Dugger, Edward M.	Arkansas.
Dunlavy, Edwin W.	Northwest Indiana.
Dunning, Frank	Des Moines.
Dystant, John (seated)	Detroit.
Earhart, Harry B.	Detroit.
Eaton, Amos J.	Vermont.
Eaton, Herbert G. (seated)	Erie.
Ellis, John H.	Tennessee.
Ellis, Sylvester E. (seated)	Upper Iowa.
Engstrom, Axel	Sweden.
Ensor, John T.	Baltimore.
Eppert, William E.	Northwest Indiana.
Erikson, Miss Louise (seated)	Sweden.
Evans, Burt D. (seated)	Ohio.
Evans, Richard	Wisconsin.
Fairchild, Wilbur D. (seated)	Illinois.
Fallock, Henry C.	Eastern South America.
Farmer, William B.	Indiana.
Farr, Morton A.	Indiana.
Fasdick, Augustus A.	Central Pennsylvania
Faucett, Robert I.	North India.
Felshaw, Fred K.	Northern New York.
Ferguson, Everett W. (seated)	Central New York.
Ferguson, Leander	Wisconsin.
Fielder, William	Alabama.
Fitchett, Frank F.	Detroit.
Flannigan, David	Pittsburgh.
Fleet, Alfred L.	Louisiana.
Fletcher, John T.	Delaware.
Forkel, Edwin H. (seated)	Rock River.
Fox, Martin L.	Michigan.
Freeman, Mrs. Annie G.	Little Rock.
French, Harley I.	Southwest Kansas.
Fritsche, Louis C. (seated)	Central German.
Froe, Ulysses G.	East Tennessee.
Gaarde, S. N.	Denmark.
Ganger, William	Pacific German.
Garces, Jose C.	Philippine Islands.
Gardner, J. W. (seated)	Northwest Indiana.
Garrison, Bessie M.	Florida.
Geisler, J.	St. Louis German.
General, Butler	South Carolina.
Genge, William D. (seated)	East Maine.
Geyer, Carrie D.	West Ohio.
Go, Lien Ya.	West China.
Goericke, Otto	North Germany.
Graham, William Q. A.	Blue Ridge-Atlantic.
Grant, Edwin E.	California.
Gratz, W. Edward J.	Nebraska.
Griffith, L. C.	Indiana.
Grinton, Geo. W. (seated)	New York.
Grob, Ernest R.	Switzerland.
Groh, L. Arnold	Switzerland.
Guild, Daniel H. (seated)	North Indiana.
Gunthrope, Charles	North Dakota.
Hall, Frank H.	Maine.
Hall, Robert T.	Southern California.
Hancher, Charles W.	Colorado.
Hansen, Perry O. (seated)	North China.
Harkness, James S.	Dakota.
Harmon, Cameron	Missouri.
Harper, Al	Southern Illinois.

Harrell, Elmer H.	Central Tennessee.
Harris, Fred W.....	West Wisconsin.
Harris, John W.	Mississippi.
Hart, Barnett H.	Central Pennsylvania.
Hauser, James P.....	Mexico.
Hawk, Jonathan B.....	Ohio.
Haywood, Benjamin S.....	Southern California.
Heaton, Samuel J.....	Kansas.
Hedrick, Ernest O.	North Montana.
Heisse, John F.....	Baltimore.
Helms, Edgar J.....	New England.
Henderson, Harvey (seated).....	Pittsburgh.
Henry, Albert E.....	Southwest Kansas.
Hensey, James A.....	Wyoming.
Hertzler, Charles W.....	Chicago German.
Hess, Fred	Kentucky.
Hicks, T. Ross.....	New Hampshire.
Hilberry, Howard K.....	North-East Ohio.
Hilmer, August F.....	Pacific German.
Hinman, J. Willis	Central New York.
Hodge, Susan D.	Philadelphia.
Hoe, Khoo Ching.	Malaysia.
Hofman, Gotthold	South Germany.
Hohenwald, H. A. (seated).....	West German.
Holder, Isaac W.....	Liberia.
Holland, Mrs. Alma H. (seated).....	Central Provinces.
Hollenback, Frank R. (seated).....	Colorado.
Hollister, George W.....	Hingwa.
Holman, R. W.	Upper Mississippi.
Holmes, James E. (seated).....	New York East.
Holstad, Jorgen	Norwegian and Danish.
Holstad, Julius	Norway.
Holt, Charles L.	Puget Sound.
Hong, Teh Ching.....	Yenping.
Hoover, James M.....	Malaysia.
Horley, Harry W.....	Foochow
Howard, Frank D.	New England.
Hsi, Kno Chao (seated).....	North China.
Hughes, John L.	Columbia River.
Hughes, Robert H. (seated).....	Oregon.
Humphreys, Norman H.	Pittsburgh.
Hurlburt, Rollo F. (seated).....	Upper Iowa.
Hurtig, Karl	Finland.
Hutchinson, Charles X.....	Genesee.
Hutchison, Archibald	Northwest Iowa.
Hyde, J. L.	Tennessee.
Irish, James W.....	West Wisconsin.
Jackson, Frank C.	West Wisconsin.
Jackson, John P.	North Dakota.
Jackson, Raymond N.	Savannah.
James, William J.....	West Wisconsin.
Jeffries, Mrs. Carrie J.	Central Pennsylvania.
John, Samuel	Northwest India.
Johnson, Elwood	New Jersey.
Johnson, Mrs. Julia B.	Delaware.
Johnston, Joseph E.....	Western Swedish.
Jones, David W.	Ohio.
Jones, W. W.	Oklahoma.
Jordan, Nathaniel	North India.
Joy, Eugene H.....	Northern New York.
Kahn, Miss Ida	Kiangsi.
Keefer, Paul E. (seated).....	West German.
Keim, George B.	Central Pennsylvania.
Keip, Bernhard	North Germany.
Keislar, Mrs. Edna.....	Northwest India.
Keislar, Mott	Northwest India.

Kemp, C. Allen	Northwest Kansas.
Kendrick, William F.....	Michigan.
Kennedy, Robert C.	Blue Ridge-Atlantic.
Ketchum, John C.	Michigan.
Kimball, Chas. H. J.	New England.
Kingsley, Ira W.....	Wyoming State.
Kinne, C. W.	Saint Johns River.
Kirby, Edwin	North-East Ohio.
Kirkendall, Jay	Des Moines.
Kirkpatrick, James W. (seated).....	Nebraska.
Kirkpatrick, William D.	West Texas.
Kissack, John	Illinois.
Klaus, Samuel W.	Upper Iowa.
Koenecke, Albert L.	Saint Louis German.
Korphage, H. H.	Northern German.
Kriege, Otto E.....	West German.
Kuhn, Henry J. (seated)	Minnesota.
Lacy, Carleton	Kiangsi.
Laguna, Carlos	Mexico.
Landry, John A.....	Louisiana.
Langley, Henry G.....	Nebraska.
Larsen, Carl J.....	Western Norw.-Danish.
Lawrence, James L. (seated)	North-East Ohio.
Leach, Edward W. (seated)	Wisconsin.
Lee, William C.....	Northern Minnesota.
Leech, Charles W. (seated)	Detroit.
Lellky, Mrs. Anna	Sweden.
Leonard, Miss Lizzie B.	Bombay.
Litteral, James M.....	Kentucky.
Liu, C. C.	Central China.
Lockin, Joseph C.	Northwest Iowa.
Lodge, Miss Susan	Philadelphia.
Logan, Harland C.....	Wisconsin.
Logan, Wade H.....	Texas.
Lough, Samuel A.....	Kansas.
Love, Isaac A.	Illinois.
Lovejoy, John D.....	Atlanta.
Lovell, George	Wyoming.
Low, G. L.	Missouri.
Luce, Albert E. (seated).....	East Maine.
Lute, Ira E.	Colorado.
Lyons, Ernest S.....	Philippine Islands.
Mallalieu, Joseph	Wilmington.
Mann, Theophil	South Germany.
Markham, Herbert W.....	Northern New York.
Marshall, James W.....	New Jersey.
Marshall, W. L.....	Mississippi.
Martin, Benjamin J.....	East Tennessee.
Martin, Burton M.....	Holston.
Martin, G. A.	Vermont.
Martin, John C. (seated).....	South Carolina.
Mauer, Carl A.	Northwest German.
Meda, Junius E.....	Troy.
Meighen, John F. D.	Minnesota.
Meik, James P.....	Bengal.
Mellinger, Mrs. Martha J. (seated)	North Indiana.
Millard, James E.	Central Illinois.
Miller, Carl F.	Minnesota.
Miller, J. W.....	Idaho.
Mills, Mrs. Jennie (seated)	Washington.
Mills, Winfred L.	Northwest Nebraska.
Milnes, Harry E.....	California.
Minear, George L. (seated).....	Iowa.
Miner, George S. (seated).....	Foochow.
Mitchell, James A.....	Holston.
Mitchell, L. L.	New England South.
Moers, William A.....	Southern German.

Molander, John	Eastern Swedish.
Monagle, Alonzo C.	New York East.
Montgomery, Wesley	Ohio.
Moody, Columbus E.	Upper Mississippi.
Moore, R. S.	New England South.
Morgan, D. L.	Mississippi.
Morton, Joseph H.	Northern Minnesota.
Moss, Norman H. (seated)	Southern Illinois.
Mulfinger, Julius A.	Chicago German.
Mullin, John S.	Wilmington.
Murdock, Leonard C.	Wyoming.
Murlin, Lemuel H. (seated)	New England.
Murphy, John O.	Lincoln.
Murray, Miss Carrie.	Lexington.
Myers, Walter E. (seated)	North-East Ohio.
McBurney, David A.	Northwest Iowa.
McCammon, George E.	Southern Illinois.
McConnell, William T. (seated)	Dakota.
McCormack, William R.	Saint Louis.
McCrea, J. A.	North Carolina.
McDowell, Samuel W. (seated)	Erie.
McGee, Joseph C.	Upper Mississippi.
McKenzie, William E. (seated)	Northwest Indiana.
McKey, Benjamin	Northwest Indiana.
McKinney, Thompson W. (seated)	Philadelphia.
McKissick, Ephraim H.	Upper Mississippi.
McMillan, Mrs. Jennie (seated)	Kansas.
McNiel, Mrs. Jennie (seated)	Michigan.
McNutt, Charles H.	West Ohio.
Nay, Riley B. (seated)	West Virginia.
Neit, John P.	Bengal.
Newland, J. H.	New England South.
Ninde, Edward S. (seated)	Philadelphia.
Nissley, John E.	Oklahoma.
No, Chun T.	Korea.
No, Tai O.	Korea.
Nutter, Trevy	West Virginia.
O'Dell, Jacob D.	Iowa.
Oldroyd, T. B.	Southwest Kansas.
Olive, James F. (seated)	West Ohio.
Oliver, E. H.	Atlanta.
Olsen, Oscar A. (seated)	Norway.
Olson, Arthur	North Dakota.
Ortiz, Eugenio (seated)	Chile.
Ortiz, Modesto C.	New Mexico.
Osborn, Thomas (seated)	Iowa.
Page, James F. (seated)	South Carolina.
Patrick, Theodore W.	Texas.
Patterson, James P.	Florida.
Patterson, James P., Jr.	Florida.
Patton, James G.	Newark.
Paulman, George	California German.
Pearson, Frank I.	Upper Iowa.
Peck, A. D.	Alabama.
Peeler, S. A.	North Carolina.
Peirce, Silas (seated)	New England.
Perry, S. H. (seated)	New England South.
Pflaum, W. O.	Chile.
Phillips, James C.	Central Alabama.
Phillips, John T.	Wisconsin.
Piatt, Elizabeth	California.
Pinkett, Daniel J.	Delaware.
Piper, Albert E.	Wyoming.
Plantz, Samuel	Wisconsin.
Platt, Daniel A.	Erie.
Ports, Will F. (seated)	Wyoming State.

Posey, Charles W.	Washington.
Post, Edward H.....	Maine.
Powell, Benson M. (seated).....	Kansas.
Powell, R. Fulton (seated).....	Wilmington.
Powers, Bertram A.	New Hampshire.
Pratt, Sherman P.....	Florida.
Price, William J. M.....	Louisiana.
Prince, Norman E.	Southern Illinois.
Prothro, Charles W.....	Savannah.
Proudfoot, Aaron V. (seated).....	Des Moines.
Pynes, Robert T.....	Gulf.
Quigley, George H.	North Dakota.
Ragatz, Arthur F. (seated).....	Colorado.
Ragle, John	Indiana.
Rasmus, Henry I. (seated).....	Southern California.
Rathbun, Albert B.	Upper Iowa.
Reading, Benjamin F.....	West Ohio.
Reddix, Joseph A.	Louisiana.
Reed, John T. S. (seated).....	Northwest Kansas.
Reed, Simeon S.	Texas.
Reiber, William G. (seated).....	Central German.
Ressegger, Lewis E.....	West Virginia.
Richards, Arthur	Bombay.
Richardson, Channing A.....	California.
Richardson, Lazarus H.....	West Texas.
Risley, T. Fred.	West Wisconsin.
Robbins, Charles E.	Troy.
Roberts, M. S.	Holston.
Robinson, Miss Emma A.	Rock River.
Robinson, Emmett L.....	Missouri.
Robinson, John W.....	Lexington.
Robinson, Thomas F.....	Louisiana.
Rogatsky, Oscar	Central German.
Rosendahl, Kristian	Denmark.
Ross, Marcellus Dow.....	South India.
Rossell, Ivan E.....	Erie.
Rushmore, Henry C.	Saint Louis.
Russell, Walter E.	Maine.
Ruthenberger, Charles	St. Louis German.
Ryan, John H.....	Central Illinois.
Sallinen, Kustaa A.	Finland.
Salmon, Sheridan B. (seated).....	North-East Ohio.
Saltzman, Chas. M. K. (seated).....	Baltimore.
Sanborn, Harry B.	New Hampshire.
Sandmeyer, Edwin G.....	Illinois.
Sayer, John W.	Arkansas.
Sayler, Henry N.	West German.
Schermerhorn, William D.....	Dakota.
Schevenius, Charles W.	Norwegian and Danish.
Scott, James H.....	Delaware.
Scriber, A. M.....	New York.
Scrivener, G. G.....	New England Southern.
Seaberg, Carl A.....	Eastern Swedish.
Sharp, E. W.....	Vermont.
Shaw, J. Beverly F.....	Central Alabama.
Shaw, Samuel	Philadelphia.
Sheldon, Salmon M.	Illinois.
Shepherd, William S. (seated).....	Dakota.
Shipp, Benjamin F.....	Illinois.
Short, Wilbur C. (seated).....	California.
Shukla, Ganga N.....	North India.
Simmons, Egbert B.	Colorado.
Simmons, Steven S.	Atlanta.
Simonds, Miss Mildred.	South India.
Simpson, Philip F.	Liberia.
Sing, Ngnia Giong.	Foochow.

Skinner, William N.	Dakota.
Slothower, Anthony E.....	Des Moines.
Smith, Albert L. (seated).....	New Hampshire.
Smith, David W.	Northwest Iowa.
Smith, Fay	Des Moines.
Smith George W.....	Mississippi.
Smith, H. P. S.....	St. Louis German.
Smithies, William L. (seated).....	Northern Minnesota.
Snead, John H.....	Alabama.
Soon, Kim Yu.....	Korea.
Spaulding, Charles E.....	New England.
Sprowles, Mrs. Silas	Southern California.
Stafford, Edward R.....	Ohio.
Stalker, Arthur W.....	Detroit.
Stannard, Herman (seated).....	Troy.
Stansell, Robert B. (seated).....	Minnesota.
Statham, Geo. K.....	Troy.
Stephens, Alfred T.....	Little Rock.
Stevens, Frank G. H.....	Southern California.
Stokoe, Burr (seated).....	Georgia.
Stranahan, J. Orley (seated).....	Northern New York.
Strickland, William C.	Atlanta.
Stoddard, Charles S.	Southern California.
Storch, Oswald F. A.	South Germany.
Stout, Thomas W.....	Northern Minnesota.
Stover, H. J. (seated).....	Oklahoma.
Stults, Marion B. (seated).....	North Indiana.
Sumwalt, John W. R.....	Wilmington.
Suter, Jacob	East German.
Swann, John H.....	West Texas.
Swanson, Alfred	Western Swedish.
Swanson, Carl O.	Northern Swedish.
Sweeney, W. A. (seated).....	New Jersey.
Sweetland, Fred E.	Northern New York.
Tagliatalata, Alfredo	Italy.
Terry, Milton G.....	Northwest Kansas.
Thiel, Fred H.....	Northwest German.
Thompson, Allen A. (seated).....	Des Moines.
Thornton, Thomas M.	Little Rock.
Thurston, B. F.	New England Southern.
Tice, Mrs. John E.....	Northwest Kansas.
Tillotson, Demetrius (seated).....	Northwest Indiana.
Todd, Edward H.....	Puget Sound.
Tompkins, Jarvis H.	North Dakota.
Townsend, William B.	Holston.
Treadwell, J. J.....	Saint Johns River.
Trimble, John B.....	Northwest Iowa.
Troupe, E. C. F.....	Upper Mississippi.
Tucker, James G. (seated).....	Southern Illinois.
Tuttle, Dell L. (seated).....	Genesee.
Twidwell, Florence	Puget Sound.
Ulland, Joseph S. (seated).....	Northern Minnesota.
Ulrich, Karl	South Germany.
Van Balza, Bernice	Oregon.
Van Orsdel, William W. ¹	North Montana.
Vaughan, Charles L. ¹	New York East.
Venn, John	Kentucky.
Vogan, John W.	Gulf.
Wagnsson, Gustaf	Sweden.
Wahl, George E. (seated).....	Iowa.
Walker, Charles W.....	Genesee.
Walker, Joseph	Newark.
Wang, Chih P.....	North China.

¹Deceased.

Ward, Harry F.....	Rock River.
Ward, T. Harry (seated).....	Baltimore.
Ward, William T.....	Southwest Kansas.
Warner, Robert	Columbia River.
Watchorn, John (seated).....	Philadelphia.
Weinreich, George E.	Chicago German.
Wemett, F. L.....	Idaho.
Werner, Welton E.....	Troy.
Westcott, W. W.....	Newark.
White, Charles L.	Lincoln.
White, Harry S.....	Oklahoma.
White, W. J.....	Lexington.
Wiant, Warren W.....	North Indiana.
Wiggan, O. F.	Western Norw.-Danish.
Wilke, Otto	California German.
Wilkins, Knut M.....	Northern Swedish.
Willard, Edward (seated).....	Sweden.
Willard, W. W.....	Central Pennsylvania.
Williams, Arsenia M.	Central Missouri.
Williams, C. M.	North Carolina.
Williams, Ernest S. (seated).....	Washington.
Williams, Robert B.	Mississippi.
Wilson, Clarence True (seated).....	Oregon.
Wilson, Stephen E. (seated).....	Dakota.
Woodruff, Clarence C.....	Newark.
Woods, Charles	Indiana.
Woods, Samuel V. (seated).....	West Virginia.
Woolsey, L. E.	New York.
Worley, Harry W.....	Foochow.
Wright, H. E.....	New York.
Wright, John R.....	Newark.
Wright, William A.	Holston.
Young, D. L.	Idaho.
Young, James M.	Upper Mississippi.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

48 Delegates

East Maine, 4; Eastern Swedish, 2; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 4; New England, 12; New England Southern, 6; Troy, 12; Vermont, 4.

Arters, J. M.
Bartholomew, J. I.
Bath, W. H.
Becker, Gerhard
Birney, L. J.
Blake, Edgar
Borden, H. T.
Bristol, L. D.
Brown, L. A.
Bullard, C. E.
Clark, Datus
Cooper, J. F.
Daniels, S. A.
Davenport, W. R.
Douglass, G. C.
Dunn, F. C.
Dyer, Frank C.
Fairbanks, G. A.
Ford, C. O.
Fort, J. L.
Gray, J. H.
Hagaman, C. A.
Hamilton, J. A.
Harris, A. W.

Hewitt, A. W.
Higgins, A. J.
Higgins, L. F.
Holt, D. B.
Horton, E. J.
Hull, T. A.
Irish, V. A.
Knotts, J. F.
Linfield, Adolphus
Linn, E. C.
Melville, G. C.
Morris, A. E.
Murdock, H. H.
Nies, L. A.
Perry, Miss H. L.
Powell, W. H.
Prentis, S. A.
Rich, W. T.
Robertson, Miss A. M.
Selby, H. W.
Wheat, B. P.
Wilder, R. E.
Wright, L. C.
Young, Herman

SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

62 Delegates

Denmark, 2; Finland, 2; Italy, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 12;
New York East, 14; Newark, 12; Norway, 2; Sweden, 6.

Ahgren, F. M.	Morrell, J. B.
Anderson, W. H.	Munch, J. M. K.
Baldwin, F. C.	Munroe, G. R.
Bast, Anton	North, F. M.
Bell, R. E.	Rapicavoli, Carmelo
Bennett, H. P.	Read, C. C.
Bills, J. D.	Richardson, E. G.
Brooks, W. H.	Roberts, John
Brown, F. L.	Rogers, H. W.
Coons, H. W.	Safwenberg, C. A.
Crawford, A. J.	Sagedahl, Magnus
Daniels, M. S.	Sheldon, E. S.
Day, J. R.	Simons, G. A.
Dent, E. A.	Sitterly, C. F.
Diefendorf, D. F.	Sloan, A. P.
Downey, D. G.	Sloan, H. P.
Duncan, W. W. T.	Smith, C. A.
Finch, W. H.	Snyder, M. E.
Fisher, J. E.	Stitt, W. J.
Fleming, H. H.	Stromstedt, C. A.
Gustafson, G. A.	Svendsen, Oscar
Hannelin, A. E.	Taylor, S. E.
Hjalmar, O. A.	Tipple, B. M.
Horne, F. A.	Tipple, E. S.
Hubach, F. J.	Urmy, R. B.
Joy, J. R.	Van Benschoten, W. H.
Julen, Jonatan	Vogel, G. G.
Kavanagh, A. S.	Wagg, Alfred
MacMullen, Wallace	Wilson, R. E.
Mason, J. R.	Wolcott, W. B.
Massey, W. E.	Woodruff, Mrs. M. L.

THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

50 Delegates

Central New York, 10; Erie, 10; Genesee, 12; Northern New York, 8;
Wyoming, 10.

Allen, Ray
Baldwin, F. E.
Black, J. F.
Blake, A. M.
Bower, A. V.
Brown, W. E.
Burns, J. P.
Caldwell, W. M.
Calkins, D. M.
Clarkson, S. J.
Coman, F. H.
Crocker, I. H.
Devendorf, F. M.
Dixon, C. E.
Eckman, G. P.
Eiss, G. M.
Elliott, W. A.
Ellis, H. A.
Flaxington, W. H.
Graham, W. P.
Greenfield, S. J.
Guthrie, C. E.
Hartsock, F. D.
Henwood, Thomas
Hicks, S. H.

Holt, M. W.
Johnson, D. C.
Keefe, W. S.
Keeney, F. T.
Larkin, T. W.
Livermore, George
Loyster, J. A.
Martin, E. A.
Mills, E. M.
Mitchell, H. L.
Nottingham, William
Ogden, H. G.
Olmstead, C. M.
Pierce, W. M.
Pittman, Eli
Potter, L. M.
Race, J. H.
Redhead, E. R.
Riegel, P. H.
Shepherd, G. F.
Stone, E. E.
Walker, B. A.
Weingartner, G. T.
Welch, C. E.
White, N. A.

FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

70 Delegates

Baltimore, 12; Central Pennsylvania, 12; Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburgh, 12; West Virginia, 12; Wilmington, 8.

Ames, H. T.
Baldwin, Summerfield
Ball, I. O.
Barnes, W. W.
Bausher, S. D.
Bayley, F. R.
Bennett, L. A.
Bickley, G. H.
Boswell, C. M.
Budd, H. G.
Burns, G. Bickley
Conner, W. F.
Conrad, H. C.
Edwards, J. R.
Engle, J. W.
Fleming, W. B.
Flesher, C. W.
Gillinder, F. R.
Goucher, J. F.
Gould, W. H. G.
Hall, J. L.
Hardesty, E. C.
Hartinger, W. C.
Heckman, E. R.
Henson, G. W.
Hopwood, R. F.
Hutchison, G. G.
Jacobs, H. L.
Kidney, E. L.
Kinnear, J. W.
King, O. D.
Kynett, A. G.
Lockard, W. S.
Lynch, C. W.
Marsh, D. L.

Mast, W. W.
McAboy, W. P.
McDowell, W. L.
Miller, D. P.
Moore, Archibald
Morgan, P. W.
Mowbray, W. R.
Munhall, L. W.
Nicholson, J. C.
Pattee, F. L.
Pick, S. S.
Price, William
Raine, John
Randall, O. J.
Rich, M. B.
Risk, J. B.
Sanner, N. H.
Shannon, G. C.
Silman, Peter
Smith, S. M.
Souser, J. S.
Staples, Arthur
Stein, J. B.
Stevens, E. M.
Stone, J. T.
Straw, C. W.
Trotter, F. B.
Wallower, E. Z.
Watt, Robert
Westfall, Daniel
Wheatley, J. W.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, J. S.
Wilson, J. G.
Wise, W. A.

FIFTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

58 Delegates

Kentucky, 4; North-East Ohio, 22; Ohio, 12; West Ohio, 20.

Antrim, E. I.
 Arbuckle, J. C.
Arter, F. A.
Barge, Miss Carrie
Bennet, A. S.
Bradley, H. S.
Breece, J. T.
Brown, G. H.
 Brown, V. F.
 Campbell, T. H.
Cherrington, E. H.
Clark, J. H.
 Cole, W. D.
Collin, C. A.
Cooper, J. G.
Curtiss, Mrs. M. C.
Deffenbaugh, J. W.
 Dunham, W. J.
 Fields, J. R.
Goode, Mrs. I. B.
Graham, E. R.
Graham, J. S.
 Hammaker, W. E.
 Helms, D. F.
 Hoffman, J. W.
Hoover, A. R.
 Johnson, F. I.
Justus, L. E.
Killits, J. M.

Locke, T. W.
 Luce, F. W.
 McGurk, Daniel
 McMaster, W. H.
 Miller, I. E.
Nail, E. S.
 Orcutt, G. W.
 Overley, E. R.
Palmer, W. T.
Pew, J. O.
Phillips, J. J.
Phillips, J. P., Sr.
 Scott, Herbert
 Secrest, J. S.
 Shafer, J. M.
 Shepherd, W. W.
Shipley, E. E.
 Smith, A. E.
 Smith, J. C.
 Smith, O. E.
Truesdale, H. A.
 Van Pelt, C. M.
 Waldorf, E. L.
 Wallace, J. J.
 Weaver, E. S.
Wells, F. L.
Wesley, Silas
 Wiant, W. A.
Wilcox, G. P.

SIXTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

50 Delegates

Alabama, 2; Blue Ridge-Atlantic, 2; Central Tennessee, 2; Delaware, 8; East Tennessee, 2; Georgia, 2; Gulf, 2; Holston, 6; Liberia, 2; North Carolina, 4; St. Johns River, 2; South Carolina, 8; Washington, 8.

Anderson, B. J. K.**Andrews, A. J.**

Brasher, J. L.

Brown, S. C.

Byrd, G. T.

Clair, M. W.

Clark, S. M.**Cooper, Miss M. E.****Corley, L. F.****Cummings, Miss I. R.**

Dunton, L. M.

Ford, C. P.

Hammond, E. J.

Hargis, D. H.

Harshbarger, W. Z.

Hill, J. S.

Hughes, W. A. C.

Jackson, Mrs. M. E.

Jacobs, C. C.

Jewett, J. W.

Jones, H. W.

Jones, R. E.

Keathley, H. P.

Kiah, T. H.

King, G. M.**Leete, Mrs. F. D.****Levy, J. R.**

Loy, F. W.

Lyon, Ernest

McRary, R. B.

Matney, W. C.

Melear, J. M.

Moorer, Mrs. L. A. J.

Moultrie, J. W.

Naylor, McH. J.

Patten, Mrs. J. A.**Penn, I. G.****Randall, E. R.**

Reed, J. H.

Rutter, D. H.

Stapleton, R. L.

Steinman, E. H.**Thomas, J. W.**

Thompson, W. S.

Tindley, C. A.

Waters, G. L.**Welsh, A. R.****Wilson, H. S.**

Winchester, R. W.

Windsor, W. B.

SEVENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

62 Delegates

Atlanta, 4; Central Alabama, 4; Central Missouri, 2; Florida, 4; Lexington, 6; Lincoln, 2; Little Rock, 4; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 6; Savannah, 2; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 6; Upper Mississippi, 6; West Texas, 4.

Bartley, H. W.
Brazier, A. W.
Carroll, J. H.
Childress, G. P.
 Chinn, W. S.
Collins, Malachi
 Cox, J. M.
Crolley, R. A.
Cunningham, S. C.
 Daughtry, W. V.
Davage, M. S.
 Dogan, M. W.
Echols, W. J.
Ferguson, Mrs. M. E.
Frazier, J. W.
Gordon, E. L.
 Grant, L. R.
Hardeway, J. J.
 Hart, H. B.
Hawkins, W. D.
 Hayes, A.
Hayes, R. B.
Hayes, S. A.
 Henry, F. H.
 Hodges, L. G.
Huntley, W. J.
 Jackson, T. M.
Jones, Mrs. A. B.
 Jones, E. M.
Kinchen, P. W.
 King, L. H.
Loggett, Mrs. Mahalia

Lewis, G. W.
 Logan, G. G.
Love, Alonzo
 Lucas, W. W.
 McMorris, William
Nasmyth, Mrs. H. M.
 O'Ville, T. B.
Pemberton, H. B.
Price, L. J.
Randolph, J. B.
 Redmond, J. B.
Rogers, G. D.
 Sherrill, J. C.
 Shumpert, J. M.
Simpson, Rosa
 Skelton, D. E.
Smith, F. B.
Smith, J. H.
 Stanley, C. S.
 Strayhorne, S. M.
Summers, W. E.
 Todd, J. S.
 Turner, J. W.
 Warren, J. W.
 White, E. A.
Whitmore, I. W.
Williams, J. A. Q.
 Williams, J. O.
 Woolfolk, B. F.
 Wragg, J. P.
 Wyatt, T. H.

EIGHTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

60 Delegates

Arkansas, 2; Kansas, 16; Missouri, 6; Northwest Kansas, 6; Oklahoma, 10; St. Louis, 8; Southwest Kansas, 10; Western Swedish, 2.

Abeb, J. W.

Andrews, C. C.**Burkholder, E. R**

Burris, W. F.

Campbell, S. B.

Carlson, A. L.

Clinton, W. G.

Collins, H. B.

Cook, W. A.**Copple, J. R.**

Corning, L. D.

Dorsey, C. P.**Eberlee, C. F.****Embry, John**

English, C. J.

George, R. L.

Getty, Frederick

Gordon, H. A.

Gray, J. M. M.

Hall, G. R.

Hestwood, C. D.

Holter, H. O.

Jenkins, J. W.

Jones, B. F.

Jones, Frank

Keve, W. A.

King, A. H.

King, W. W.

Kirk, A. E.

Long, F. R.**Longmuir, T. M.****Markham, O. G.****Marshall, John****Marshall, W. E.**

McClelland, J. M.

McCormick, D.

McKeever, L. A.

Maclean, John

Morgan, Miss Ada

Neff, Frank

Ploughe, H. A.**Rarick, C. E.**

Roach, I. F.

Satterlee, G. E.

Seaberg, J. P.

Short, W. M.**Sizer, F. F.****Sloan, C. A.****Southard, M. M.**

Stavely, J. A.

Stevick, W. L.**Taylor, J. L.**

Thackrey, J. E.

Tulloss, W. G.**Walker, J. S.**

Wickman, M. L.

Wilcox, W. H.**Wiley, F. M.****Winklemann, T. A.**

Zook, C. B.

NINTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

58 Delegates

Des Moines, 12; Iowa, 6; Nebraska, 18; Northwest Iowa, 10; Northwest Nebraska, 2; Upper Iowa, 10.

Avery, E. M.
Bartz, O. F.
Beacham, C. H.
Bond, O. M.
Cable, W. H.
Carpenter, G. F.
Cissell, C. C.
Clegg, Herbert
Colegrove, C. P.
Curran, A. B.
Dryden, J. N.
Evans, E. B.
Evans, E. M.
Fellers, W. A.
Fennel, C. J.
Flint, C. W.
Furman, E. M.
Gettys, J. R.
Gideon, E. D.
Gilbert, H. F.
Gilbert, M. E.
Hancher, J. W.
Hansen, Anton
Havner, H. M.
Higley, E. E.
Hillman, J. L.
Holden, J. F.
Holdoegel, P. C.
Hutchinson, H. E.

Isham, G. W.
Jarvis, A. N.
Lewis, John
Lister, John
Lockwood, E. J.
Lowe, Titus
McCaskill, C. W.
Morling, E. A.
Mossman, F. E.
Moulton, F. W.
Oates, E. W.
Phelps, E. E.
Pierce, E. W.
Pollock, J. L.
Randall, A. A.
Randall, C. H.
Rogers, W. S.
Schreckengast, I. B.
Smith, U. S.
Spurlock, G. M.
Spry, W. F.
Taylor, F. C.
Talley, M. R.
Turner, W. A.
Van Horn, J. P.
Watts, T. R.
Weeks, E. W.
Willis, F. N.
Young, T. T.

TENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

56 Delegates

Central Illinois, 10; Central Swedish, 2; Illinois, 16; Norwegian and Danish, 2; Rock River, 16; Southern Illinois, 10.

Antrim, E. M.
Austin, F. M.
Baker, J. C.
Barbour, E. E.
Blackstock, I. B.
Buckley, L. H.
Crawford, E. B.
Dalbey, J. L.
Darnall, C. C.
Davidson, W. J.
Dixon, G. W.
DuBois, Mrs. A. M.
Eckland, Henry
English, M. N.
Ewing, T. N.
Gale, T. K.
Grimmett, C. C.
Hall, C. C.
Henschen, H. S.
Holgate, T. F.
Jennings, W. T.
Johnson, J. B.
Jones, J. T.
Kagey, B. F.
Lowe, Perley
Lundberg, F. A.
MacVey, W. P.
Markman, O. L.

McCarty, F. A.
Meacham, J. B.
Mitchell, J. M.
Moe, J. J.
Morris, W. T.
Musselman, D. L.
Murdock, S. A.
Nate, J. C.
Neitz, C. W.
Newland, T. E.
Parkinson, D. B.
Peterson, C. L.
Phelps, J. M.
Robertson, Resso
Shaw, W. E.
Shimmin, W. M.
Simonsen, N. E.
Smith, C. F. W.
Snavely, H. R.
Stout, J. B.
Stuart, C. M.
Swift, P. H.
Thomas, J. S. L.
Thompson, John
Thompson, Robert
Van Cleve, J. W.
Vaughn, S. B.
Wedderspoon, W. R.

ELEVENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

68 Delegates

Detroit, 16; Indiana, 14; Michigan, 14; North Indiana, 14; North-west Indiana, 10.

Adams, A. B.
Bacon, C. E.
Bassett, T. J.
Beecher, C. W.
 Bentley, L. C.
Blanchard, W. M.
Blood, W. J.
 Brown, G. A.
Bush, H. P.
Campbell, Marvin
Campbell, W. H.
Carpenter, W. E.
Chandler, Mrs. W. H.
Coburn, J. C.
Conder, E. R.
 Davis, H. L.
Dickinson, L. D.
 Dimond, E. D.
 Elliott, George
 Field, H. A.
 Fisher, F. B.
 Freeland, W. B.
 Fruit, W. R.
Glass, Mrs. E. M.
Green, W. M.
Greene, F. W.
 Grose, G. R.
 Hall, F. A.
Harrison, J. W.
 Hixson, F. W.
Holmes, C. O.
Hoyt, C. O.
Huckle, A. W.
 Hughes, A. F.

Kemp, H. W.
 Kennedy, Hugh
 Littlejohn, D. C.
Love, E. E.
 Martin, W. W.
 Maveety, P. J.
 Meader, R. E.
 Neal, A. G.
Neff, C. H.
Nichols, M. B.
 O'Haver, J. F.
Parker, A. L.
 Phelps, W. H.
 Rice, M. S.
Robinson, J. B.
Scidmore, Mrs. L. B.
 Shaw, D. S.
Shirk, J. C.
Skinner, M. G.
 Smith, H. L.
Starbuck, Elwood
Taylor, E. S.
Tyler, L. L.
 Wade, R. J.
 Walker, J. M.
Walters, C. L.
 Ward, J. S.
Ward, O. F.
 Wareing, E. C.
 Wheeler, C. S.
 Willits, J. C.
Wilmarth, L. T.
 Wilson, J. J.
 Zaring, E. R.

TWELFTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

48 Delegates

Dakota, 8; Minnesota, 8; North Dakota, 6; Northern Minnesota, 8;
Northern Swedish, 2; West Wisconsin, 8; Wisconsin, 8.

Anderson, A.
Anderson, S. H.
Berry, G. M.
Blakeman, E. W.
Boyce, O. E.
Bradshaw, J. B.
Burns, C. W.
Cahoon, G. A.
Chase, R. A.
Craig, J. C.
Dixon, E. C.
Doran, Frank
Garton, E. B.
Gold, W. H.
Gutterson, Gilbert
Halfyard, S. F.
Hingeley, J. B.
Hoagland, J. S.
Hodgson, W. C.
Hovis, W. F.
Hughes, W. P.
Jenkins, J. P.
Johnson, U. G.
Johnston, J. M.

Kerfoot, S. F.
Kohlstedt, E. D.
Kundert, J. E.
Lange, H. T.
Lathrop, R. A.
Maxwell, G. E.
Michael, H. F.
Mork, B. O.
Myers, B. F.
Nelson, A. P.
Notson, G. T.
Pollock, C. A.
Pringle, Mrs. A. M.
Robertson, E. P.
Rosebush, J. G.
Simpson, H. E.
Swanson, J.
Taylor, J. W.
Tift, M. C.
Tomlinson, Mrs. P. V.
Trever, G. H.
Vermilya, C. E.
Watson, W. S.
Wheeler, R. L.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

38 Delegates

California German, 2; Central German, 4; Chicago German, 4; East German, 2; North Germany, 4; Northern German, 2; Northwest German, 2; Pacific German, 2; St. Louis German, 4; South Germany, 4; Southern German, 2; Switzerland, 2; West German, 4.

Allinger, C. E.**Barth, E. A.****Bek, E. G.****Boese, H. R.****Boesch, George**

Breihan, B. E.

Buss, G. A.

Diekmann, J. A.

Durbahn, J. H.

Esslinger, William

Frei, Gottfried

Gaiser, Louis

Gerlicher, H. L.

Hermann, Matthew

Hoffman, J. J.

Isler, W. F.

Jandre, J. A.

Keller, W. A.**Knehans, O. A.**

Koch, C. B.

Koenig, C. J. W.**Kurth, W. J.**

Luering, Emil

Lutz, J. G.

Marquardt, G. A.

Meyer, H. W.

Mueller, F. W.

Muenzenmayer, W. F.**Neu, J. L.**

Panzlau, J. L.

Reiher, Ferdinand

Schaedel, Heinrich

Stehl, Heinrich**Walker, C. A. J.****Waterman, C. E.**

Weiffenbach, Eugene

Wentsch, Robert

Wobith, Richard

FOURTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

68 Delegates

California, 12; Central China, 2; Chile, 2; Colorado, 10; Eastern South America, 4; Foochow, 4; Hinghwa, 2; Korea, 4; Mexico, 2; New Mexico, 2; North China, 4; Southern California, 14; West China, 2; Wyoming State, 2; Yenping.

Ahn, Tong Won

Auman, O. W.

Auppere, D. W.

Baez, Dr. V. D.

Bankhardt, Frederick

Barroetavena, F. A.

Beebe, J. A.

Beech, Joseph

Bliss, C. H.

Brewster, Mrs. E. F.

Bright, S. A.

Carson, F. S.

Carver, C. E.

Chang, Hung

Ching, C. Wang

Chuan, Lin Li

Cliff, G. B.

Crabbe, F. L.

Davis, G. L.

Dennett, E. P.

Dennett, L. L.

Dsan, Lin Gao

Edgerton, E. N.

Elphick, Roberto

Forsyth, D. D.

Hang, Hu Caik

Harrington, M. R.

Hill, J. G.

Hon, Chai Wang

Hu, Chi-ping

Hume, G. E.

Ing, Ho Sien

Kendall, D. E.

King, Mrs. H. V.

Kim, Yung S.

Larkin, F. M.

Locke, C. E.

Markham, L. W.

Mather, H. V.

McClure, W. F.

Mead, C. L.

Mei, Mrs. Ren-yin

Noble, W. A.

Parmelee, Mrs. Z. L.

Risler, H. J.

Roberts, F. H. H.

Rowe, H. F.

Salmans, L. B.

Shore, Egerton

Sia, Miss Ruby

Smith, M. N.

Spencer, R. B.

Stephens, John

Sylvester, C. B.

Syun, Oh Kui

Tunnicliffe, John

Van Allen, L. K.

Wallace, F. S.

Ward, R. A.

Warmer, G. A.

Warner, C. M.

Watt, R. V.

Wei Ping Chien

White, A. H.

White, G. W.

Williams, J. H. N.

Williamson, Salina

Wilson, B. H.

Yung, S. Kim

FIFTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

57 Delegates

Bengal, 2; Bombay, 2; Central Provinces, 2; Columbia River, 8; Idaho, 4; Malaysia, 2; Montana, 2; North India, 6; North Montana, 2; Northwest India, 4; Oregon, 9; Philippine Islands, 2; Puget Sound, 8; South India, 2; Western Norwegian-Danish, 2.

Abbott, D. G.
Ariss, Miss E. A.
Avery, C. E.
 Avison, R. N.
 Baker, J. E.
 Baker, Benson
Beach, C. E.
Brainard, R. L.
Brainerd, E. C. S.
 Cherry, W. T.
Chitambar, J. R.
 Crowther, J. E.
Dubach, U. G.
Eddy, Miss Mabel
Elford, A. S.
Ford, Burgess
 Ford, T. B.
 Forsyth, W. H. H.
Goh, Hood Keng
Gray, H. B.
 Harrison, J. C.
Hazeltine, F. A.
Hopfield, L. S.
Jeklin, Edward
Kemp, F. G. B.
 Koch, C. H. S.
 Leech, D. H.
 Lorenzo, G. L.
 Martin, D. R.

Martin, J. A.
 McDougall, J. W.
Meeker, C. A.
Morgan, Miss C. M.
Mukerji, N. K.
 Parker, A. A.
 Parker, C. E.
Partridge, Miss R. A.
Pascual, Andres
 Perry, H. O.
 Peterson, C. A.
Pollom, N. D.
 Rader, M. A.
Rahim, Abdul
 Reid, R. J.
 Rockey, C. D.
Rugg, A. W.
Shaw, G. J.
Singh, M. C.
 Smith, Edward
 Stansfield, Joshua
Thomas, G. H.
Tobsen, Charles
 Warner, Andrew
 West, J. N.
White, C. H.
 Winters, W. A.
 Youngson, W. W.

STANDING COMMITTEES

(Names of Lay Delegates are invariably printed in bold face.)

COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY

DAVID G. DOWNEY (New York East), *Chairman*; GEORGE ELLIOTT (Detroit), *Vice-Chairman*; J. R. JOY (Newark), *Secretary*; I. G. PENN (Washington), *Assistant Secretary*.

SUB-COMMITTEES

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EDGAR BLAKE (New Hampshire), *Chairman*; W. W. YOUNGSON (Oregon), *Secretary*.
2. *Episcopal Residences*:
J. C. BAKER (Illinois), *Chairman*; F. H. H. Roberts (New Mexico), *Secretary*.
3. *Administration and Effectiveness of Bishops*:
G. M. Spurlock (Nebraska), *Chairman*; J. S. HILL (East Tennessee), *Secretary*.
4. *General Reference*:
A. V. Bower (Wyoming), *Chairman*; Harriet L. Perry (Maine), *Secretary*.
5. *Negro Episcopal Supervision*:
GEORGE ELLIOTT (Detroit), *Chairman*; H. F. ROWE (Central China), *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, L. F. Corley
Arkansas.....	Frederick Getty, T. A. Winkleman
Atlanta.....	L. J. Price, J. P. Wrapp
Baltimore.....	J. R. Edwards, O. J. Randall
Bengal.....	Mabel Eddy, C. H. S. Koch
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	W. C. Matney, E. R. Randall
Bombay.....	Miss C. M. Morgan, A. A. Parker
California.....	E. P. Dennett, L. K. Van Allen
California German.....	J. H. Durbahn, C. J. W. Koenig
Central Alabama.....	W. J. Echols, E. M. Jones
Central China.....	Hung Chang, H. F. Rowe
Central German.....	C. E. Allinger, F. W. Mueller
Central Illinois.....	C. W. Neitz, W. E. Shaw
Central Missouri.....	L. R. Grant, R. B. Hayes
Central New York.....	F. T. Keeney, George Livermore
Central Pennsylvania.....	E. M. Stevens, M. B. Rich
Central Provinces.....	D. G. Abbott, Mrs. A. H. Hoiland
Central Swedish.....	H. C. Eckland, F. A. Lundberg
Central Tennessee.....	H. P. Keathley, E. H. Steinman
Chicago German.....	J. A. Jandre, C. E. Waterman
Chile.....	Eugenio Ortiz, Mrs. M. R. Harrington
Colorado.....	D. W. Aupperle, D. D. Forsyth
Columbia River.....	H. O. Perry, A. W. Rugg
Dakota.....	J. S. Hoagland, U. G. Johnson
Delaware.....	C. A. Tindley, H. S. Wilson
Denmark.....	Anton Bast, J. M. K. Munch
Des Moines.....	E. B. Evans, J. L. Hillman
Detroit.....	George Elliott, A. L. Parker
East German.....	J. G. Lutz, W. J. Kurth
East Maine.....	A. E. Morris, Mrs. Carrie S. Baldwin
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, S. M. Clark
Eastern South America.....	F. A. Barroetavena, H. J. Risler

Eastern Swedish.....	Herman Young, Gerhard Becker
Erie.....	H. A. Ellis, W. M. Pierce
Finland.....	A. E. Hannelin , G. A. Simons
Florida.....	J. S. Todd, J. H. Smith
Foochow.....	Ruby Sia , R. A. Ward
Genesee.....	F. H. Coman, L. M. Potter
Georgia.....	E. J. Hammond, Mrs. F. D. Leete
Gulf.....	G. M. King , F. W. Loy
Hinghwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster , F. S. Carson
Holston.....	J. M. Melear, Mrs. J. A. Patten
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Illinois.....	J. C. Baker, I. B. Blackstock
Indiana.....	H. W. Kemp , J. M. Walker
Iowa.....	H. M. Havney , U. S. Smith
Italy.....	B. M. Tipple, Carmelo Rapicavoli
Kansas.....	W. A. Keve, J. L. Taylor
Kentucky.....	E. R. Overly, A. S. Bennet
Kiangsi.....	Hu Chi-ping, Mrs. Mei Ren-Lin
Korea.....	Yung S. Kim , W. A. Noble
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Liberia.....	J. H. Reed, B. J. K. Anderson
Lincoln.....	G. G. Logan, S. A. Hayes
Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox, Mrs. H. M. Nasuynth
Louisiana.....	P. W. Kinchen , T. B. O'Ville
Maine.....	J. M. Arters, Miss Harriet L. Perry
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Mexico.....	L. B. Salmans , V. D. Baez
Michigan.....	L. D. Dickinson , Hugh Kennedy
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Missouri.....	W. F. Burris, C. P. Dorsey
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North China.....	G. L. Davis, Kuo Chao Hsi
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North Germany.....	Heinrich Schaedel, Heinrich Stehl
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North Indiana.....	F. W. Greene , R. J. Wade
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Northern Minnesota.....	J. B. Bradshaw , C. W. Burns
Northern Swedish.....	Andrew Anderson, John Swanson
Northwest German.....	J. L. Panzlau, G. A. Buss
Northwest India.....	Benson Baker, M. C. Singh
Northwest Indiana.....	H. L. Davis, C. O. Holmes
Northwest Iowa.....	F. E. Mossman, E. W. Oates
Northwest Kansas.....	L. A. McKeever, A. H. King
Northwest Nebraska.....	E. D. Gideon, W. S. Rogers
Norway.....	Magnus Sagedahl , Oscar Svendsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe , N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	T. H. Campbell, J. P. Phillips
Oklahoma.....	John Embry , I. F. Roach
Oregon.....	L. S. Hopfield , W. W. Youngson
Pacific German.....	Louis Gaiser, Robert Wentsch
Philadelphia.....	C. M. Boswell, F. R. Gillinder
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Pittsburgh.....	R. F. Hopwood , J. B. Risk
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Saint Johns River.....	D. S. Rutter , A. R. Welsh
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Saint Louis German.....	O. A. Knehans , Eugene Weiffenbach
Savannah.....	W. V. Daughtry , W. E. Summers
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Southern German.....	B. E. Breihan , J. L. Neu
Southern Illinois.....	C. C. Hall , D. B. Parkinson
Southwest Kansas.....	A. E. Kirk , E. R. Burkholder
Sweden.....	F. M. Ahgren , Edward Willard
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Central Alabama.....	Mrs. A. B. Jones , G. W. Lewis
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Detroit.....	Mrs. E. M. Glass , D. S. Shaw
East German.....	John G. Lutz, W. J. Kurth
East Maine.....	J. H. Gray, Carrie S. Baldwin
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, S. M. Clark
Eastern South America.....	F. A. Barroetavena, H. J. Risler
Eastern Swedish.....	Herman Young, Gerhard Becker
Erie.....	J. F. Black, G. T. Weingartner
Finland.....	A. E. Hannelin , G. A. Simons
Florida.....	H. W. Bartley, G. D. Rogers
Foochow.....	Caik H. Hu, Ruby Sia
Genesee.....	H. G. Ogden, E. E. Stone
Georgia.....	E. J. Hammond, Mrs. F. D. Leete
Gulf.....	G. M. King , F. W. Loy
Hinghwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster , F. S. Carson
Holston.....	G. T. Byrd, W. Z. Harshbarger
Idaho.....	E. C. S. Brainard , W. A. Winters

Illinois.....	W. J. Davidson, C. C. Grimmer
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Iowa.....	H. F. Gilbert, A. N. Jarvis
Italy.....	B. M. Tipple, Carmelo Rapiavoli
Kansas.....	W. G. Tulloss , H. O. Holter
Kentucky.....	W. W. Shepherd, Silas Wesley
Kiangsi.....	Hu Chi-Ping, Mrs. Mei Ren-yun
Korea.....	Oh Kui Syun, Tong Won Ahn
Lexington.....	Mrs. Mahalia , E. A. White
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Lincoln.....	S. A. Hayes , G. G. Logan
Little Rock.....	L. G. Hodges, I. W. Whitmore
Louisiana.....	A. W. Brazier , W. S. Chinn
Maine.....	L. D. Bristol , D. B. Holt
Malaysia.....	W. T. Cherry, Goh Hood Keng
Mexico.....	D. V. Baez, L. B. Salmans
Michigan.....	J. C. Coburn , J. C. Willits
Minnesota.....	G. A. Cahoon, B. O. Mork
Mississippi.....	E. L. Gordon , W. W. Lucas
Missouri.....	C. J. English, Frank Jones
Montana.....	C. E. Avery , E. E. Smith
Nebraska.....	J. R. Gettys, Anton Hansen
Newark.....	F. J. Hubach, Mrs. May L. Woodruff
New England.....	C. O. Ford, H. W. Selby
New England Southern.....	W. H. Bath, S. A. Prentis
New Hampshire.....	Adolphus Linfield, R. E. Wilder
New Jersey.....	C. C. Read , Alfred Wagg
New Mexico.....	S. A. Bright, F. H. H. Roberts
New York.....	E. S. Tipple, W. J. Stitt
New York East.....	E. A. Dent, J. B. Morrell
North Carolina.....	R. E. McRary , R. E. Jones
North China.....	G. L. Davis, Ching G. Wang
North Dakota.....	H. E. Simpson , C. E. Vermilya
North Germany.....	Hermann N. Meyer, Ferdinand Reiher
North India.....	I. W. West, N. K. Mukerji
North Indiana.....	Mrs. W. H. Chandler , W. B. Freeland
North Montana.....	Miss E. A. Ariss , J. A. Martin
North-East Ohio.....	G. H. Brown , J. J. Wallace
Northern German.....	J. J. Hoffman, H. L. Gerlicher
Northern Minnesota.....	G. M. Berry , J. B. Hingley
Northern New York.....	S. J. Greenfield, W. S. H. Keefe
Northern Swedish.....	Andrew Anderson, John Swanson
Northwest German.....	J. L. Panzlau, G. A. Buss
Northwest India.....	M. C. Singh , B. Baker
Northwest Indiana.....	Marvin Campbell , F. W. Hixson
Northwest Iowa.....	O. M. Bond, P. C. Holdoegel
Northwest Kansas.....	G. R. Hall, C. E. Rarick
Northwest Nebraska.....	E. D. Gideon, W. S. Rogers
Norway.....	Magnus Sagedahl , Oscar Svendsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe , N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	E. A. Cherrington , B. D. Evans
Oklahoma.....	J. E. Thackrey, W. H. Wilcox
Oregon.....	R. N. Avison, G. F. Billings
Pacific German.....	Louis Gaiser, Robert Wentsch
Philadelphia.....	C. W. Straw, J. L. Hall
Philippine Islands.....	M. A. Rader, Andres Pascual
Pittsburgh.....	W. F. Conner, S. M. Smith
Puget Sound.....	A. S. Corey , J. C. Harrison
Rock River.....	E. H. Forkel , P. H. Swift
Saint Louis.....	S. B. Campbell, F. R. Long
Saint Johns River.....	D. H. Rutter, A. R. Welsh
Saint Louis German.....	G. O. Boesch , W. F. Isler
Savannah.....	W. V. Daughtry, W. E. Summers
South Carolina.....	J. W. Thomas , J. F. Page
South Germany.....	E. A. Barth , Emil Luering
South India.....	C. E. Parker, R. A. Partridge
Southern California.....	G. B. Cliff, G. E. Hume
Southern German.....	B. E. Breihan, J. L. Neu
Southern Illinois.....	O. L. Markman, J. B. Stout

Southwest Kansas.....	R. L. George, M. M. Southard
Sweden.....	C. A. Safwenberg , August Stromstedt
Switzerland.....	Gottfried Frei , G. A. Marquardt
Tennessee.....	S. M. Strayhorne, Alonzo Love
Texas.....	J. J. Hardeway , T. M. Jackson
Troy.....	H. H. Murdock, C. E. Bullard
Upper Iowa.....	A. B. Curran, J. F. Holden
Upper Mississippi.....	Mrs. M. E. Ferguson , H. B. Hart
Vermont.....	A. W. Hewitt, V. A. Irish
Washington.....	W. A. C. Hughes, I. R. Cummings
West China.....	Joseph Beech, Lin Gao Dsang
West German.....	W. Muenzenmayer , Matthew Hermann
West Ohio.....	J. H. Clark , A. E. Smith
West Texas.....	R. A. Atkinson , T. H. Wyatt
West Virginia.....	O. D. King, W. P. McAboy
West Wisconsin.....	J. E. Kundert, Mrs. Pearl Tomlinson
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	C. A. Peterson, Charles Tobsen
Western Swedish.....	A. L. Carlson , J. P. Seaberg
Wilmington.....	W. R. Mowbray, E. C. Hardesty
Wisconsin.....	S. H. Anderson, E. B. Garton
Wyoming.....	G. P. Eckman, H. L. Mitchell
Wyoming State.....	F. L. Crabbe , D. E. Kendall
Yenping.....	Frederick Bankhardt, Lin Li Chuan

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Bengal.....	Mabel Eddy , C. H. S. Koch
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	W. C. Matney , E. R. Randall
Bombay.....	Cora M. Morgan , A. A. Parker
California.....	W. C. Short , J. H. N. Williams
California German.....	J. H. Durbahn , C. J. W. Koenig
Central Alabama.....	W. J. Echols , E. M. Jones
Central China.....	Hung Chang , H. F. Rowe
Central German.....	C. E. Allinger , F. W. Mueller
Central Illinois.....	E. E. Barbour , J. T. Jones
Central Missouri.....	L. R. Grant , R. B. Hayes
Central New York.....	J. A. Loyster , Eli Pittman
Central Pennsylvania.....	J. B. Stein , S. W. Dickson
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Central Swedish.....	F. A. Lundberg , Henry Eckland
Central Tennessee.....	H. P. Keathley , E. H. Steinman
Chicago German.....	William Esslinger , Charles Waterman
Chile.....	Eugenio Ortiz , Mrs. M. R. Harrington
Colorado.....	E. N. Edgerton , R. B. Spencer
Columbia River.....	Edward Jeklin , H. O. Perry
Dakota.....	O. E. Boyce , B. F. Myers
Delaware.....	D. H. Hargis , H. W. Jones
Denmark.....	Anton Bast , J. M. K. Munch
Des Moines.....	E. M. Evans , T. R. Watts
Detroit.....	W. H. Campbell , D. C. Littlejohn
East German.....	J. G. Lutz , W. J. Kurth
East Maine.....	William R. Genge , L. F. Higgins
East Tennessee.....	Judson S. Hill , S. M. Clark
Eastern South America.....	F. A. Barroetavena , H. J. Reisler
Eastern Swedish.....	Herman Young , Gerhard Becker
Erie.....	H. A. Ellis , B. A. Walker
Finland.....	A. E. Hannelin , G. A. Simons
Florida.....	H. W. Bartley , J. H. Smith
Foochow.....	Caik H. Hu , Ruby Sia
Genesee.....	Ray Allen , T. W. Larkin
Georgia.....	E. J. Hammond , Mrs. F. D. Leete
Gulf.....	G. M. King , F. W. Loy
Hingwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster , F. S. Carson
Holston.....	G. T. Byrd , W. Z. Harshberger
Idaho.....	J. E. Baker , E. C. S. Brainard
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Kansas.....	John Maclean , John Marshall
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Malaysia.....	W. T. Cherry, Goh Hood Keng
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North China.....	W. P. Chen, H. C. Wang
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Northern Swedish.....	Andrew Anderson, John Swanson
Northwest German.....	J. L. Panzlau, G. A. Buss
Northwest India.....	M. C. Singh, Benson Baker
Northwest Indiana.....	T. J. Bassett, J. W. Harrison
Northwest Iowa.....	H. E. Hutchinson, E. A. Morling
Northwest Kansas.....	M. L. Wickman, C. C. Andrews
Northwest Nebraska.....	E. D. Gideon, W. S. Rogers
Norway.....	Magnus Sagedahl, Oscar Svendsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	J. C. Arbuckle, J. W. Deffenbaugh
Oklahoma.....	J. W. Abel, C. F. Eberlee
Oregon.....	L. S. Hopfield, D. H. Leech
Pacific German.....	Louis Gaiser, Robert Wentsch
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East Maine.....	J. H. Gray, A. W. Harris
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, S. M. Clark
Eastern South America.....	F. A. Barroetavena, H. J. Risley
Eastern Swedish.....	Herman Young, Gerhard Becker
Erie.....	J. P. Burns, C. E. Welch
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Florida.....	J. S. Todd, J. H. Smith
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Nebraska.....	G. W. Isham, John Lewis
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Northern Minnesota.....	J. C. Craig, M. C. Tift
Northern New York.....	M. W. Holt , G. F. Shepherd
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Northwest India.....	Benson Baker, M. C. Singh
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Northwest Kansas.....	G. R. Hall, A. H. King
Northwest Nebraska.....	E. D. Gideon, W. S. Rogers

Norway.....	Magnus Sagedahl , Oscar Svendsen
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Ohio.....	J. T. Breece , Herbert Scott
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Oregon.....	R. H. Hughes , Joshua Stansfield
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Rock River.....	C. C. Darnell , T. K. Gale
Saint Johns River.....	D. H. Ratter, A. R. Welsh
Saint Louis.....	J. W. Jenkins , W. W. King
Saint Louis German.....	Eugene Weiffenbach, George Boesch
Savannah.....	W. V. Daughtry, W. E. Summers
South Carolina.....	J. R. Levy , W. S. Thompson
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Southern Illinois.....	J. M. Mitchell , C. L. Peterson
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Sweden.....	C. A. Safwenberg , August Stromstedt
Switzerland.....	Gottfried Frei , G. A. Marquardt
Tennessee.....	S. M. Strayhorne, W. D. Hawkins
Texas.....	Mrs. Rosa Simpson , J. O. Williams
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Washington.....	M. J. Naylor, Mrs. Jennie Mills
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Bengal.....	C. H. S. Koch, Mabel Eddy
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	W. C. Matney, E. R. Randall
Bombay.....	A. A. Parker, Cora Morgan
California.....	G. W. White, L. L. Dennett
California German.....	J. H. Durbahn, Carl Koenig
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Central China.....	Hung Chang, H. F. Rowe
Central German.....	C. E. Allinger, F. W. Mueller
Central Illinois.....	Wm. E. MacVey, Robert Thompson
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Colorado.....	C. L. Mead, A. H. White
Columbia River.....	R. L. Brainard, Andrew Warner
Dakota.....	O. E. Boyce, B. F. Myers
Delaware.....	C. A. Tindley, H. S. Wilson
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Detroit.....	W. J. Blood, H. A. Field
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East Maine.....	L. F. Higgins, J. H. Gray
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, S. M. Clark
Eastern South America.....	F. A. Barroetavena, H. J. Risler
Eastern Swedish.....	Herman Young, Gerhard Becker
Erie.....	N. A. White, W. A. Elliott
Finland.....	G. A. Simonds, A. E. Hannelin
Florida.....	H. W. Bartley, G. D. Rogers
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Genesee.....	I. H. Crocker, G. M. Eiss
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Western Swedish.....	A. L. Carlson , J. P. Seaberg
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Wisconsin.....	J. G. Rosebush , G. H. Trever
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Colorado.....	C. L. Mead, A. H. White
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Dakota.....	B. F. Myers , G. T. Notson
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Des Moines.....	E. M. Evans, E. W. Weeks
Detroit.....	A. L. Parker , M. S. Rice
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East Maine.....	A. E. Morris, Mrs. C. S. Baldwin
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, S. M. Clark
Eastern South America.....	H. J. Risler , F. A. Barroetavena
Eastern Swedish.....	Herman Young, Gerhard Becker
Erie.....	J. P. Burns, B. A. Walker
Finland.....	G. A. Simons, A. E. Hannelin
Florida.....	J. S. Todd, J. H. Smith
Foochow.....	R. A. Ward, Ho Sien Ing
Genesee.....	Ray Allen, A. M. Blake
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Gulf.....	G. M. King , F. W. Loy
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Illinois.....	E. M. Antrim, H. R. Snavelly
Italy.....	B. M. Tipple, Carmelo Rapicavoli
Indiana.....	J. C. Shirk , E. R. Zaring
Iowa.....	H. M. Havner , U. S. Smith
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Kentucky.....	W. W. Shepherd, Silas Wesley
Kiangsi.....	Chi-ping Hu, Mrs. Ren-yin Mei
Korea.....	Oh Kui Syun, Y. S. Kim
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Liberia.....	J. R. Reed, B. J. K. Anderson
Lincoln.....	G. G. Logan, S. A. Hayes
Little Rock.....	L. G. Hodges, Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth
Louisiana.....	J. W. Turner, W. J. Huntley
Maine.....	L. D. Bristol , D. B. Holt
Malaysia.....	W. T. Cherry, Goh Hood Keng
Mexico.....	L. B. Salmans , V. D. Baez
Michigan.....	P. J. Maveety, L. T. Wilmarth
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East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, S. M. Clark
Eastern South America.....	F. A. Barroetavena, H. J. Risler
Eastern Swedish.....	Herman Young, Gerhard Becker
Erie.....	W. A. Elliott, H. A. Ellis
Finland.....	G. A. Simons, A. E. Hannelin
Florida.....	J. S. Todd, J. H. Smith
Foochow.....	R. A. Ward, Ruby Sia
Genesee.....	T. W. Larkin, H. G. Ogden
Georgia.....	E. J. Hammond, Mrs. F. D. Leete
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Holston.....	J. M. Melear, Mrs. J. A. Patten
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Illinois.....	F. M. Austin, J. C. Nate
Indiana.....	W. M. Green, Jr., A. F. Hughes

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Italy.....	B. M. Tipple, Carmelo Rapicavoli
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Maine.....	L. D. Bristol , D. B. Holt
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New York.....	E. S. Tipple, H. H. Fleming
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North China.....	W. P. Ch'en, C. C. Wang
North Dakota.....	E. P. Robertson, H. E. Simpson
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Sweden.....	C. A. Safwenberg , August Stromstedt

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Wyoming State.....	W. F. Ports , D. E. Kendall
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Eastern Swedish.....	Herman Young, Gerhard Becker
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Holston.....	S. C. Brown , G. T. Byrd
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Korea.....	W. A. Noble, Tong Won Ahn
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New Hampshire.....	G. A. Fairbanks , Adolphus Linfield
New Jersey.....	J. D. Bills, W. B. Wolcott
New Mexico.....	S. A. Bright, F. H. H. Roberts
New York.....	W. H. Brooks, C. A. Smith
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North China.....	G. L. Davis, C. C. Wang
North Dakota.....	C. A. Pollock , E. P. Robertson
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Northern Minnesota.....	G. M. Berry , J. C. Craig
Northern New York.....	C. E. Dixon , W. M. Caldwell
Northern Swedish.....	Andrew Anderson, John Swanson
Northwest German.....	J. L. Panzlau, G. A. Buss
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Northwest Iowa.....	H. E. Hutchinson, E. A. Morling
Northwest Kansas.....	G. R. Hall, A. H. King
Northwest Nebraska.....	E. D. Gideon, W. S. Rogers
Norway.....	Magnus Sagedahl , Oscar Svendsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	N. E. Simonsen, J. J. Moe
Ohio.....	J. C. Arbuckle, J. P. Phillips
Oklahoma.....	L. D. Corning, C. F. Eberlee
Oregon.....	B. F. Ford , Joshua Stansfield

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Philippine Islands.....	M. A. Rader, Andres Pascual
Pittsburgh.....	J. B. Risk, S. M. Smith
Puget Sound.....	F. A. Hazeltine , R. J. Reid
Rock River.....	Perley Lowe , W. R. Wedderspoon
Saint Johns River.....	D. H. Rutter, A. R. Welsh
Saint Louis.....	J. M. M. Gray, F. P. Sizer
Saint Louis German.....	W. F. Isler, O. A. Knehans
Savannah.....	W. V. Daughtry, W. E. Summers
South Carolina.....	A. J. Andrews , J. W. Moultrie
South Germany.....	E. G. Bek , Richard Wobith
South India.....	C. E. Parker, R. A. Partridge
Southern California.....	G. E. Hume , F. M. Larkin
Southern German.....	B. E. Breihan, J. L. Neu
Southern Illinois.....	W. T. Morris, S. B. Vaughan
Southwest Kansas.....	Frank Neff, E. R. Burkholder
Sweden.....	G. A. Gustafson, Louise Erikson
Switzerland.....	Gottfried Frei , G. A. Marquardt
Tennessee.....	S. M. Strayhorne, W. D. Hawkins
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Troy.....	H. H. Murdock, C. A. Hagaman
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Upper Mississippi.....	B. F. Woolfolk, J. Q. A. Williams
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Washington.....	M. W. Clair, I. G. Penn
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West German.....	W. A. Keller , J. A. Diekmann
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Yenping.....	Frederick Bankhardt, Lin Li Chuan

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California.....	C. B. Sylvester, W. C. Short
California German.....	J. H. Durbahn, C. J. W. Koenig

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Central German.....	C. E. Allinger , C. B. Koch
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Central Missouri.....	R. B. Hayes , L. R. Grant
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Chile.....	Eugenio Ortiz , Mrs. M. R. Harrington
Colorado.....	O. W. Auman, C. H. Bliss
Columbia River.....	R. L. Brainard , J. W. McDougall
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Delaware.....	D. H. Hargis, H. W. Jones
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Des Moines.....	W. H. Cable, E. W. Pierce
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East Maine.....	J. H. Gray, L. F. Higgins
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Eastern South America.....	F. A. Barroetavena, H. J. Risler
Eastern Swedish.....	Herman Young, Gerhard Becker
Erie.....	J. F. Black, W. A. Elliott
Finland.....	G. A. Simons, A. E. Hannelin
Florida.....	H. W. Bartley, G. D. Rogers
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North Germany.....	Heinrich Schaedel, Heinrich Stehl
North India.....	C. D. Rockey, N. K. Mukerji

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Northwest India.....	G. L. Lorenzo, H. B. Gray
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Saint Johns River.....	D. H. Rutter, A. R. Welsh
Saint Louis.....	W. W. King, F. R. Long
Saint Louis German.....	Eugene Weiffenbach, George Boesch
Savannah.....	W. V. Daughtry, W. E. Summers
South Carolina.....	J. W. Moultrie, Mrs. L. A. J. Moorer
South Germany.....	E. A. Barth, Richard Wobith
South India.....	C. E. Parker, R. A. Partridge
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Southern Illinois.....	J. M. Mitchell, Ressho Robertson
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Wilmington.....	Robert Watt, L. A. Bennett
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California German.....	J. H. Durbahn, C. J. W. Koenig
Central Alabama.....	W. J. Echols, E. M. Jones
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Central German.....	F. W. Mueller, C. A. J. Walker
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Central New York.....	W. H. Flaxington, W. E. Brown
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Board: Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, Joseph B. Hingeley.

Class 1—Four Years: Ministers, Joseph W. Van Cleve, Charles W. Baldwin,

Perry Millar, S. J. Greenfield. Laymen: John E. Andrus, George Warren Brown, John O. Pew, Robert W. Campbell.
 Class 2—Eight Years: Ministers, C. O. Ford, H. L. Davis, R. E. Meader. Laymen, Oscar P. Miller, Benjamin F. Adams, Charles E. Waterman, J. B. Morrell.

BOARD OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

Office: 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
 President: Bishop Adna W. Leonard.
 General Secretary: Charles E. Guthrie.
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District	Name	Conference
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II.	J. E. Fisher.....	Newark.
III.	W. E. Brown.....	Central New York.
IV.	J. W. Engle.....	West Virginia.
V.	W. E. Hammaker.....	North-East Ohio.
VI.	J. S. Hill.....	East Tennessee.
VII.	C. S. Stanley.....	Louisiana.
VIII.	H. A. Gordon.....	Kansas.
IX.	W. H. Spence.....	Northwest Iowa.
X.	J. T. Jones.....	Central Illinois.
XI.	W. W. Martin.....	North Indiana.
XII.	J. W. Taylor.....	Minnesota.
XIII.	J. L. Panzlau.....	Northwest German.
XIV.	E. N. Edgerton.....	Colorado.
XV.	J. C. Harrison.....	Puget Sound.
At Large: Laymen, C. F. Price, New York; E. H. Forkel, Rock River; M. C. Tift, North Minnesota. Ministers, C. M. Warner, California; D. L. Marsh, Pittsburgh.		
Advisory Members: The Assistant Secretary of the Junior League and the elected field and departmental secretaries.		

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

Office: Bible House, Astor Place, New York.
 Corresponding Secretaries: William Ingraham Haven and Frank H. Nann.
 Treasurer: Gilbert Darlington.
 Member of the Advisory Council: Bishop Wilson.

BOARD OF TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION, AND PUBLIC MORALS

Office: Corner First Street and Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.
 President: Bishop William F. McDowell.
 Vice-Presidents: Stephen J. Herben, Hon. Charles H. Randall.
 Recording Secretary: John R. Edwards.
 Treasurer: William T. Galliher.
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 Board of Managers: Bishop William F. McDowell, Clarence True Wilson, ex officio. E. H. Anderson, Topeka, Kan.; William H. Anderson, New York, N. Y.; Walter F. Ballinger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Julius S. Carroll, Washington, D. C.; Arthur C. Christie, Washington, D. C.; John R. Edwards, Washington, D. C.; William T. Galliher, Washington, D. C.; Melville Gambrill, Wilmington, Del.; J. F. Heisse, Baltimore, Md.; Stephen J. Herben, New York, N. Y.; S. S. Kresge, Detroit, Mich.; Alpha G. Kynett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry A. Larson, Denver, Colo.; John C. Letts, Washington, D. C.; J. C. McDowell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James C. Penney, New York, N. Y.; John Rain, Rainell, W. Va.; W. R. Wedderspoon, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Wise, Smyrna, Del.; M. E. Church, Falls Church, Va.
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 Buffalo—Minister, A. J. Higgins, Troy; layman, A. M. Blake, Genesee.
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 Denver—Minister, O. W. Auman, Colorado; layman, R. B. Spencer, Colorado.
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 Saint Paul—Minister, E. C. Dixon, West Wisconsin; layman, U. G. Johnson, Dakota.
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- Board of Foreign Missions: Secretaries, Frank Mason North, S. Earl Taylor, J. I. Bartholomew, Eli Pittman, D. G. Downey, E. S. Ninde, W. I. Haven, L. H. Murlin, R. J. Wade, Titus Lowe, G. B. Hodgman, J. R. Joy, F. A. Horne, W. H. Van Benschoten, Egerton Shore.
- Board of Home Missions and Church Extension: Corresponding Secretary, D. D. Forsyth. J. N. Alcock, L. Atwood Bennett, Frank C. Dunn, W. R. Fruit, W. H. G. Gould, E. E. Higley, G. W. Henson, C. Oliver Holmes, Elmer E. Kidney, Allan MacRossie, I. E. Miller, L. A. McKeever, William Nottingham, C. E. Vermilyea.
- Board of Education for Negroes: Bishop R. E. Jones; P. J. Maveety and I. Garland Penn, Corresponding Secretaries; J. H. Race, W. H. Wehrly, L. N. Gatch, E. C. Wareing.
- Board of Education: Bishop W. F. McDowell; A. W. Harris, Corresponding Secretary; Leonard D. Baldwin, James A. James, A. H. King, J. C. Nate, J. C. Nicholson, A. E. Smith, E. S. Tipple.
- Board of Sunday Schools: W. S. Bovard, Corresponding Secretary; W. D. Cole, T. B. Schreckengast, C. M. Stuart, W. E. Carpenter, N. E. Richardson, F. J. Hubach, J. S. Hoagland, Frank L. Brown.
- Board of Conference Claimants: J. B. Hingeley, Corresponding Secretary; J. W. Van Cleve, S. J. Greenfield, C. O. Ford, B. F. Adams, J. B. Morrell, R. W. Campbell.
- Board of the Epworth League: C. E. Guthrie, Corresponding Secretary; W. E. Brown.
- Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals: Clarence True Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; John R. Edwards.
- General Deaconess Board: D. W. Howell, Corresponding Secretary; A. S. Kavanagh.
- Board of Hospitals and Homes: N. E. Davis, Corresponding Secretary; J. A. Diekmann.
- Advisory Members—Woman's Foreign Missionary Society: Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Miss Florence Hooper.
- Woman's Home Missionary Society: Mrs. May L. Woodruff, Mrs. Ward Platt.

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Office: 129 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

President: Avery D. Harrington.

Secretary: Edgar J. Pershing.

Treasurer: Franklin I. Bodine.

William H. Rometsch,

Thomas B. Perkins,

Henry Bell,

Charles H. Edenborn,

George I. Bodine, Jr.,

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Office: 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati, O.

President: James N. Gamble.

Secretary: C. E. Schenk.

Treasurer: H. A. Winans.

Class 1—Term Expires in Four Years (1924): Ministers, Bishop William F. Anderson, Charles E. Schenk, J. B. Ascham. Laymen, Merrill C. Slutes, F. L. Cook, W. A. R. Bruehl.

Class 2—Term Expires in Eight Years (1928): Ministers, Frank G. Mitchell, A. M. Courtenay, L. C. Bentley. Laymen, James N. Gamble, Herbert A. Winans, E. I. Antrim.

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John Street, New York City.

H. K. Carroll, James S. Coward, John W. Crawford, Watson S. Moore, William Kennedy, Carl H. Fowler, William J. Stitt, William H. Van Benschoten, Joseph B. Morrell.

CORPORATE NAMES OF ORGANIZATIONS, WITH NAME OF STATE UNDER
WHOSE LAWS EACH WAS INCORPORATED

The Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Pennsylvania*.

Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Ohio*.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*New York*.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Pennsylvania*.

Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*New York*.

The Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Illinois*.

Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Illinois*.

The Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Ohio*.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Illinois*.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*New York*.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Ohio*.

Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*District of Columbia*.

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION ON THE COURSES OF STUDY

Bishops Hughes, Mitchell and McConnell. Ministers, Wallace MacMullen, P. H. Swift, L. H. Bugbee. Educators, H. F. Rau, F. W. Hannan, George R. Grose. Ex officio, D. G. Downey, Book Editor.

COMMISSION OF TWENTY-FIVE ON UNIFICATION

Bishops, W. F. McDowell, W. F. Anderson, E. H. Hughes, F. J. McConnell, W. P. Thirkield.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

District	Name	Conference
I.	Abram W. Harris.....	East Maine.
II.	D. G. Downey.....	New York East.
III.	W. A. Elliott.....	Erie.
IV.	Archibald Moore.....	West Virginia.
V.	Ernest H. Cherrington.....	Ohio.
VI.	J. M. Melear.....	Holston.
VII.	P. W. Kinchen.....	Louisiana.
VIII.	J. W. Abel.....	Oklahoma.
IX.	A. N. Jarvis.....	Iowa.
X.	J. W. Van Cleve.....	Illinois.
XI.	Loren D. Dickinson.....	Michigan.
XII.	E. D. Kohlstedt.....	Wisconsin.
XIII.	Charles E. Allinger.....	Central German.
XIV.	E. P. Dennett.....	California.
XV.	C. H. White.....	Idaho.

At Large: F. M. North, J. H. Race, D. D. Forsyth, Alex Simpson, Jr., I. Garland Penn.

COMMISSION ON FEDERATION OF COLORED CHURCHES

Bishops Bristol, Richardson, Jones. J. W. E. Bowen, J. P. Wragg, C. A. Tindley, I. G. Penn, W. H. McKissack, L. J. Price.

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COMMITTEE OF NINE ON ORGANIC UNION

Bishop Wilson, R. Bagnell, D. G. Downey, F. C. Baldwin, A. MacRossie, C. L. Hubbard, J. Watchorn, E. S. Ninde, A. E. Craig.

COMMISSION ON CENTRAL MISSION CONFERENCES

All Bishops in foreign lands, also Bishop Berry, D. G. Downey, Titus Lowe, E. L. Kidney, E. F. Kohlstedt, Judge Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. W. F. McDowell, S. Earl Taylor, and F. M. North.

COMMISSION ON CORRELATION

Names to be furnished by Board of Bishops, ¶ 572.

COMMISSION ON AREAS AND DISTRICTS

Names to be furnished by Board of Bishops, ¶ 576.

COMMISSION ON COMITY AND COOPERATION

Bishop F. M. Bristol, W. L. McDowell, Isaac T. Roach, W. F. Burris, C. A. Titus, W. M. Short, A. S. Bennett (¶ 597).

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COMMISSION ON THE ORDINATION OF WOMEN AND THEIR ADMISSION
TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Bishop H. C. Stuntz, Rev. J. M. M. Gray, Rev. W. E. Shaw, Rev. C. E. Bacon, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham, Mrs. W. H. Chandler, J. T. Rosebush.

EPISCOPAL AREAS

1920-1924

UNITED STATES

Atlanta: BISHOP RICHARDSON—Saint Johns River Conference, Florida Conference, South Florida Mission, Atlanta Conference, Georgia Conference, Savannah Conference, South Carolina Conference, Alabama Conference.

Boston: BISHOP HUGHES—East Maine Conference, Maine Conference, Vermont Conference, New Hampshire Conference, New England Conference, New England Southern Conference.

Buffalo: BISHOP BURT—Genesee Conference, Central New York Conference, Troy Conference, Northern New York Conference.

Chattanooga: BISHOP BRISTOL—Holston Conference, Central Tennessee Conference, Tennessee Conference, East Tennessee Conference, Blue Ridge-Atlantic Conference, North Carolina Conference.

Chicago: BISHOP NICHOLSON—Central Swedish Conference, Chicago German Conference, Central Illinois Conference, Illinois Conference, Rock River Conference.

Cincinnati: BISHOP ANDERSON—West Ohio Conference, Ohio Conference, North-East Ohio Conference, Kentucky Conference.

Denver: BISHOP MEAD—Colorado Conference, Wyoming State Conference, Utah Mission, New Mexico Conference, Lincoln Conference, Western Swedish Conference, West German Conference.

Detroit: BISHOP HENDERSON—Detroit Conference, Michigan Conference, Central German Conference, Norwegian and Danish Conference.

Helena: BISHOP BURNS—Montana Conference, North Montana Conference, Idaho Conference, North Dakota Conference.

Indianapolis: BISHOP LEETE—Indiana Conference, North Indiana Conference, Northwest Indiana Conference, Lexington Conference.

New Orleans: BISHOP JONES—Louisiana Conference, Mississippi Conference, Upper Mississippi Conference, Central Alabama Conference, Texas Conference, West Texas Conference.

New York City: BISHOP WILSON—New York Conference, New York East Conference, Newark Conference, East German Conference, Eastern Swedish Conference.

Omaha: BISHOP STUNTZ—Iowa Conference, Des Moines Conference, Upper Iowa Conference, Northwest Iowa Conference, Nebraska Conference, Northwest Nebraska Conference, Northwest German Conference.

Philadelphia: BISHOP BERRY—Philadelphia Conference, New Jersey Conference, Delaware Conference, Wyoming Conference.

Pittsburgh: BISHOP MCCONNELL—Erie Conference, Pittsburgh Conference, West Virginia Conference, Porto Rico Mission Conference.

Portland: BISHOP SHEPARD—Oregon Conference, Puget Sound Conference, Columbia River Conference, Pacific German Conference, Pacific Swedish Mission Conference, Western Norwegian-Danish Conference, Alaska Mission.

Saint Louis: BISHOP QUAYLE—Saint Louis Conference, Missouri Conference, Saint Louis German Conference, Southern Illinois Conference, Little Rock Conference, Central Missouri Conference.

Saint Paul: BISHOP MITCHELL—Minnesota Conference, Northern Minnesota Conference, Northern German Conference, Northern Swedish Conference, Wisconsin Conference, West Wisconsin Conference, Dakota Conference.

San Francisco: BISHOP LEONARD—California Conference, Southern California Conference, Arizona Mission, Nevada Mission, Pacific Chinese Mission, Pacific Japanese Mission, California German Conference, Hawaii Mission.

Washington: BISHOP McDOWELL—Baltimore Conference, Central Pennsylvania Conference, Washington Conference, Wilmington Conference.

Wichita: BISHOP WALDORF—Kansas Conference, Southwest Kansas Conference, Northwest Kansas Conference, Gulf Conference, Oklahoma Conference, Southern German Conference, Southern Swedish Mission Conference.

AFRICA

Capetown: BISHOP JOHNSON—Southeast Africa Mission Conference, Rhodesia Mission Conference, Congo Mission Conference, Angola Mission Conference.

Monrovia: BISHOP CLAIR—Liberia Conference.

EASTERN ASIA

Peking: BISHOP LEWIS—North China Conference, West China Conference.

Shanghai: BISHOP BIRNEY—Central China Conference, Kiangsi Conference.

Foochow: BISHOP KEENEY—Foochow Conference, Hinghua Conference, Yenping Conference.

Seoul (Japan-Korea): BISHOP WELCH—Korea Conference, Japan Mission Council.

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bangalore: BISHOP SMITH—South India Conference, English-speaking Mission.

Bombay: BISHOP ROBINSON—Bombay Conference, Central Provinces Conference.

Calcutta: BISHOP FISHER—Bengal Conference, Burma Conference.

Lucknow: BISHOP WARNE—North India Conference, Northwest India Conference.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Manila: BISHOP LOCKE—Philippine Islands Conference.

Singapore: BISHOP BICKLEY—Malaysia Conference, Netherlands Indies Mission Conference.

EUROPE

Copenhagen: BISHOP BAST—Denmark Conference, Norway Conference, Sweden Conference, Finland Conference.

Paris: BISHOP BLAKE—France Mission Conference, Italy Conference, North Africa Mission Conference, Yugoslavia Mission, Bulgaria Mission Conference, Spain Mission.

Zurich: BISHOP NUELSEN—Switzerland Conference, South Germany Conference, North Germany Conference, Austria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission, Russia Mission, Baltic Mission.

LATIN-AMERICA

Buenos Aires, Argentine: BISHOP OLDHAM—Eastern South America Conference, Chile Conference, Bolivia Mission Conference.

Mexico City, Mexico: BISHOP THIRKIELD—Mexico Conference, Panama Mission, including Costa Rica; North Andes Mission Conference, Ecuador Mission.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS

1920-1924

Missions [in brackets] are included in Districts as constituted. The figures following the names of Conferences and Districts indicate the number of delegates to which they were entitled respectively at the close of the General Conference of 1920.

I. East Maine, 4; Eastern Swedish, 2; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 4; New England, 12; New England Southern, 6; Troy, 12; Vermont, 4. Total, 48.

II. Denmark, 2; Finland, 2; Italy, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 12; New York East, 14; Newark, 12; Norway, 2; Sweden, 6. Total, 62. [France Mission Conference, Russia Mission, Baltic Mission, Jugo-Slavic Mission Conference, Spain Mission.]

III. Central New York, 10; Erie, 10; Genesee, 12; Northern New York, 8; Wyoming, 10. Total, 50.

IV. Baltimore, 12; Central Pennsylvania, 12; Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburgh, 12; West Virginia, 12; Wilmington, 8. Total, 70. [Porto Rico Mission Conference.]

V. Kentucky, 4; North-East Ohio, 22; Ohio, 12; West Ohio, 20. Total, 58.

VI. Alabama, 2; Blue Ridge-Atlantic, 2; Central Tennessee, 2; Delaware, 8; East Tennessee, 2; Georgia, 2; Gulf, 2; Holston, 6; Liberia, 2; North Carolina, 4; Saint Johns River, 2; South Carolina, 8; Washington, 8. Total, 50. [North Africa Mission Conference, Congo Mission Conference, Rhodesia Mission Conference, Southeast Africa Mission Conference, Angola Mission Conference.]

VII. Atlanta, 4; Central Alabama, 4; Central Missouri, 2; Florida, 4; Lexington, 6; Lincoln, 2; Little Rock, 4; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 6; Savannah, 2; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 6; Upper Mississippi, 6; West Texas, 4. Total, 62. [South Florida Mission.]

VIII. Kansas, 16; Missouri, 6; Northwest Kansas, 6; Oklahoma, 10; Saint Louis, 10; Southwest Kansas, 10; Western Swedish, 2. Total, 60. [Southern Swedish Mission Conference.]

IX. Des Moines, 12; Iowa, 6; Nebraska, 18; Northwest Iowa, 10; Northwest Nebraska, 2; Upper Iowa, 10. Total, 58.

X. Central Illinois, 10; Central Swedish, 2; Illinois, 16; Norwegian and Danish, 2; Rock River, 16; Southern Illinois, 10. Total, 56.

XI. Detroit, 16; Indiana, 14; Michigan, 14; North Indiana, 14; Northwest Indiana, 10. Total, 68.

XII. Dakota, 8; Minnesota, 8; North Dakota, 6; Northern Minnesota, 8; Northern Swedish, 2; West Wisconsin, 8; Wisconsin, 8. Total, 48.

XIII. California German, 2; Central German, 4; Chicago German, 4; East German, 2; North Germany, 4; Northern German, 2; Northwest German, 2; Pacific German, 2; Saint Louis German, 4; South Germany, 4; Southern German, 2; Switzerland, 2; West German, 4. Total, 38. [Austria Mission Conference, Bulgaria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission.]

XIV. California, 12; Central China, 2; Chile, 2; Colorado, 10; Eastern South America, 2; Foochow, 4; Hinghua, 2; Kiangsi, 2; Korea, 4; Mexico, 2; New Mexico, 2; North China, 4; Southern California, 14; West China, 2; Wyoming State, 2; Yenping, 2. Total, 68. [Japan Mission Council, Arizona, Hawaii, Pacific Chinese, Pacific Japanese, and Utah Missions; Pacific Swedish, Bolivia, North Andes Mission Conferences, and Panama Mission.]

XV. Bengal, 2; Bombay, 2; Central Provinces, 2; Columbia River, 8; Idaho, 4; Malaysia, 2; Montana, 2; North India, 6; North Montana, 2; Northwest India, 4; Oregon, 8; Philippine Islands, 2; Puget Sound, 8; South India, 2; Western Norwegian-Danish, 2. Total, 56. [Burma and Netherlands Indies Mission Conferences, English-speaking Mission in India, and Alaska Mission.]

RULES OF ORDER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

ORGANIZATION

RULE 1. When a General Conference shall have been convened in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, after the Devotional Services, the call of the roll shall be made by the Secretary of the preceding General Conference in the following manner:

(a) The names of the Bishops who have died during the quadrennium, and the name of every delegate-elect who may have died since election.

(b) The names of the General Superintendents followed by the names of the Missionary Bishops.

(c) The roll of members by Conferences. Whenever a Conference is called, the Chairman of the delegation shall report the name of any delegate that is absent. If no absentee is announced, the secretary shall record all the delegates of that Conference as present. And, if a quorum is present, the Conference shall proceed to organization by the election of a Secretary, by ballot if there be more than one nomination, otherwise by acclamation; and by the election of such Assistant Secretaries, upon nomination of the Secretary, as it may deem necessary.

TIME OF MEETING, RECESS, AND ADJOURNMENT

RULE 2. **After the opening session,** the General Conference shall meet at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 12:30 P. M.; but the General Conference, at its discretion, may alter the time of meeting and may adjourn and fix the time to which it shall adjourn. A recess of ten minutes shall be taken at 10:30 o'clock unless otherwise ordered.

THE PRESIDENT

RULE 3. **The President shall take the chair** precisely at the hour to which the General Conference stood adjourned, and cause the session to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer. On the appearance of a quorum he shall see that the business of the Conference proceeds regularly, according to the Rules of Order, and such other rules and regulations as may be adopted by the General Conference.

RULE 4. **The President shall decide all questions of order,** subject to an appeal to the General Conference. In case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate, except that the President may state the grounds of his decision, and the appellant may state the grounds of his appeal.

RULE 5. The President shall appoint all Committees, unless otherwise especially ordered by the Conference.

RULE 6. On Assigning the floor to a member the President shall distinctly announce the name of the delegate and of the Annual Conference which he represents.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

RULE 7. The regular order of business shall be:

I. DEVOTIONAL SERVICES.

II. APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL.

III. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES.

IV. CALL OF CONFERENCES in alphabetical order for the presentation, of resolutions *for immediate passage*.

(1) When a proposition has been presented under the Call of Conferences, and before the person who introduced the proposition shall speak, the Question of Consideration may be raised by a member saying:

"Mr. President, on that I raise the Question of Consideration."

The Question of Consideration shall then be put without debate, and if there is a two-thirds vote against consideration, the proposition shall not be entertained; but if consideration be not denied, the person introducing the proposition may speak to it if it be seconded.

(2) After the person introducing the proposition has spoken, a motion to refer, if made, shall be decided without debate; or a motion to defer consideration and print in *The Daily Advocate*, if sustained by one hundred and fifty members, shall prevail without debate; in which case the proposition shall be given precedence under the next Call of Conferences; at which time also it shall be subject to the question of consideration or the motion of reference the same as when originally introduced; provided, however, that a proposition which has been refused consideration shall not be printed in *The Daily Advocate* or the General Conference Journal.

V. CALENDAR.

The reports of the several Standing and Special Committees shall be called in the order in which they are filed with the Secretary of the General Conference, except as otherwise determined by the General Conference.

VI. CALL OF MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

These calls shall be made in the order herein given, and shall be severally completed before the introduction of other business, except by a formal suspension of the Rules. They shall be repeated, in the same order, until dispensed with by a formal vote.

RULE 8. No member shall absent himself from the sessions of the General Conference without leave, unless he be unable to attend.

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS

RULE 9. When a member is about to speak in debate, or to deliver any matter to the General Conference, he shall rise and respectfully address the President, but shall not proceed until recognized by him. The member must address the Chair from his place, but he shall address the General Conference from the speaker's platform.

RULE 10. No member shall be interrupted when speaking, except by the President to call him to order when he departs from the question, or uses personalities or disrespectful language; but any member may call the attention of the President to the subject when he deems a speaker out of order, and any member may explain when he thinks himself misrepresented.

RULE 11. When a member desires to speak to a question of privilege he shall briefly state the question; but it shall not be in order for him to proceed until the President shall have decided that it is a privileged question. Questions of privilege are limited to matters relating to the rights and welfare of the individual as a member or of the whole body; and must be of such an imperative character as to justify the interruption of the regular order.

It shall be the imperative duty of the President to require the member who desires to speak to a question of privilege to state his question of privilege. This having been done, the President shall decide whether it shall be allowed; and, if it be allowed, shall hold the member closely to the subject. See **RULE 42.**

RULE 12. No person shall speak more than once on the same question until every member who chooses to speak shall have spoken; nor shall any member speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than ten minutes at one time, without leave of the General Conference.

Provided, however, that a committee making a report through its chairman, or one of its members selected by the committee or by its chairman, shall be entitled to ten minutes to close the debate, either to oppose the motion to lay the report on the table, or, this permission not having been used, to close the debate on the motion to adopt. The committee shall not be deprived of its right to close the debate even after the previous question has been ordered, and when a report consisting of two or more propositions has a seriatim consideration, the chairman or representative of the committee shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges on each proposition, thus decided separately, as he would have had if the

report had been considered as a unit. A similar privilege is granted to the chairman in charge of a minority report. See RULE 52 and RULE 53.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

RULE 13. Resolutions shall be written and presented in duplicate by the mover. A motion shall be reduced to writing if the President, Secretary, or a member request it. If the General Conference shall order a resolution to be referred to a committee, then the mover shall furnish to the Secretary a *third copy thereof* for the use of the committee.

RULE 14. Reading. All written motions, reports, and communications to the General Conference shall be passed to the Secretary, to be read by him to the General Conference.

RULE 15. When a motion is made and seconded, or a resolution introduced and seconded, or a report presented and read by the Secretary, or stated by the President, it shall be deemed in possession of the Conference.

RULE 16. The following motions shall be taken without debate:

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) To suspend the rules.
- (3) To lay on the table.
- (4) To take from the table.
- (5) To raise the question of consideration.
- (6) To call for the previous question.
- (7) To reconsider a nondebatable motion.
- (8) To refer, under Rule 7 (2).
- (9) To defer and print, under Rule 7 (2).

RULE 17. No new motion or resolution shall be entertained until the one under consideration has been disposed of, which may be done by adoption or rejection; but one or more of the following motions may be made, and they shall have *precedence in the order in which they are given*, namely:

(1) To fix the time to which the General Conference shall adjourn (may be amended, substituted, or laid on the table).

- (2) To adjourn.
- (3) To take a recess.
- (4) To lay on the table.
- (5) To order the previous question (cannot be laid on the table).

- (6) To postpone to a given time.
- (7) To refer.
- (8) To substitute.
- (9) To amend.

(10) To postpone indefinitely.

RULE 18. Only one amendment to an amendment shall be

in order, but it shall be in order to move a substitute for the main question, and one amendment to the substitute, and if the substitute is accepted, it shall replace the original proposition.

RULE 19. It shall be in order to move the previous question—that is, that the question be taken without further debate—on any measure pending, except in cases in which moral character is involved. If the call for the previous question be sustained by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, the main question shall be put; nevertheless, under this rule, after the previous question has been ordered, it shall be in order to divide, or to move to refer or to recommit or to lay on the table. It shall not be in order for a member to move the previous question or to move to lay on the table or to offer any other motion that prevents debate except a motion to suspend the rules at the close of a speech in which he has discussed the pending question.

RULE 20. When a vote is about to be taken any member shall have the right to call for the division of a question, if it be divisible into distinct propositions.

RULE 21. The motion to adjourn shall be taken without debate, and shall always be in order, *except*

(1) When a member has the floor.

(2) When a question is actually put, or a vote is being taken, or until finally decided.

(3) When a question is pending on sustaining the demand for the previous question.

(4) When the previous question has been called and sustained, and action under it is pending.

(5) When a motion to adjourn has been negatived, and no business or debate has intervened.

(6) When a motion to fix the time to which the General Conference shall adjourn is pending.

RULE 22. Reconsideration. When any motion or resolution shall have been acted upon by the General Conference, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration; provided, that a motion to reconsider a nondebatable motion shall be decided without debate.

RULE 23. Changes of Discipline. All resolutions proposing changes of the Discipline shall state the language of the paragraph, the line to be altered, and the language to be substituted; and no such proposed change shall be considered until it has been in the possession of the General Conference for one day and shall have been printed in *The Daily Christian Advocate*; but while it is under consideration amendments which are germane shall be in order.

RULE 24. When any member shall move the reference of any portion of the Journal of an Annual Conference to any committee he must at the same time furnish a copy of the portion

he wishes to have referred, prepared as provided by **RULE 32** in the case of memorials.

VOTING

RULE 25. Every member who is within the bar at the time a question is put shall vote, unless, for special reasons, excused by the General Conference. A member who is not within the bar at the time when a question shall be put by the President shall not be allowed to vote except by leave of the General Conference, when such member has been necessarily absent.

RULE 26. Voting shall be by the uplifted hand, but, on a division of the house, a count vote shall be taken, the members rising in their places and standing until they shall have been counted. Votes may also be taken by ballot and by **AYES** and **NOES**

RULE 27. Ayes and Noes. It shall be in order for any member to call for the **AYES** and **NOES** on any question before the General Conference, and if the call be sustained by one hundred members present, the vote thereon shall be so taken. If the call be not sustained, members voting in the minority may have their votes recorded.

RULE 28. Order of voting. In voting when there is a substitute, and amendments have been proposed to the original resolution and an amendment to the substitute has been moved, the General Conference shall pursue the following order, namely: The main question shall first be perfected by voting on the amendments proposed thereto, and then the General Conference shall vote upon the amendment to the substitute, then upon the question of substitution, and finally upon the question of adoption.

RULE 29. A call for a vote by orders shall be made and seconded by members of the same order, and shall require the vote of one-third of the members of that order present and voting.

RULE 30. When voting by orders the separation shall be merely in regard to the taking, announcing, deciding, and recording the vote of each order on the question on which the separate vote is demanded. Any incidental question bearing upon such vote shall be decided by the General Conference acting as one body. In taking a vote by orders it shall be by a count vote, first of the order calling for the separate vote and then of the other order.

MEMORIALS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PAPERS FOR UNANNOUNCED REFERENCE

RULE 31. Memorials. Three copies of memorials, resolutions, and miscellaneous papers presented for reference to ■

committee, and not for immediate consideration, shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary without announcement.

RULE 32. Members presenting such memorials, petitions, and other papers for reference shall prepare the papers by writing plainly on the back of them, after folding, the following items in the order herein given, namely:

- (1) Name of member presenting paper.
- (2) Conference to which he belongs.
- (3) Conference, member, or church from which the paper comes.
- (4) Subject to which it relates.
- (5) First name on the petition.
- (6) Number of other petitioners.
- (7) Committee to which it is to be referred.

RULE 33. Memorials, resolutions, and other papers thus presented shall be *delivered directly to the Secretary* of the General Conference, in triplicate, and shall be sent by him to the Committee on Reference (see **RULE 40**) and announced in the Journal of the day; provided, that in case of memorials and documents of unusual length, which are not intended for publication, one complete original copy shall be required, and two copies of the indorsement thereon as required by this paragraph.

RULE 34. Memorials, petitions, etc., for reference to committees may be mailed to the Secretary of the General Conference at any time within four months previous to the session of the General Conference, for early classification and reference to the several Standing Committees.

RULE 35. There shall be sixteen Standing Committees as follows:

COMMITTEES

- I. Episcopacy.
- II. Judiciary.
- III. Itinerancy.
- IV. Boundaries.
- V. Revision.
- VI. Temporal Economy.
- VII. State of the Church.
- VIII. Book Concern.
- IX. Foreign Missions.
- X. Home Missions and Church Extension.
- XI. Education.
- XII. Education for Negroes.
- XIII. Sunday Schools.
- XIV. Epworth League.
- XV. Deaconess Work.
- XVI. Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

RULE 36. For the Committee on Judiciary and the Commit-

tee on Revision the delegates of each General Conference District shall nominate from their number one member, and the Bishops shall nominate four, making the total number nineteen. These Committees shall meet at such times as they may elect, or as may be ordered by the General Conference.

RULE 37. For the Committee on Deaconess Work the delegates of each General Conference District shall nominate from their number one layman and one minister, and the Board of Bishops shall nominate nine, making a total of thirty-nine. The committee shall meet as it may elect.

RULE 38. The other Standing Committees shall be divided into three groups, designated as **GROUP A**, meeting at 3 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; **GROUP B**, meeting at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and **GROUP C**, meeting only twice a week, as follows:

GROUP A.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Episcopacy.

Itinerancy.

Boundaries.

Temporal Economy.

State of the Church.

GROUP B.—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Book Concern.

Foreign Missions.

Home Missions.

Education.

Education for Negroes.

GROUP C.—Monday and Wednesday.

Epworth League.

Tuesday and Thursday.

Sunday Schools.

Friday and Saturday.

Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

RULE 39. Assignment to Standing Committees. As soon as practicable after the election of delegates the Secretary of each Annual Conference shall call together the ministerial and lay delegates for organization. They shall elect one of their number as chairman, and shall assign one minister and one layman to membership in each standing committee, except the Committees on Judiciary, on Revision, and on Deaconess Work; provided, that each Conference shall have at least one representative on each committee. The chairman of the delegation shall immediately forward to the Secretary of the General Conference the names of the delegates from his Conference, arranged alphabetically, indicating the order to which each belongs, and the

standing committees in GROUP A, GROUP B, or GROUP C to which each is assigned; and from these returns the Secretary of the General Conference shall construct as far as possible the roll of standing committees in advance of the opening of the General Conference.

RULE 40. Reference of memorials, petitions, appeals, and other documents properly referable to committees of the General Conference.

§ 1. On the first day of the session there shall be appointed, on nomination of the Bishops, a committee of five to which shall be submitted the Secretary's record with the stenographic report of the proceedings. The said committee shall carefully examine the records and report to the General Conference in either of the following forms:

(1) "We have examined the Minutes and found them correct"; or,

(2) "We have examined the Minutes and found them correct except in the following particular or particulars."

Following the adoption of the report of the committee, and whenever necessary, the correction of the Journal, the question shall be submitted:

"Shall the Journal be approved?"

Any error subsequently discovered shall be reported to the committee and upon its recommendation may be corrected by the General Conference.

§ 2. There shall be a *Committee of Reference* composed of the Secretary of the General Conference and two ministerial and two lay delegates who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the General Conference, of which committee the Secretary of the General Conference shall be secretary.

(1) *The Committee of Reference*, as soon as appointed, shall meet and organize by electing a chairman from its number. The General Conference Secretary may also appoint an Assistant Secretary to cooperate with him in keeping the records of this committee, which records shall be made a part of the Journal of the General Conference. To this committee shall be referred all petitions, memorials, appeals, and other documents, not otherwise provided for, presented to and requiring action of the General Conference.

(2) *The Committee of Reference* shall as expeditiously as possible refer all petitions, memorials, appeals, and other documents properly referable to the committees provided by the Rules of Order and to such other committees as are or may be provided by the Rules of Order or especially created by the Conference. Reference of all petitions, memorials, appeals, and other documents to the said several committees shall be made as indicated generally by the title of the committees, and hereafter particularly specified.

(3) *The Committee of Reference* shall number consecutively its references to the several committees and shall publish the number, title, and committee reference of all documents referred during the preceding day in *The Daily Christian Advocate*.

§ 3. The following special references shall be made:

(1) *To the Committee on Episcopacy*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to the General and Missionary Superintendency.

(2) *To the Committee on Judiciary*, all appeals coming to the General Conference under the provisions of the Discipline, rulings of the Bishops and other questions referred to it by the General Conference.

(3) *To the Committee on Itinerancy*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to the Pastorate, District Superintendency, Conference Claimants, and the Local Ministry, and also Annual Conference Journals.

(4) *To the Committee on Boundaries*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to the Boundaries of Conferences and General Conference Districts.

(5) *To the Committee on Revision* shall be sent all committee reports for the correction of verbal errors and infelicities only, except the reports of the Committees on Judiciary and Boundaries, as they finally pass the General Conference and before their final printing in *The Daily Christian Advocate*. To the Committee on Revision the General Conference also may refer any resolution or report for more careful and exact statement.

(6) *To the Committee on Temporal Economy*, all memorials, petitions, and documents relating to the organization, business, and administration of the Quarterly, District, Annual, and General Conferences, and also matters relating to Lay Conference, Ratio of Representation, and all matters relating to church membership, property, finance, and other temporal matters, including statistical reports.

(7) *To the Committee on State of the Church*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to social service, labor, Sabbath observance, divorce, amusements, and the social and spiritual welfare of the church not clearly belonging to other committees.

(8) *To the Committee on Book Concern*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to the Book Concern, the Book Committee, publications, and publishing interests.

(9) *To the Committee on Foreign Missions*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to the Board of Foreign Missions, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and all other matters relating to Foreign Missionary work.

(10) *To the Committee on Home Missions and Church Ex-*

tension, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Woman's Home Missionary Society, City Evangelization, the Rural Church, and all other matters relating to Home Missionary work.

(11) *To the Committee on Education*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to our Board of Education, our higher institutions of learning, Courses of Study, and all other questions affecting the educational interests of the church.

(12) *To the Committee on Education for Negroes*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to the Board of Education for Negroes and all other matters affecting the educational interests of the colored people.

(13) *To the Committee on Sunday Schools*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to the Board of Sunday Schools, Methodist Brotherhood, Sunday School literature, and all other matters affecting our Sunday school work.

(14) *To the Committee on Epworth League*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to our Young People's work, the literature of the Epworth League, and other matters affecting the interest of the League.

(15) *To the Committee on Deaconess Work*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to the General Deaconess Board and the Deaconess work.

(16) *To the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals*, all memorials, petitions, and other documents relating to Temperance, Prohibition, Habit-Forming Drugs, the Social Evil, and other questions on the attitude of the church toward public morals.

§ 4. *The Committee of Reference* shall also refer all memorials, petitions, and other documents not specifically assigned by this rule to such committees as in its discretion the same shall seem to belong, having due regard to the subject-matter thereof.

§ 5. *The Committee of Reference* shall have power to withdraw a reference, either upon request or upon its own motion, and to refer the same to another committee; the said committee shall also have power to withhold from reference and publication any document which it shall deem personal, or which is not properly referable to any existing committee, or it may recommend to the General Conference the appointment of a special committee to consider such document. The General Conference may, on motion, require any document withheld from reference to be properly referred.

RULE 41. **The General Conference shall elect the following special committees to consist of one member from each General Conference District, to be nominated by the Bishops at the morning session of the third day:**

American Bible Society.

Federation.

Also special committees on Credentials and on Fraternal Delegates, to be nominated by the Bishops at the opening session; and such other committees as the General Conference from time to time shall determine.

RULE 42. **On the first day of the session there shall be appointed,** on nomination of the Bishops, a committee of nine on Questions of Privilege. To this committee any member of the body shall submit what he considers a question of privilege relative to the business of the General Conference. Said committee shall determine whether the matter so submitted is or is not a question of privilege. All matters approved by the committee as matters of privilege shall be reported to the presiding officer and acted upon each day immediately after the approval of the Journal. The appointment of such a committee, however, shall not be construed as abridging in any measure the right of any member to bring forward at any time, from his place on the floor, such matters of urgency as involve the rights or welfare of the individual member or of the house. See **RULE 11**.

RULE 43. **A business quorum of a Standing Committee** shall be thirty-five, except that for the Committees on Judiciary, on Revision, and on Deaconess Work a majority of all the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

RULE 44. **Committees shall not originate business,** but shall consider all subjects referred to them by the General Conference.

RULE 45. **A Committee shall not consider** a matter which the General Conference has refused to refer to it.

RULE 46. **When a matter has been received** by the General Conference, and referred to a committee, and a report thereon has been made, it shall not be in order for another committee to consider the same subject, or for the General Conference to entertain a report from another committee on the same subject; but should a committee ascertain that a subject which has been referred to it has been referred also to another committee, it shall report the fact to the Committee on Reference, which shall assign the paper to the proper committee unless it be in doubt, in which case it shall report the matter to the General Conference for its decision.

RULE 47. **Whenever in any committee** any change in the Discipline is adopted which will affect the work of any of the Boards of the Church, whose work is under consideration by one of the Standing Committees, a Committee of Conference, which shall be composed of three members from each Standing Committee involved, shall be appointed by the chairman of each committee; which Committee of Conference shall consider said proposed legislation and report back to their respective committees before any report on the proposed legislation is made to the General Conference.

RULE 48. **There shall not be reported** as coming from a com-

mittee any matter which has not been considered and acted upon by the committee duly assembled.

RULE 49. Committee reports which propose changes of the Discipline shall recite not only the paragraph and line to be amended, but also the paragraph as amended.

REPORTS

RULE 50. Reports of Standing Committees signed by the chairman and secretary, and minority reports signed by at least ten members, shall be considered to be in possession of the Conference when they shall have been printed in *The Daily Christian Advocate*. But in a minority report from the Committee on Judiciary one signature shall be sufficient. Such reports shall be presented to the Conference upon paper bearing at the top the number of the report, the name of the committee, the total membership of the committee, the number present at the time the report was adopted, the number voting for the report, and the number voting against the report.

RULE 51. When the chairman of a committee is not in harmony with a report ordered by the committee, it shall be his duty to state the fact to the committee, and the committee shall elect one of its members to represent it in the presentation and discussion of the report in the General Conference; but, if in such a case the committee fail to select such a representative, the chairman shall designate a member to represent the action of the committee, and said representative shall have all the rights and privileges of the chairman in relation to such report.

RULE 52. The person designated to present the minority report shall have all the privileges in reference to the minority report that are given in Rule 12 to the chairman presenting a majority report; except that the chairman presenting the majority report shall have the right of closing the debate on the question of substituting the minority report for the majority report.

MISCELLANEOUS

RULE 53. Demonstrations of approval or disapproval during the progress of debate shall be deemed a breach of order.

RULE 54. No persons, except members, ushers, and pages shall stand in the open spaces in the room.

RULE 55. The ushers shall keep the aisles clear for their proper use, and none but delegates shall be admitted within the inclosure reserved for the delegates.

RULE 56. In all matters not specified herein the proceedings of the General Conference shall be governed by Common Parliamentary Law.

RULE 57. These rules may be suspended at any time by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

THE ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS

Presented to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Des Moines, Iowa, May 2, 1920.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled, with one accord, in one place, from many lands, we present salutations in the Name that is above every name: "Grace to you and peace, from him who is and who was and who is to come; and from the seven Spirits that are before his throne; and from Jesus Christ, who is the faithful witness, the firstborn of the dead, and the ruler of the kings of the earth."

This Conference represents a world-church, its delegates coming together from Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas. The bishops from every land desire to present to such a body an ecumenical message.

Even as we begin we are sadly conscious of the breaks in our thin line. We speak the names of

WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND
FRANKLIN ELMER ELLSWORTH HAMILTON
JAMES WHITFORD BASHFORD
ALEXANDER PRIESTLEY CAMPHOR
MATTHEW SIMPSON HUGHES

with sorrow and pride that cannot be uttered. As was said of Lord Kitchener, so we may say of each of them:

"Let the music of his death
Be the feet of marching men.
Let his heart a thousandfold
Take the field again."

For these and others of our honored dead, suitable memorial services will be held. The church will long hold in grateful memory the names of James Monroe Buckley, Levi Gilbert, Wilbur Fletcher Sheridan, and Freeman Daily Bovard, and many others who have nobly served the church through many years.

The bishops present in writing detailed reports both of their general and individual administration. To those reports published in the Handbook we refer you without repeating or summarizing them here. But we here record and imperfectly express the gratitude of the entire Board of Bishops for the manifold and multiplied kindnesses of the church, the knowledge of your prayers, the unmistakable evidences of your affection during the most significant and important quadrennium we have known. We gratefully thank God upon every remembrance of you as we thank him for his mercies and his mercy which have not failed us in any hour.

It will be our pleasure and privilege to give to the General Conference, or to any of its committees, any information in our possession, either individual or collective, which may be asked of us. And we shall ask the liberty of suggesting in special communications, from time to time, those subjects upon which, in our judgment, additional legislation is needed.

Into the details of our church's activities during the quadrennium we do not here enter. In our opinion we should not make this address a fragmentary and imperfect summary of those reports which will properly be presented to you by boards, committees, commissions, and institutions. Our earlier opportunity to speak should not be used by us to anticipate and take the fresh bloom off those statements which, whether presented orally or in print, will stir our hearts to gratitude and move our lips to praise. No other General Conference in our history has had presented to it such reports as will come to this. Those documents are not made up of dull figures or formal records of common transactions. They are alive. They are living chapters in the new Acts of the Apostles, which triumphantly record the recent ways of God with us, and recite the things Jesus Christ has done and taught, not as a beginning, but as a continuance of his power and presence in the church.

It is our duty to travel through the connection at large and to oversee the spiritual and temporal business of the church. Having done this faithfully, we venture to say that the following achievements would have made a quadrennium immortal: Our part in the world war, including our plans for reconstruction; the work of our chaplains in Army and Navy; the services of our Woman's Home Missionary Society in its work

in the camps and elsewhere; the royal campaign for our retired ministers; the Educational Jubilee; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Jubilee; the steadiness and stability of our Book Concern through troubled days and trying conditions; the forward movements of the Epworth League and Board of Sunday Schools; the development of our hospitals, orphanages and homes for the aged; the triumph for Prohibition in the United States, and the victory of the Centenary.

We cannot adequately characterize the Centenary Movement. Nothing else equal to it was ever planned or achieved by any denomination. In magnitude, scope, wisdom, spirit, and success it was a supreme achievement. Your bishops unite with you in devout thanksgiving to God for the glorious triumph of the movement and in sincere appreciation of all who so ably and devotedly led it.

Four years ago when the world war was on and the United States had not entered it. We shudder to remember "those drugged and doubting years," before

"His mercy opened us a path
To live with ourselves again,"

before we "firmly made our choice for Freedom's brotherhood."

To-day, with the full sense of what it cost us in treasure and precious life—we who are of the United States reverently repeat the words:

"Then praise the Lord most high,
Whose strength has saved us whole,
Who bade us choose that flesh should die
And not the living soul."

We did not like war. We hated it, though we distinguish between a war of aggression and a war of defense. We do not like war now. We hate it. But we love liberty, honor, and humanity more than we love a false and safe peace. So we lacked nothing of devotion and loyalty in humanity's fierce battle against the enemies of civilization. So we gave our sons and daughters for the service, our money to the treasury, our support to the government, our sympathy and help to our Allies, and day and night our prayers to God that victory might come. Full report of our war activities will be made elsewhere. We look back now, only that we may look forward to new occasions

and new duties, to the sober attempt to lift a war-broken world into new life and enduring peace.

May we now relate this Conference to another?

On Thursday, June 2, 1748, a handful of men met in the chapel house in Tower Street, London. Their names were William Felton, Charles Manning, Thomas Maxfield, John Jones, Thomas Meyrick, John Trembath, Edward Perronet, Jonathan Reeve, Richard Batement, John Green, William Tucker, Charles Wesley, and John Wesley, one more than the apostolic twelve. The church gathered there was young, if indeed, it could yet be called a church. It had neither numbers, wealth, nor position. It was a movement, a motive, an experience and a rapture even more than it was an organization. Its theology was simple, largely inherited, and chiefly concerned with emphasis upon personal religion and social service, upon the practical rather than the speculative phases of religion. Its policy was untried and mostly unformed, its place in the world unmade and as yet uncertain.

The men present were like new disciples sitting with their Master, waiting to become apostles, learning his will that they might go out to do it. It makes Methodist blood run fast even after the years to see them sitting there in actual weakness and possible strength, asking the question that we would make the keynote of our message to you, the theme and burden of this Conference. What member of that early group framed the question, we do not know. It may have been John Wesley himself, but across one hundred and seventy-two years the words leap like light and shine in our eyes to-day: "What is our chief business at the present Conference?"

All the words are vital, "if you cut them they will bleed." They go past all small, minor, secondary, or conventional issues and bring us as they brought our fathers face to face with living duty, supreme issues, essential questions of life or death for our church in this day. We face our world as they faced theirs, measure our tasks as they measured theirs, sit with our Master as they sat with theirs—the same Master yesterday with them, to-day with us, and forever with the church, the living Master of a living church.

We do not recite again our providential history; we take it for granted. We do not again analyze and defend our policy;

we assume it as existing and useful. We do not restate and laud our doctrines; we assume them and believe them, rejoicing in their emphasis upon personal religion, religious experience, and religious activity. We are not careful to prove that we are a church, or to justify our standing as a true church of Christ. Much less are we trying now to create a church. We assume that by the Spirit and blessing of God, by the unfailing presence of Christ, we are a church.

Taking these facts for granted, we raise to-day that historic question: "What is our chief business at the present Conference?"

Given a church like ours, with our history, our polity, our doctrines; our numbers, our distribution in the world; our multiplied races, our relations with all classes; our education, our lack of education; our wealth, our poverty; our age as a church, our youth as a church; our unity, our general connectionalism, our local power and freedom; our episcopal supervision, strong, democratic, and free from prelacy; our itinerancy, settled but flexible; our efficient boards and institutions; our spirit, our relation to other churches of Christ; our relation to all the governments under which we loyally live; our sense of God's mercy, our imperfect lives, our partial conformity to Christ's ideals; our fellowship with Christ, our theory of his relation to all men, our consciousness of the Holy Spirit; our reliance upon God's Word, our vision of the Kingdom, our intense longing for its swift and universal coming—given a church like this, "What is our chief business at the present Conference?"

Given a world like the world of to-day, war-torn, debt-ridden, in social ferment, economic revolution, governmental storm; a world whose races have all been thrown together in new ways, whose religions have been mixed up as never before, whose classes are in fierce strife with one another, whose old order changes; a world coveting wealth and hating poverty, a world with new international intimacies, ambitions, and hatreds, with its youth destroyed by war and disease, with millions of young men's graves in which lie buried those who would have been the men of tomorrow, a world trying to get peace by the use of the forces that made war, longing for a new earth of prosperity and comfort more than it longs for the new birth of righteous-

ness and truth—given a world like this, “What is our chief business at the present Conference?”

Given a time like this, we ask the same question. No single word will characterize any age, least of all this one. In William James’s words, the age is “one big, blooming, buzzing confusion.” It is an age of faith and an age of doubt; it is a military, fighting age, a non-military, pacifist age; it relies upon law and rebels against law; it establishes governments and overturns them in a day; it is a labor age and a capitalist age; a nationalist and an internationalist age; an age asserting race consciousness and longing for brotherhood. It is socialistic, materialistic, and spiritual; reckless of life, careful of life; an age of progress, an age of reaction; without sense of proportion, without sense of emphasis; confused, struggling; and well-nigh desperate everywhere in the world. No nation, no race is free from intellectual, social, political, and religious ferment. Missionaries tell us of the breaking up of long-established conditions in non-Christian lands, and in non-Protestant countries. They cry to Christ’s church to come now, urging that now one day is as a thousand years in its possibilities.

But the breaking up of old conditions in all other realms has not left the Christian Church, has not left our church undisturbed, unchanged, or “tranquil in the midst of raging billows.” We also are out on the open sea in the world’s storm, with the fate of humanity depending upon our keeping an even keel and a trustworthy compass as we steer a straight course over the ocean lying just ahead. Never before did a General Conference meet in a time like this. We cannot go back to the less troubled, more simple, placid days of that long-gone June in 1748. We would not if we could. But as men of faith in Christ, eager to serve and save our generation, with steady courage, good conscience, obedient minds and loyal hearts, we lift aloft that old question as we face this age: “What is our chief business at this Conference?” This question should ask itself in every standing committee and every special committee; it should rise up before us here as we pray, as we debate, as we vote; it should accompany us in our down-sittings for conversations and our uprisings for action. It ought to burn up any small, provincial, selfish or partisan plans. It ought to lift us out of all narrowness and pettiness up into the heaven

of clear vision for world endeavor. If we make wise answer, God will say well done. If we fail to make wise answer, the Kingdom of Christ will for long years pay the bitter price of our failure.

We shall name several subjects upon which answer ought to be made. We desire to present more fully, by way of illustration, a few that seem to us as urgent as any, not necessarily more urgent than some others.

There comes a day when the supreme legislative body of a church must give itself to higher tasks than formal legislation, or the making of the letter of laws; when it must attend to ideals even more than to enactments. This seems to us such a day. At the opening of our session we are chiefly conscious of the living, interested, wondering Christ. His concerns are supreme, his plans imperative, his anxiety for the world heart-breaking. How far can he rely upon us? What can he expect from us this month? What can God now do with a church like ours? If this General Conference adds not a line to our existing laws, makes no changes at all in our Book of Discipline, but at the same time does make a challenging program and an inspiring declaration on living issues, does thrill our membership with motive, vision, and purpose, it will pass into history as one of the supreme councils of the church of Christ held in any century. Some one has defined genius "as the art of living with the major issues of life." On this basis Jesus was the world's supreme genius. Our business here, if the genius of Methodism is in harmony with the genius of our Master, is with major issues, the things at the heart of the world's need and in the center of God's will.

THE CHURCH

First: What is our chief business at this Conference on behalf of the church itself? We sustain our relation to the church universal through our particular church.

The church as a whole and in its parts has been and is under heavy fire. It has been charged with failure to prevent the war. It is charged with impotence in the current unrest and disorder. It is declared to be out of vital touch with modern industry, modern thought, and dominant modern life. It is charged with being the champion of the obsolete, with failure

to interpret Christ to personal and social life with power and fullness, with failure to make the world's ideals or to supply the world's motives.

Other bodies have been and are in the public eye. Some of them are recognized creatures and subsidiary bodies of the church. Some are made by union, more or less formal, of churches or parts of churches. There is a wholesome desire for cooperation but a reaction against ecclesiasticism. Both in Protestantism and Romanism and outside of both there is a vague, widespread idea of a Christianity without a church.

This is not wholly new and strange. The church is always subject to certain real dangers and weaknesses. It is liable to confuse means and ends, and reverse the true positions of institutions and men. It is always in danger of becoming provincial in thought and outlook, reactionary in attitude, chiefly cautious, prudent and safe. As a conserving body, it tends to excessive conservatism, as a progressive body to excessive radicalism, both bad for the church if carried to excess. Knowing its importance, it is ever tempted to save itself, and to forget that its Master saved others, not himself. It is ever in danger of being controlled by its own machinery, of losing its message and its motives in its programs and methods; of creating managers more than it creates prophets and apostles; of unwise dependence upon unspiritual methods of producing and maintaining spiritual life and power; of losing keen consciousness of the heart of Christ and thus failing to touch the world's heart. The church is prone all the time to run down like a watch, to exhaust its power in the use of its power and to lose its contact with the only source of power. Formalism follows even spiritual successes. Loss of earnestness and spiritual energy often lies close to marked prosperity. The motive of the church gets mixed and small, and ceases to lift. Then the life that has grown thin, formal, and inefficient becomes critical of the church itself, or factional, legalistic, ceremonial, and mechanical. It is likely to look backward, to repeat shibboleths and watchwords out of which the life has gone. Many times in history men have sought either to make a new church or a new body to take the place of the church, or to get along entirely without a church.

Now we are here, by God's mercy, as Christian men and women, who were brought to Christ because there has been a church

of Christ. We are from many places, many nations, representing many races. We have been at our special tasks, in our special activities, on our special fields. But to-day as we sit here we do not represent agencies or boards, sections, countries, or provinces either of locality, thought, or effort. To-day we are neither partisan, nor provincial, nor even narrowly denominational. To-day we represent the church, the whole church and nothing but the church. Our Annual Conferences sent us, nevertheless our supreme allegiance is not to them but to Christ's whole church, the body in which he lives, through which he works and speaks in the world.

"For her our tears shall fall,
For her our prayers ascend,
To her our toils and cares be given
Till toils and cares shall end."

Here, then, for ourselves and our whole membership in all places, we renew our vows of loyalty to Christ and the Bride of Christ. God help us, we will not weaken the church either by unholy criticism, or strife or division. God help us, we will in these days strengthen her, increase her power, and enrich her life for a new and perfected service in the world. We will set the church, if we can, on a higher level for the new generation.

Concretely: Let us reaffirm that the church must be truly democratic in itself, in its parts, in its relations, and in its operations. Autocracy does not belong to Christ's democratic kingdom as pictured in the New Testament. One is our Master and all we are brethren. Oligarchy does not belong to it. The sovereignty of a few, usually a self-chosen few, is little better than the rule of one. We do not need to encourage the tendency toward monarchy or bureaucracy or personal authority. Let us, therefore, not set up or tolerate any autocracy within the church, whether it be autocracy of bishop, autocracy of board, or of any group whatever. Let us grant large powers from this body to the servants and agencies of the church which are created and recognized by this body, and compel strict accountability to this body and to no other, under our abiding law. Here in a real and representative sense our whole church sits. This body would speedily ruin the church if it surrendered even for a period to any creature of the body, any subsidiary part of

the church, that strict amenability which, in the nature of our church, as a whole, can lodge only here. And let us work with one heart together, not looking for perfection or infallibility in individual or board, nor even in the fluent critics of both.

And the General Conference meets often enough to exercise its full authority without the restlessness and impatience which would be created by more frequent meetings. It defines the powers of bishops, boards, Conferences, societies, and commissions. It passes the laws that govern them all and puts vital enterprises into their hands for execution. It gives them large freedom of initiative and decision under the law, as it ought. It bids them all not to fail in their supreme endeavor. Their laws are the charters of their endeavor and freedom. And all in their proper measure are amenable to the General Conference, which is our supreme legislative and administrative body, the only body having the power, under the law, to speak for or to commit our church, as a whole, to any action or policy.

Let us also do our best to keep our church at its center. Phillips Brooks once advised young ministers thus: "Attach yourselves to the center of your ministry and not to some point on its circumference." Many centrifugal forces are at work pulling church and ministry away from their center to some point on the circumference. An eminent statesman said the other day: "The only institution that stands between society and chaos is the Christian Church." We go farther than that. The church is not simply the chief agency for the prevention of disorder. It is the one hope for the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. We pray for the coming of the Kingdom; we exalt the Kingdom in our thought and speech, and we do well. But a weakened, deteriorated, discredited church, a body off its center, cannot bring Christ's kingdom to the world, cannot bring to men the call to the new personal life, or to society the new life of righteousness; cannot anywhere make prophetic or evangelistic proclamation of the will and word of God. It cannot offer a true ministry if it is not working from the true center of its own life.

And this body must in a constructive way give heed to the making of the industry. A church cannot live without an adequate ministry. We have been careless about our ministry. Our methods for recruiting it have been sporadic and unscientific.

And this cannot be remedied without a plan. Those boards and institutions that directly touch youth in the years when it is making its life decisions ought to have co-ordinated, systematized plans, not for an occasional campaign of recruiting and training, but for a continuous, unwearying regard for gathering men and women for the ministry and other forms of special Christian endeavor. We have to-day an utterly insufficient supply of men offering themselves for the high business of preaching Christ's gospel. The Board of Foreign Missions alone could absorb annually the entire list of graduates from our theological seminaries. We must at this Conference set new forces in motion to secure more men for the ministry of Christ. We must break down the parental opposition, especially of the well-to-do, that stands across the path of the young men whom Christ wants and calls. Our means for training the ministry have been insufficient. We must make our theological schools increasingly strong and attractive, equal in all best ways to any in the world, for the training of men called to our ministry. These schools exist for the whole church. They have their claim not upon one locality but upon all localities. And no other institution than one in spiritual and intellectual sympathy with a given church can properly train a ministry for that church.

Above all, we must protect the pastorate against the inroads, the assaults which have so tended to destroy it. Other forms of our ministry must not be made more alluring than this. Bodies that serve the church frequently offer better salaries and more attractive conditions than the forms of pastoral service, and draw away men by the dozen whom the church cannot spare from her pulpits. To-day, by official action, we must set the preacher in his true place in the church, and protect him even against ourselves in that place of importance and service.

We must also in our practice hold the church in its essential terms of membership, in the features of its program in the world, in its standards of belief and conduct, level with the terms, features, and standards of the Kingdom of Christ, just as Mr. Wesley tried to do with the terms of membership in the earlier societies. The Kingdom of Christ's day ran straight into the life of his day. The church of our day has partly become detached and inoperative. Whole sections of real life ignore it, do not feel its power, pass it by sometimes with scorn

and hostility. We must make the church efficient, positive, "competent, constructive and achieving," or Jesus Christ must create some other body to do his work. What we forbid is important, but not half so important as what we provide. Many of the amusements and much of the social life of the world deserve condemnation, but if we only denounce and prohibit, we stop far short of duty and wisdom. The body that only says: "Send them away," will see no new sign of Christ's multiplying power. The disciples that hear again his words: "They need not depart," "give ye them to eat," will see again the miracle of multiplication and blessing.

We must gird ourselves anew to go forward with the forward-going God. We must not be reactionary, or obscurantist, chiefly cautious and safe. It is "our perdition to be safe when for the truth we ought to die." The church must have courage, faith, the spirit of adventure and supreme leadership in the realms of life; readiness to go anywhere with the Holy Spirit, wisdom to go nowhere without the Holy Spirit. It is easy to appreciate historic movements and the past activities of God, but the church of Christ must be sensitive and responsive to God's next great movements, must keep step with a living God. We may grope blindly around among backward-going paths; we may carefully preserve old wine skins, patched and torn, tokens of past use; we may stay in the harbor, fearing those new troubled, uncharted seas that lie before us; we may sit down and bewail the life-and-death struggle between the contending moral, economic, religious and intellectual forces; we may mourn over the shell shock and gas poisoning from which the world suffers; we may rebel against the forces that disturb our orderly manners, that do not fit into our complacent plans. All this we may do. Or we may, with living courage, lead the world joyfully over the new ways of the world; we may reaffirm in the terms of to-day's life the fundamental, eternal message of God's life; we may set our message above our methods, our motives above our mechanism; we may speak again like prophets or apostles the truth of God; may reveal his plans, make known his will, impart his life and be his perfect witness and servant. The church, our church, may now catch step with the living, adventuring Christ, may give him a new voice for his message, new hands for his tasks, a new

agency for converting the world, a new spirit of truth and love in the world.

There is no other body than the church to speak the word of eternal life. This is the one hope of getting Christianity proclaimed, interpreted, understood, accepted, embodied, enthroned on earth. No secular body can do it, no minor body can do it, no other body can do it.

We are at a crisis in the ages. In this crisis we ask the old question: "What is our chief business at this Conference toward the church of Christ?" What is our chief business toward our own church of Christ? If we answer aright, all will be well. If we fail here, it will not matter much what else we do.

THE CHURCH AND YOUTH

Second: What is our chief business at this Conference concerning the young life of the world?

Our creed on this subject is worth fighting for and even dying for: "We hold that all children"—not ours only, but also the children of the whole world—"by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement are members of the Kingdom of God . . . and under the special care and supervision of the church." That is our creed; our laws are like it, our practice far from it. Matthew Simpson used these bitter words: "The church by its neglect of childhood loses more people to the Kingdom of God than all our revivals are able to bring back."

The Protestant Church as a whole has never been wise or adequate in its care or thought of youth. It has made adult creeds, adult orders of worship, adult church life, even adult buildings; or middle-aged churches, with middle-aged standards, practices, and usages. The church has been sentimental and unpractical concerning childhood, impatient and inefficient concerning youth. It has left its work for young people to persons who make that work a specialty, and has regarded such work as a thing apart from or subordinate to or even somewhat beneath the larger life of the church. And the loss is beyond computation. A wise American humorist recently said: "Bringing up the next generation is the biggest job this generation has." The conservation of youth in all lands is the largest piece of conservation we have on our hands. The proper care of our baptized children means more than the perfect con-

servation of our largest subscriptions. The church that is wise toward youth will shine as the stars.

One day in Jesus's time, five thousand men were gathered by a lakeside, and in commotion were running to and fro, asking, "What shall we do?" In the confusion one man with a sure insight discovered one important fact: "There is a lad here." In the complexity of our church life, this safe fact outranks every other in significance—"there is a lad here," in the church, in the Sunday school, in the city, in the world. He is a resource in himself, he has resources in his hands.

General Conferences have not been very conscious of the world's youth nor meant much to it. The young life even of our church is not much concerned with our being here to-day. Young people will not scan newspapers or crowd round bulletin boards to see what we do here. But if this body shall send a thrill through the youth of the world it will give the church a real hold on the future.

Forty per cent of our population is under twenty-one years of age. Twelve to fifteen millions of them were killed the other day. Other millions suffered shell shock, starvation, devastated lungs, orphanage, and wasting disease. These would have been workers, writers, artists, preachers, teachers, physicians, merchants, saints to-morrow. They were not plastic like wax, they were growing like souls and bodies. They were "the hope of the world." Other millions remain. Those others are the hope of the world. Our problem to-day is the problem of fashioning that new generation of human life, making it in its thoughts, its ideals, its spirit, its character, its attitudes to life, its relation to Jesus Christ, its place in the world. It is not wax that waits. It is human and it grows. It daily takes shape and color. It is not patient with the slow coming of slow forces. It is being rapidly made, and the world of to-morrow is being made with it.

These young people run into this body in more than one way. The badge of youth admits them at every door. They will crowd in where you consider the social life you propose to offer. They will blister you with scorn if your action is only negative, if you pride yourselves only on what you forbid. They can go into nearby villages and buy themselves the victuals of social life. You can send them away, or you can give them to eat. You

can lay your emphasis upon what you forbid and the youth of the world will pass the church by. Or you can cause them to sit down, you can provide social life for them as for youth, not as for adults, and go far toward holding your own young people to your own church.

The problem of youth runs into the question of literature. Youth reads. It reads what appeals to it. The church has probably never had, and certainly has not now, a literary grip upon even its own youth. The people in the movements now so seriously disturbing society are largely young. Probably not less than four or five hundred papers that openly or subtly preach anarchy in some form constantly circulate among America's youth. Many other papers with enormous circulation are of low moral standards, false social and ethical standards, irreligious or non-religious, and increasingly profane. They set youth on the wrong side of every good thing. Repressive measures and mere denunciation are not effective. The Christian Church must lay hold of, must furnish a periodical literature, a book literature, educational, instructive and attractive, in the interest of to-morrow. Let us be glad of the opening of the press called secular in such splendid fashion to religious news and religious uses. And let us extend to larger proportions what already exists. This General Conference has no higher privilege than the privilege of discovering and enthroning additional men and women who can make such a literature for the youth of the world. The profits will lie in lives that are created, the dividends in human character.

The problem of youth runs straight into the question of education. A thoughtful English writer declares that the whole business of religious education has to be done all over again. But it never has been done. It has not been done in colleges or universities, or public schools, or churches or Christian homes. It has not been done. It has to be done. Germany shows tragically and luridly what can be done by a thorough, systematic and prolonged attempt to make the mind of a nation. Much more impressive than the making of the German army was the making of the German mind. What has been done wrongly there can there and elsewhere be done right. It is the task of Christianity to make the mind and character of the world according to the mind of Christ. Youth is the period for such making. The

field lies in the grades, in the high schools, the colleges, universities and professional schools. Cheap teachers, poorly paid, will not be good enough at any stage. And the earlier stages are even more important than the later ones. This Conference must help give the church a new conception of the sanctity and value of the whole business of teaching and education.

Public schools and colleges have lost thousands of teachers in the last two years because of under pay. Twenty thousand schools are reported by the Commissioner of Education as closed for want of teachers. Forty-two thousand are taught by temporary teachers below the standard of efficiency, Normal schools and teacher-training colleges report a shortage in attendance reaching twenty-thousand.

A cotton mill in Virginia recently had this advertisement: "Wanted: two hundred young women to work in this mill. Good hours, good conditions, wages twice the amount paid to school teachers, and a home in addition."

No Protestant church has more children in public schools, more teachers in public schools than ours has. The church must relate itself to them and their work, not in a narrow sectarian way, but to put behind them and before them the sympathy, the help, the love of the church, while the ideals, the truths, the teachings, the spirit of the great teacher are set forth with clearness and devotion. Do Methodist teachers and Methodist young people in all schools care that we are here to-day representing their church? They must be made to care. The struggle of to-day and to-morrow is finally between conflicting intellectual forces. It is for us to seize, produce, discover, encourage, command, even create the better intellects of the world. We must make the makers of to-morrow. Education, therefore, is not for a select few. It is the process of making and lifting the mass mind at a time when the mass mind can be made and lifted. We mention a striking fact of world meaning in saying that there are fully ten thousand foreign students in the United States representing one hundred nationalities. Within ten years they will be determining the destiny of their nations and largely of the world.

This problem of youth runs straight into the question of personal character and life service. "It is a glorious thing to see a nation saved by its youth." They are "the trustees of pos-

terity." The end of the world has not come. The new order of the world is at hand. Once more the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand, calling for adventure, for chivalry, for a sense of the future, for "understanding, and the gift of prophecy," for the courage to set sail. It is ours to present to youth the pattern of life in Christ, the power of life in his spirit, and the inspiring challenge of Christ for character and life service, not in occasional, frantic spasms of appeal for life service, but regularly, systematically, and worthily.

Men and women of the General Conference, the world's youth will be in every committee, whether you see them or not, millions of them, before your eyes. Before the Committees on the Epworth League, Sunday Schools, and the special Committee on Child Welfare, they will come. You will look for them there of course. It is our weakness, that so many think only of the Epworth League or the Sunday school or some special body when they think of youth. Youth is not a special interest for specialists in the church any more than in the family. Before the Committee on Education they will come wearing cap and gown, waiting eagerly for "the torch of a lighted mind," an education based on Thomas Arnold's motto: "The inquiring love of truth and the devoted love of goodness." Before the Freedmen's Aid Committee they will come with scars inherited from slavery upon wrists and minds, come crying for the truth that makes free. There will be five millions on American soil alone before this committee and many times five millions from Africa. Before the Committee on Book Concern they will come shouting over the dividends and profits of that glorious agency, but pleading for a literature born of life, a literature that will make life, a literature that will crowd the trash of the secular press out of the hands of youth. It is life that makes literature so vital. These youths will come before the Committee on Temperance and Public Morals, cheering themselves hoarse for an America without a saloon, but crying out for a world that is sober and free, and for a new moral order in society; and they will not rest till they get it. They will come before the Committee on the State of the Church, insisting that they belong to the church and have rights in it; that the Kingdom belongs to them; that the gates shall be open on all sides of the city of life and that the church shall be based on the family

pattern. They will come before the Special Committee on Child Welfare, children who are homeless, exploited, old before they are young, despoiled by brutal child labor, hungry and sick, war broken and desolate. They will appear from everywhere, and they will make Mrs. Browning's words live again in your souls:

"Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years."

And they will declare:

"That the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath."

They will come before the Committees on Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues, millions upon millions of them, saying, "Teach us the story of redemption, the story of Jesus, the way, the truth, the life; lead us in the way everlasting, make the nursery of the church, the school-room of the church, and the playground of the church, and the training camp of the church worthy of the Head of the church." The youth of the wide world will sit with the Committee on Missions. One hundred and sixty millions of them from China, one hundred and twenty millions from India, millions on millions from all lands, of all colors, all languages, all castes, all classes, all conditions, saying to that committee: "Where is that Jesus Christ? We have heard about him. Where is he? Tell us? Tell us." They will even come before the Committees on the Episcopacy and the Itinerancy, asking what kind of bishops and ministers you are going to give youth. And another will speak for them. And he will say to his ministers all: "Lovest thou me?" And from the oldest bishop to the youngest probationer in Annual Conference, he will expect the answer, "Thou knowest that I love thee." Then, with these millions pressing close to him, he will say to us, "Look after the youth of the world."

Some will see him and remove their shoes. And the fate of the Kingdom will be in their hands. This General Conference can set the youth of the world to saying hosanna again as they cast their palm branches before the Christ.

This is our one greatest chance in the world. Perhaps we can hold one generation of childhood from getting away from Christ,

train one entire generation of youth to be like him and serve him. Maybe this General Conference can turn the hearts of the fathers to the children. And if we do we shall in one generation go farther toward the Kingdom than we have ever done in centuries.

Thinking to-day of the fresh graves in Europe, the graves in which the flower of the nation lies, over which the poppies blow—we hear a voice out of another grave, the voice of Benjamin Kidd crying passionately:

“Oh, you blind leaders who seek to convert the world by labored disputations! Step out of the way or the world must fling you aside. Give us the Young! Give us the Young, and we will create a new mind and a new earth in a single generation.”

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Third: What is our chief business at the present Conference with reference to the social, industrial and economic conditions in the world? Bishop Bashford closed his wonderful volume on China with this statement: “To-day our eyes are upon the welter of Europe. To-morrow we shall be wrestling with an energy born of desperation with the economic effects of the world war. But the day after, we shall face the struggle of the white and yellow races.” We are clearly in the stage of social and industrial struggle.

We cannot pretend to discuss the entire social problem. All we can do is to introduce the subject and speak of two topics under it.

First: One of the most far-reaching of all the questions affecting our social, legal, and industrial fabric is what we call the temperance question. It is a far cry from our earliest to our latest records upon that subject. But we have always been moving in the right direction. We do not need to say again or to attempt to say in different or stronger language what previous General Conferences and Episcopal Addresses have already said. Our question now with reference to temperance and allied subjects might fairly be put in the language of the day: “Where do we go from here?” First of all we shall rejoice with great joy in what has been achieved. And we shall thank God that his church was not lacking in bringing about this

notable result, and that no branch of it has been more determined, more relentless, more efficient than our own. We do not now abate one jot or tittle of our hostility to liquor's indescribable crime against the world. We have not the slightest intention of yielding any part of the victory we have gained in the long years of struggle. We do not propose to compromise now or ever with mild forms of intoxicants. Our faces are set as flint against every proposal to render temperance laws, and especially the Eighteenth Amendment, ineffective, or null and void, by subterfuge legislation or compromise enactments. Evasion of laws regularly passed leads to anarchy and disregard of law. Lynching and other crimes follow the evasion of the Fifteenth Amendment. Anarchy will follow the evasion of the Eighteenth. The liquor traffic has always been in criminal attitude to laws. It now adds to this criminal attitude a hypocritical whine and shameless effort at evasion and compromise. The Methodist Episcopal Church puts upon its banner in letters that can be read across the world: No compromise now and no nullification anywhere.

Equally related, however, to the problem of conserving and holding what we have gained, is the further problem of a country from which the saloon has been banished. It is one thing to clean and garnish a house. But that is not the end of our task. Our further task as a church of Christ is to provide for the life of those whose house has been swept of the things that were wrong and hurtful. "A habit expelled is not a habit slain. An evil prohibited is not an evil wholly destroyed." The old tenants are quick to return to a house left empty. And the church is tested here, as in many other places, more by what it provides than by what it forbids. Saloons did furnish meeting places and social centers of an evil sort, and political centers of the worst sort. Saloons were used and managed by men to manufacture evil purposes and evil sentiments in the community, just as breweries and distilleries were used for the manufacture of intoxicants. Now it is the function of the church and of the best society supporting the church to convert the old agencies, the meeting places, the social fellowship, into instruments for the welfare instead of the destruction of men. It is for the church to reinforce home life, to re-establish homes that are broken and to create in the community centers of

physical and intellectual refreshment, art and music, clean social life, wholesome amusement, right and attractive opportunities for discussion and fellowship. What was politically bad in the saloon must be made politically good in the community center. The power that the church has developed in the destruction of the saloon must now be turned upon creating a new, positive, constructive life for community welfare, the welfare of the community from which the saloon, please God, has been forever banished. Recently these words appeared: "A soul to let." The church is to-day confronting what may well be called: "A social soul to let." It must not be left for some one else to occupy. The climax in the temperance struggle is not yet reached. And we are in danger of moral exhaustion and moral reaction before we reach the real climax.

There must also be an extension of our temperance work. Some years ago we lifted the cry for the United States, "A saloonless country and a stainless flag." And we accomplished that result within the period that we set for it. During these years we have come to be a world power, with an interest in world welfare. In our long battle against the saloon we used local option as a step toward total prohibition in the United States. Yet all the time we knew that, with the saloon anywhere, its poison went everywhere. And that principle holds with reference to this deadly, damnable traffic in the whole world. We have not been seeking simply to make a safe place for ourselves and our children in America. We are concerned as God's servants for the welfare of the entire world. Our church is not a national church, with an interest limited to the moral condition of the United States. It is a world church, with the passion of Christ upon it for moral welfare in the whole world. We regard it, therefore, as clearly within our duty to unite with all moral forces that exist in every land, and to create such forces where they do not exist, that we may bring in a world without drunkenness and destroy the liquor business on the round earth. We did not drive the saloon infamy out of America expecting it to take up its abode in China or Africa or anywhere else. And we stand firmly for any government action that will prevent, and firmly against any action that will permit this outlaw to do its work under the American flag on any soil. And we stand with equal firmness against the

re-introduction of the opium traffic in China whether by Japan or any other country.

Second: Under this general question of social welfare a second and overwhelming problem lies in the relation of the church to economic and industrial conditions. Before this question, vast in its reach, fundamental in its depth and baffling in its complexity, we may well be humble. Assumption of infallibility is unwarranted and unbecoming in the face of this problem.

Here again we do not need to repeat what has been already said. Our declaration stands in our Discipline, a noble and worthy utterance for any church. We reaffirm it now and call upon the church to make our platform of social principles a program of social activities. Principles declared by the General Conference should be applied by the church locally and in its particular parts. Social principles must be put in circulation, not kept on deposit, even in the Discipline. Citizenship imposes duties on all Christians, the duty of intelligence and understanding, and the duty of activity in all social and civic affairs. Right principles must be faithfully put in practice by right men and women.

New days and conditions are upon us. The world everywhere is in a raging storm. In this social ferment what is our chief business at this Conference: And in the Master's name we offer the following word:

1. To-day, in the year nineteen twenty, the church must be a steadying power.

When human life and essential institutions are in peril on a stormy sea, the Master of life quiets the waves. He does not rock the boat or lash the waves to deeper fury. Other forces naturally lend themselves to world riot and storm. The church must do its utmost to steady a world in upheaval.

It seems to us to be part of our chief business at this Conference to declare anew our devotion to orderly government and our belief in legal processes in society; to declare against lawlessness, confusion, and anarchy. Foundations are disturbed. Economic, social and industrial conditions are volcanic. They go far beneath mere questions of wages, hours, and profits. They reach the roots of organized life, the basis of government itself, the province of law, and the stability of society as based upon law. Everywhere free institutions are threatened.

The church must not fail in the effort to preserve them. We cannot give sympathy or approval to Bolshevism whether of the red-handed mob or the soft-handed sentimentalist, to anarchy whether of the street or of the chair. Between the destructive radical and the unyielding reactionary; between the anarchist, the bomb-thrower, the red terror on one hand and the rock-ribbed contender for special privilege, feudal brutality and domination of wealth on the other; between wild radicalism and inhuman standpatism; between autocracy at the top and anarchy at the bottom; between tyranny of wealth and tyranny of strength, the church of Jesus Christ must this day hold a steady course, speak in clear tones and minister to order, stability, and righteousness. Those who now array class against class, man against man in any manner are foes, not friends of society.

The church must hold a steady course toward universal democracy based on right; a course that will save the world from the excesses of fanaticism, the unbridled sway of greed, the tyranny of the few or the tyranny of the many. To-day, as always, the church is for order, steadiness, fairness, and law; and to-day the church must speak that steadying word to which the world will listen.

2. The church must also be a guiding force. The world is not going forward simply because it is going. Motion is not always progress. Many forces are at work on our organized life. They are determining much more than wages or profits. They are making the conditions of life itself. Who shall guide these forces in the interest of humanity? Shall commerce guide them? Shall we test progress by profits, prices, trade, or financial prosperity? Shall labor guide these forces? Shall we test progress wholly by wages?

We do not hesitate to say that in the day of storm and stress, the church of Christ must guide as it must steady the world. If it does not speak the word of eternal life, who shall speak it? It knows the way home, the way for men and society. It must point that way. It has the ideals for men and society. It must show and exalt those ideals. It has a goal and a vision for personal character and social righteousness. It knows the sure course to a Kingdom that does not consist in meat or drink or clothing. Through the centuries it has seen that goal

and prayed for it. Its task to-day is to guide a perplexed and bewildered world into the sure paths that lead to that goal.

3. The church must be a mediating power in this human conflict.

We belong to no party, no faction, no section, no class, no form of government. We do not as a church belong to any one economic school or any one social order. We are not economic experts, or authorities on financial, social, or industrial theory. But the church is set to help men live together according to the spirit and ideals given by the Carpenter of Nazareth. In other centuries, creedmaking periods in history, men of ability gave themselves to the doctrinal task of reconciling the attributes of God. To-day the church of God must give itself to the human task of reconciling the sons of God. It must repeat the atoning ministry of its Master in mediating between men estranged, bitter, and hostile. Men are alienated from one another. Race hatred, class hatred, bitterness, and strife abound. Brotherhood seems farther away than when the century opened. It may be that the new crossbearing of the church lies here. Possibly it must now follow the Master Mediator into this crush; must go with him up this new Calvary as it tries to fill up that which is yet lacking of the sufferings of Christ.

The church has no more Christlike task than its mediatorial ministry in the world. This is far more than reconciling opposing ideas and harmonizing contradictory programs. It is the reconciling of the sons of God and will bring the benediction offered in the beatitudes to those who make peace. This Conference will not have done its work when it lays down a social program and creed, no matter how wise that declaration may be or what side we take. We can get the cheers of labor unions by siding with them, or the applause of capital by supporting its claims. But the only approval worth while to a church of Jesus Christ is the well done of Jesus Christ himself. We can make our declaration. One side or the other may win a voting victory here. It is far easier to be an advocate or a partisan than it is to be a mediator. But the high achievement for this body is not to take sides; it is to bring conflicting men into one mind, one purpose, one spirit in life. If we stop short of this ministry to a mad, broken, fighting world, we stop short of our

Master's ministry; and have no place as a church that has seen a man on a Cross of reconciliation.

4. The church in this social disorder must chiefly be a regenerating, spiritualizing, idealizing power. We cannot gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. We cannot secure a Christian society except by making Christian men and women. Our evangelistic interest must go clear through. Men and society must both be born from above. All too many evangelists are utterly indifferent to social conditions. All too many social theorists and social workers are wholly without interest in the spiritual regeneration of persons. Some exhaust their concern in their care for the unemployed, others in their anxiety about the unsaved. Some are concerned with physical conditions, material betterments, and others only for conversions. But the evangelism of Christ cannot be shut up in personal or social compartments. Here are the chance and challenge for that better, completer work of regeneration and redemption, that larger evangelism which will make new men and new society according to Christ's pattern.

The church is not set simply to make an economic program for the many nations in which it lives; nor is it compelled merely to choose between programs, usually selfish, already made; nor to decide between conflicting classes in their economic strife and struggle for advantage; nor to follow where others lead. It is not a divider of the inheritance between grasping brothers. In the solemn words of the Lord, it must declare to all alike: "Keep clear of covetousness in every shape and form. No man's life consists in the abundance of his possessions." We know neither rich nor poor as such. The keys we hold are not economic, but moral and spiritual. We cannot use other keys effectively. Our authority is authority over every form of evil clean through from covetousness to tyranny. It is not for the church to socialize, or capitalize or industrialize or even civilize the state, but by God's power to regenerate it, to Christianize it in the whole range of its personal, social, financial, and industrial life. The church is not done with its task until this is done. Economic ills cannot be cured by economic appliances. Economic ills are human at their heart and can be cured only by moral and spiritual appliances. Society is in greater danger of breaking down in its character than in

its finances or industries. If the church fails as a moral and regenerating force it is helpless economically. The one supreme cry out of this wild hour is a cry for a revival of personal and social religion. We must mobilize our forces not for a sociological or economic war but for a holy crusade of evangelism, personal, social, and industrial. This is our gospel. It will take new men to make a new world, and the church has the pattern and the power for that new manhood.

Of course, the church will stand like prophets of the Old Testament, like apostles of the New Testament, and like the Lord of both in unflinching, uncompromising denunciation of all violations of law; against all murderous child labor, all foul sweat shops, all unsafe mines, all deadly tenements, all starvation wages, all excessive hours for those who toil, all profligate luxury, all standards of wage and life below a living standard, all unfairness and harshness of conditions, all brutal exactions whether of employer or of union, all overlords whether of capital or of labor, all godless profiteering whether in food, clothing, profits, or wages; against all filthy gains no matter whose hands grasp them; against all inhumanity, injustice and blighting inequalities; against all class-minded men who demand special privileges or exemptions on behalf of their class.

In this materialistic day the church seeks spiritual ends, with the eternal value of human life in view; stands for the sanctity of the individual, the sanctity of the home and family, the sanctity of law, and the sanctity of government. More than ninety per cent of present laws relate to property, less than ten per cent to the interests of human life. The emphasis is wrong and the proportion vicious. In a spiritual society this would be different.

The church has a gospel for the social world. That gospel it must preach in season and out of season, and never lose heart in it. At one time the preaching of that gospel will compel it to insist upon one thing, like justice to the man who works with his hands; to cry out against human slavery until at any cost it is destroyed; to denounce injustice in the high places of finance until great corporations are brought under legal control in the interest of humanity. At another time it must lift its voice like a prophet against the conduct of that very

labor it would befriend, must cry out against tyranny, irresponsibility and lawlessness among those whose rights the church stands for to the very death. At all times it must stand for an equal amenability of all classes and groups before law and morals; for obedience to law and adherence to fundamental morals by corporation and union alike, and for utter denial of special privileges for any, no matter how such privileges are backed.

And we come to this task to-day, not in the reaction of despair nor the paralysis of fear, troubled as the times are. We are not children of despondency but of faith and courage. We are the heirs and apostles of high endeavor. Rupert Brooke, England's radiant young poet, cried out as he sailed for Gallipoli: "Now God be thanked who has matched us with his hour." Unless we face our present world conditions with apostolic optimism and bravery, we shall not deserve a place in the world. The church can be the leader, must be the leader of the new day, and must make the new democracy. It has the message, the motive, the pattern, the power, the passion, and the supreme Person. This is no hour for doubt or pessimism.

We meet in the name that is above every name, and this is the victory that overcometh even this weltering world, even our faith. We do not shut our eyes to conditions as they are. "Nevertheless according to His promise we look for a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness." So we do, God be praised. And as we look for it, so we will labor for it. God help us, so we will.

In the name of the Nazareth Carpenter who was poor, and the friend of Joseph of Arimathea who was rich, we raise the question: In the face of social conditions in the world to-day what is our chief business at the present Conference? And we answer: It is to make Jesus Christ King in finance, in industry, in government; to steady, to guide, and to redeem society in all the ranges and reaches of personal life and relations.

THE RACE QUESTION

Fourth: What is our chief business at this Conference as we face the "welter of races" in the world to-day?

The economic struggle would not wait upon the settlement of the issues of the war. Nor is the race struggle waiting until

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the others are over and adjusted. The war has thrown down the world's barriers and thrown together the world's races in strained and critical relations. We are somewhere in the crush between neighborhood and brotherhood, between proximity and friendship. We have war on one side and brotherhood somewhere on the other, with terrifying collision and crushing friction as our present estate. And we are compelled by providential conditions to deal with inter-class problems, inter-race problems, and international problems all at once.

No single factor in the world-wide social problem is more difficult and complicated than the one we call the race question. A careful student declares that "the race problem is one of the two greatest unsolved problems in the world to-day." It is neither local nor national. It faces east and west, it faces north and south. The races are everywhere fronting one another. They have all their questions in their eyes, all their weapons in their hands. The Christian Church stands at the center of mingling, multi-colored multitudes that may make a new Babel or a new Pentecost in the next decade. If the Christian Church fails, it will be Babel, and such a war of races in the world as will make all other wars seem small. Such a war will wreck the world. If the church now lacks intelligence, wisdom, heart, conscience, or the inspiration that Joel predicted and Peter saw, it will be powerless in this day of challenge and opportunity.

We begin our brief statement with two negatives that we may clear the way for a positive and constructive word.

First: The world is not a white man's world.

Second: The Church of Jesus Christ is not a white man's church.

If we needed to take a text, we might well use any of the varied translations of a familiar verse: "God is no respecter of persons." "God does not show partiality." "God makes no distinction between one man and another." "God has no favorites," but he who reverences Him and lives a good life in any nation is acceptable to him. Here, almost more than anywhere else, we desire to speak soberly as well as righteously and wisely. We do not wish to fan flames that ought to be quenched. We desire light even more than heat.

The general facts are familiar. The white races number

nearly half the human family, the yellow, black, brown and red races the remainder. The yellow races are mostly in Asia, the black races mostly in Africa and other tropical countries, the white races are everywhere, and have taken control of most of the earth. The religious distribution is about as follows: Mohammedanism exists chiefly among the black, brown, and yellow races, Buddhism chiefly among the brown races, Confucianism chiefly among the yellow races, Christianity chiefly among the white races, with missionary results in all. These races live under all kinds of governments, and their fighting men have recently been thrown together in the war in a new and significant fashion.

Some barriers have been broken down, but race misunderstanding, race prejudice, race assertion, and race discrimination are universal and acute. Men are still saying that some races are superior and some inferior, that "there are ordained races and ordained places," ruling races and subject races, races born to conquer and races born to be conquered. Our Christian sentiments have not kept pace with race changes, migrations, and contacts. We have had a blinding vision of humanity as one, one race, one soul, one blood, and a swift, pagan reaction and rebellion against it. Local conflicts and new irritations result, to the hurt of all races and the scandal of Christianity. Some of these outbreaks are small and near, but they portend a deeper, fiercer struggle that threatens to come on a world scale before the world gets much older.

In the United States we have two questions, both large, one much larger than the other. The smaller one is the suppression of local race riots, the prevention of race conflicts, and the elimination of irrational race prejudice. These conflicts and prejudices are not limited to one section or to two races. They are in the South, in the North, and on both coasts. The larger problem is the making of a program for the whole nation, and the establishment of right relations between all races here. One plan seeks to avoid conflicts, the other to create a permanent basis of life together in the name and spirit of Christ. And in the United States, as in the world at large, the Christian Church must be the chief force in securing the final results. Here, as in the world, the church must possess a positive program of leadership adequate to create conditions, and not simply

a makeshift policy of gathering up pieces after catastrophe has occurred.

The fight against certain diseases has been almost wholly defensive. Science now proposes to invade the homes and sources of those diseases. So it must be with race outbreaks and with war. We have been on the defensive. We must now invade and destroy the conditions, the spirit and attitudes that breed race riots and race wars. We must attack if we are to conquer. To do this the church must be the kind of church that can take the leadership and make this program. The church, therefore, cannot be a sectional church, a racial church or a national church. She must herself be the kind of church that creates and demonstrates within herself the kind of world that Christ looks for. Her ordination is not parochial or racial, but human and universal.

What, then, must we do and say at this Conference on this subject? We may not make a formal economic or geographical world-program concerning races and their relations, but we must reaffirm the principles and standards to which any program should conform. And this must be more than a testimony, however clear. The life of the church must harmonize with the message and witness of the church, so that the grace of a right relation may flow through it into the world. We must have the courage of Christ clear through the race problem. We cannot hold the race problem at arm's length and also hold the races to the heart of Christ. His courage toward races carried him the whole length of the way of suffering and sacrifice. We cannot sit by the fire admiring his life and still be his followers. We must follow him bravely along any way he goes, even to Calvary. We cannot reach a Christian solution by a partially Christian logic or process. "We cannot get right relations between races out of wrong conceptions of races or wrong spirit toward them." The Methodist Episcopal Church must this month think straight about races clear round the world. Talk of "lesser breeds," inferior castes, talk even of "white man's burdens" is not for us to-day. We must not shut any door of hope in any face of any color. We stand with Jesus who deposed the exaggerated race feeling of his race and day. He struck what ought by now to have been the death blow to the fallacy of perpetual race enmity. The Christianity of Christ was a per-

fect reaction against the race attitude of the Jews. Much of the talk to-day about race consciousness is an unconscious recrudescence of the spirit that Jesus came to destroy, and leads straight to new hostilities. It flows from the feeling of superiority. We have repudiated election as applied to individuals and largely retained it as applied to races. But our church must this day cry out in Christ's name that in Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free; that no men and no races are at the mercy of their environment or their heredity.

We must do our thinking on this subject in the terms of the gospel and the Cross of Christ. This will save us from low standards and from the dreadful feeling of impossibility and helplessness as we face our standards. The gospel presents the ideal for race relations. The cross preserves the perfect integrity of the races while it makes for harmony between them. In the gospel light we cry gladly:

"In Christ there is no East or West,
In Him no South, nor North,
But one great Fellowship of Love
Throughout the whole wide earth.

"Join hands then, brothers of the faith,
Whate'er your race may be—
Who serves my Father as a son
Is surely kin to me."

For our age, for this year, the Cross has such meaning as it never had before. By the Cross God and men are reconciled. That is personal. Upon that we have laid high emphasis in all our history. But the Cross has got into the philosophy of history now, into the life of races and nations. At whatever cost to our comfort, at whatever cost to our shallow, narrow interpretations, we must go the whole length of our own best theology. With the Cross as a center there is room in the circle we draw for an honorable standing for all men of every race and no special privilege for any. We cannot save the Cross for any use unless we bravely give it its perfect use. We must force the nations to dare "a conscious political acceptance of the Christian faith." We must firmly accept the Christian logic if we are to see the Christ dream come true.

On the race question we must test our principles and rela-

tions also by their evangelistic and missionary value. The church is the society of redemption. Our church is set by every principle and tradition to Christ's purpose of saving the world. All we do or say must be tested by this purpose. The church cannot evangelize races in America or Africa or Asia if its social or economic or ecclesiastical attitude to them flatly contradicts its evangelistic attitude. In 1862 Mr. Lincoln made this thrilling statement: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. . . . What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union." And on this account he declared emancipation to have been "the central act of his administration." Reverently we declare emancipation to be the central act of Christ's administration. The final goal for the races is knowledge of God. They are where they are, they are what they are in order that they may search for God, may feel their way to him and find him. We cannot make right relations permanently between unredeemed races and nations. Our call to evangelism therefore in this year reaches to the heights and depths of the race problem in the world. We can break our whole redemptive program in the world by a wrong step at this point.

And our program, here adopted and declared, must be educational, positive and creative. It must include the education of the races that think highly of themselves, as well as those of whom men do not think so highly. All false sense of superiority and inevitable advantage must be educated out. We shall not complete our task by a mere declaration of what the race relations of the world ought to be. Analysis of what they are and affirmation of what they ought to be will not carry us through to our goal. The Christian Church must be at once the redeemer and the schoolmaster of the world. Therefore, what we here say we must everywhere do. In this matter the church must make and master the thinking of the world. Intensified race consciousness tends all the time away from brotherhood, all the time toward strife and hostility. But the church facing the yellow races, the black races, the white races, must now speak her master word and follow her creative method, the method of the teacher rather than the method of the fighter or the reformer. The church holds the ideas, the ideals and

the principles of Jesus. She must remake the mind of the world for humanity. This is not an hour for a supreme struggle between races. This is the hour for the Church of Christ to teach the world's people, the world's governments, the world's religions, the world's races themselves the better way for them to live together. This is no day to be weighing the chances of victory in a race conflict. This is no day to be whetting swords and preparing armies against the day when the yellow races or the black shall join issue with the white races for world supremacy. This issue cannot be truly settled "at the mouth of clean-lipped guns," but must be settled "letter by letter." Militarism has been tried and shot to death by its own weapons. Let us try with power, with patience, with adequate force a different way. We must transform, transfigure, uplift the world's races by the Christian process.

Too long and too much we have adjusted our whole program to the theory of rescue after catastrophe, to making the best of a bad situation. Possibly the church could have prevented the world war. Maybe a church true to its mission in Germany could have prevented militarism and family ambition from coming to a head. Nothing did prevent it. And now we are trying to patch up a world after a war that has already cost ten or fifteen million lives and three hundred and fifty billions of dollars. It is a sorry spectacle. Shall we go forward forever on the old line? Shall we let race feeling come to a head in a race conflict on a world scale?

The church can wait as it did in the world war until the crash comes. It can wait to be forced to take sides against races as it did against nations in all of which Christ has followers. Or it can wait until it becomes a question of one race subjugating another. And if the church is weak it will thus wait in helplessness. But if the church in all races is brave and believing, if it remembers Christ's relation to races, nations, and families, it will not stand by while the world rushes ahead to a new conflagration. It will restrain strong, advanced, dominant races from new attempts at subjugation. It will see to it that race impact is friendly, not hostile for brotherhood, not for war; for uplift and co-operation, not for conquest; in the spirit of Christ, not in the spirit of Mars. The race that sets out to dominate and subjugate other races is already doomed

by its own spirit. The crash of the races in a world race war would wreck the world and its civilization.

Shall we not now be swift of soul and jubilant of feet to make a world without a race war, not in some far future when we are dead, but now? The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. Let us repent therefore of race pride, race prejudice, and race bitterness; repent in America, repent in Asia, repent in Africa, repent in Europe. The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. This is our gospel. We will not lose heart in it. Blood is thicker than water and the human family is of one blood. We will labor everywhere to make a unity of spirit in the races of the whole world.

This race question will be with others before many committees. Men of many colors will sit on these committees. Whoever does here a small thing, a backward thing, or an inhuman thing; whoever here exalts caste or color or nationality or race above humanity, will crucify the Son of God afresh.

And again let us not despair or be pessimists. The issue is big and fateful. People with a small faith in the mighty Christ may well despair. People with a small Christ must be powerless. People easily wearied will soon be out of the effort for the better day. The issue has not been tried out. There be some here who will see it come to trial. Let us meet it with faith, not with doubt.

Many men are discouraged about the issue even in the United States. But if we fail here, what shall we do yonder? The issue between white, yellow, and black races has not yet been tried out. What we have in America looks large to us. What lies beyond our borders we have never faced in its size or character. If we have grown weary of the Negro, what will we do with the Asiatic? If we have run with footmen and they have wearied us, what will we do when we contend with horses? And if in the land of peace wherein we trusted we are wearied, what will we do in the swellings of the Jordan and the Kongo, and the Yangtse and the Ganges? If we are true we shall overcome.

Christianity cannot be discredited in this matter until Christianity has been adequately tried. Christ cannot be set aside as a failure here until he has been tried. We do not doubt him or expect him to fail. And we rise to this supreme issue with

courage because he leads. For twenty years in a Southern newspaper every Saturday this notice is said to have appeared, heading the regular list of church services. The announcement never varies:

"On Sunday morning at his church, and on Sunday afternoon at the chain gang, the Reverend Charles Jagers will preach from his usual text."

The announcement is always the same, and the text always the same: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

What is our chief business at this Conference as we face the race issues in America and the world? To let this mind be in us which was also in Christ Jesus and to create that mind in all the world.

CHURCH UNION

Fifth: What is our chief business in this Conference as we face divided and dismembered Christendom? This difficult subject will come before you in many ways. Reports from your Commission on Unification, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the World Conference on Faith and Order, the Interchurch World Movement, and the Conference on Organic Union will bring the entire matter before you in both particular features and general bearings. It is not our province to anticipate the presentation and discussion of these reports. We recommend to you the most careful and prayerful study of them, that nothing shall be done in haste and nothing fail of perfect consideration. This body will deserve well of the ages if it shall make a real and practical contribution to the subject of a working Christian unity, whether in the large or in the particular, whether unity of form or the deeper unity of spirit.

This is one of the profound subjects upon which talk is abundant and confusion easy. Definition is almost wholly lacking and much of the common talk of union altogether misleading. A large part of it hurts the cause of union and injures the existing church. For we must remember that about all the Christianity there is on earth to-day is in the churches as they exist. The churches of Christ, large and small, with all their weaknesses, divisions, and defects, have really wrought

Christianity's actual achievements in the world. The strength of the Christian Church, humanly speaking, is due to the Christian churches. It is not well, therefore, nor in the interest of Christ's cause in the world to discredit the churches in which Christians now have their homes, and through which they do their work. Cheap and easy flings at denominationalism, especially at small denominations, do not make a real or large contribution to Christianity. Weakening churches in themselves, or in the minds of their members, especially the minds of their young members, by false liberalism toward union, toward undenominationalism or interdenominationalism, will not help the Kingdom. The evils of sectarianism must not be confused with a rational denominationalism. There is a better way.

The war has produced its full measure of talk about union, disunion, and reunion. Perhaps no single event has been more widely referred to or more illogically and superficially used than the placing of the Allied Armies under the command of Marshal Foch. This unity of command did not disband or disorganize the army of a single nation. Under a common head allied armies cooperated as one against a common foe. The real lesson of that act must not be lost in its inaccurate use as an illustration. Military, commercial and governmental analogies easily mislead and are easily overworked.

And the problem of union is far deeper and more significant than simply fusing two or more denominations, and much deeper than any plan of organization. Because it does go so deep it cannot rest on a shallow or small motive, or be secured by resolution. The motive for union must be big enough to carry the movement, big enough to last on all lands, in all years. Getting together simply to save a few dollars or to prevent some overlapping is not an end worth while. The only real motive for union is the winning of the world to Christ. Such union cannot be secured by letting down essential standards, by reducing churches to their lowest terms, or by fatal compromises of truth and principle.

Union is not desirable unless it is right. For the union of likeminded bodies, bodies that are one in heart and spirit, any person might heartily labor. On the other hand, the prevention of a formal union between bodies that are not one in heart and spirit would be a worthy endeavor. Because of its tre-

mendous importance the union of any churches must be on the right basis. The goal is so desirable that we must not be turned aside into a false path or give up our effort to find a true one.

What, then, does Christ's desire appear to be to-day? Surely not a superficial, formal unity. He prayed for spiritual unity among believers, unity, we must believe, which he longs to see reach into all the wide ranges of life, including spiritual unity of individuals and vital unity of organized bodies bearing his name. They can never get so close together in spirit or visible organization as to go beyond the meaning of his passionate prayer that they might be one. And deep spiritual unity is now the rich experience of millions, though they are called by different church names. Too long we have permitted those who claim that Christ established one visible church on the earth, with a visible head and a ministry having the power of the keys, to read into Christ's great prayer for the spiritual union of believers their sacerdotal conception of church life. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit in our understanding of true Christian unity.

Surely also he desired such union between his followers as existed between him and his Father in the depths of their passion and purpose. He must see that never since the Ascension was the need for world unity so deep, so insistent, or so universal as at this hour. In our firm conviction world unity can only be secured to the world by the church of Jesus Christ. Only a church which is one in him can bring spiritual unity to mankind and thus save it from disintegration. We cannot get a united world by a spiritually divided and broken Christendom. A church spiritually divided and distracted cannot find its own mind or utter its own voice in a broken world. And the demand for the better order does not lie in the wreck and catastrophe of the last five years. The challenge lies in the new opportunity, the new world endeavor, the new adventure of the next five years. The thing is so big that it must be greatly met.

We must ask of all movements for union or federation four questions and determine our attitude to them by the answer they make: 1. Does the movement make for a real brotherhood of Christian people? 2. Does the movement make for the real unity of all sections, races, nations, and classes within

Christ's Church? 3. Does the movement make for unity of life, unity of sacrificial, atoning purpose toward men, unity in the holiness and passion of the church's life, like the unity between Christ and the Father? 4. Does the movement make for evangelistic efficiency and the triumph of the cross among all peoples, all classes, all races, and on all continents? By its answer to these searching questions the movement must be tested both in its general and in its particular features.

For the Church of Christ is not a racial church. The Church of Christ is not a national, sectional, or class church. Plans of union that sectionalize, that nationalize, that racialize the church are not plans for Christian union.

Union must also meet the acid test of Christian democracy. Union must put the whole church into the hands of Christ for his perfect use in his broken world; union must keep the gates of the city open on all sides; union must tighten the bond between the church and its evangelistic, missionary opportunity everywhere; union must offer a church that Jesus can use for redemptive purposes in Africa and Asia, among races black, yellow, and brown. A church divided on national, sectional, racial, doctrinal, or ecclesiastical lines will be a poor church for Jesus Christ in his new day. A church with united outlook, united policy, united message, might do something magnificent toward uniting a world in him. A church united in him and with him, one church of the living God, might make the outgoings of the morning and the evening to rejoice.

"Possibly our present practice is the best we can do. Possibly we can expect nothing else. Maybe this is good enough. Maybe we can look for no better cooperation than we now have. Maybe the basis of unity and cooperation has not yet appeared. We do not so believe. We go slowly, all too slowly, toward it, but some day the followers of Christ must surely be one in the threefold passion: 1. A common cooperative, active, united, passionate opposition to the evil of the world. 2. A common cooperative, active, united, passionate consecration to the redemption and welfare of the world. 3. A common passionate, united devotion and obedience to Jesus Christ the Redeemer and Lord of the world."

Therefore, in answer to our new historic question, we ask you to declare in clear and ringing tones that the Methodist Epis-

copal Church will work together with any church that works with and for Jesus Christ; that we will worship together with any church that worships him and makes him Lord and Master of its life; that we will keep step with any church that marches toward the goal of his desire; that we will live together with any church anywhere, of any color or class, that lives with him, lives for him, and lives like him; that we count our church dear unto us only for the sake of him and his Kingdom, and are willing to lose our life that he may find his in the world. If in the long pull together, the world-lift through the years, we find our own dear church melting and merging with others into one church of Christ, we shall cry out joyfully: "It must increase." And we shall find our final immortality as John the Baptist found his, not by our self-assertion, but by merging our lives with his, by subordinating our lives to his, by running ahead to make the paths of his Kingdom straight and smooth in the world.

To other churches we repeat John Wesley's old question and make it our own: "Is thy heart as my heart?" Do you love what we love? Do you love Jesus Christ our Lord? Do you love his whole truth, his whole work, his whole people, his whole program, his perfect Kingdom? Do you hate what we hate? Do you hate evil to all men? If so, we join hands with you. Let us work together as one. And because unity is so desirable we reverently endeavor to make our church strong and efficient, and to put unity on a basis that will secure it. Because the goal is so important we will try every good way to reach it. If the true plan has not yet been found let us not weaken or falter in our effort to find it. It is not easy to change old relations or to reverse historic movements. Nevertheless we must look forward as well as backward. The church is a living institution whose future is precious and vital to Christ and the world. It is ours to make it worthy of him and useful to him in his total work for the world.

With reference to this subject this seems our chief business at this Conference.

THE NON-CHRISTIAN WORLD

Sixth: What is our chief business at this Conference in regard to the non-Christian world?

This theme might be considered from several particular angles and not exhausted even if studied from all. We do not regard it as profitable to try to cover the whole field, or to attempt more than an illustration of our immediate duty. We might ask what is our chief business here as we think of Mohammedanism in Africa and Asia. Possibly the Christian Church will come, within the next decade, into such a grapple with that religion as will decide the fate of many lands and many millions for all time. The subject is inexpressibly alluring and might well be our chief topic. Or we might ask about those parts of the world where whole masses of people move toward the Christ for life. Or we might consider those lands in which a degenerate and corrupted Christianity has created a problem for true Christianity equal to any in the world. These questions all press upon us. But remembering where we are on the world's map, what hour has struck in history, we choose to open, if we can, the whole overwhelming subject by asking this question: What is our chief business at this Conference toward what has been called the "mastery of the Pacific"? We do not claim this to be more important than any other. We only think it is suggestive and immediate as any. We seem to be as vitally related to it as to any other, and geographically more directly than to most. The paths of the shining sea lead us straight to the lands whose shores are washed as are our own by the wide Pacific.

And the mastery of those lands by Jesus Christ looks like the next high adventure of the church. If we had been in the Council of Jerusalem, we should have planned the conversion of the Roman Empire and the Mediterranean basin. If we had lived in the days of the Reformation, we must have planned to give an open Bible and a living Christ to all Europe. If we had been at our own Christmas Conference in Baltimore in 1784, we must have laid our lives upon the altar while America was yet young, for America's capture in Christ's name. But to-day, in the middle of this continent, remembering all that happened around the Mediterranean over which Saint Paul sailed, around the Atlantic over which John Wesley, Francis Asbury, and Thomas Coke came for the Master's sake, must we not turn our eyes toward the lands that lie in and around the Pacific, with a holy purpose that our church shall

not lack anything in the devotion, sacrifice, wisdom, or passion needed to enthrone Jesus Christ perfectly yonder where the West meets the East?

No one of those earlier movements was perfect, either in execution or result. The Kingdom has not yet come even where Christianity has longest been known. From no place around Christ's globe can we yet withhold our efforts or withdraw our prayers. But here, with our new resources, the new consciousness of our powers, our new faith in God, our new and acute sense of the need of Christ, must we not lay our plans with understanding, with breadth, with foresight born of experience and the Spirit, that we may make in Japan and Korea, in China, in Hawaii, in the Philippines, and in the Russia that is close to our Alaska, a new empire for Christ; a better Christian civilization than Saint Paul and the early missionaries made in the Mediterranean basin; a better Christian civilization than ever was developed on the Tiber, the Rhine, the Rhone, or the Thames; a more perfect Christian Kingdom than has yet been made under the Stars and Stripes? We have not yet offered him anywhere a result worthy of him. Maybe we can do it if we are swift and obedient, wise and courageous in those lands upon which our western sun goes down. We have a chance there like that which came to the church when the Roman Empire fell and broke up the world, like that which came when the Middle Ages died and a new world was born. But our chance will not wait upon a slow, hesitating, reluctant, futile church with small plans, narrow vision, and timid spirit.

Everything is found in those lands; enormous populations, acute need of the gospel of redemption, a compelling cry for the ministry of education, overwhelming need of the ministry of healing, the ministry of industrial wisdom and social order, the ministry of a true home life, and the ministry of a true religion as contrasted with old, intrenched, outworn religions that never did furnish a true way of redemption or of life. The populations are numerically beyond our conceptions. We can state the figures, but even after the war has made us familiar with big numbers, these figures are beyond us. It is enough to let our imagination play upon them for a moment. Three people stand before us here. One of them will come from Eastern Asia. In those lands one third of our race lives, moves,

suffers, fights, dies. We are thinking, therefore, this moment of one man out of every three, one woman out of every three, one child out of every three in the world. Big figures bewilder and benumb us.

And these populations have not come to a stop in their growth or a terminus in their development. To-day they are so many we cannot count them, and before our children sit in our places they will be millions more. And they move, they change, they set swelling currents of human life running in old and new channels. At Minneapolis a General Conference listened with a kind of wonder while Bishop Bashford told his story. That was eight years ago. Hardly anything is now as it was then. "Nothing is quite what it was a second ago," said a keen speaker recently.

Now what impact shall we make on that changing, significant world? Shall we be helpless before it? Shall we be deliberate? Shall we be complacent and fatalistic? Shall we undertake huge tasks in a petty way? Or shall we try to be Christian statesmen, serving our generation by the will of God? Shall we spend thirty days in self-congratulation, or self-pity, or in small devotion to small things while the divinest opportunity that the Church of Christ has had since the Ascension goes by us never to return? Or shall we sit here some sober hour while the illiteracy of eastern Asia and Russia stumbles by like a blind giant? One hundred Chinese will be in the confused procession. Six of them can read, ninety-four of them cannot. A thousand Chinese women will go by. One of them can read, and the others cannot. What will happen to a nation of that size untaught or wrongly taught? Shall we sit here some other hour while their millions go before our eyes to premature and preventable death? A dozen millions died in the war. It seemed an unforgivable slaughter. As many millions die needlessly in China every year. If the Great Physician's heart can stand that and be comfortable it has changed since he was here. Or shall we sit here and see millions suffer from famine though they have earth's resources under their feet, not knowing what to do with tool or coal or fruitful soil, while we could teach them a new industrial life that would make the desert blossom like a garden? Shall we sit here, singing our hymns of praise to God, while they go by to their altars to false

gods, to deeper sins, to further loss of character, to keener sorrows, to utter moral death?

What we do to-day will largely determine what the world will be to-morrow. A generation ago things were planning in Berlin and Vienna when governments set out to make the mind of two empires, using the pattern of a sword and a gun. Yesterday millions of men died because of what was taught German and Austrian youth the day before. Day after to-morrow the world will shake to its foundations or will stand ready according to what is taught the youth of China, Japan, and Russia to-day and to-morrow. Who will make that mind according to the mind of Christ if the Church of Christ fails? It is between the Church of Christ and the forces that oppose him. To-day it is in our hands if we are swift and wise. In another day it will be beyond us. John Hay said: "The storm center of the world has gradually shifted to China. Whoever understands that mighty empire, socially, politically, economically, and religiously, has a key to world politics for the next five centuries."

And another careful student has said: "The trouble being prepared by the weakness of China will trouble the world. And no clairvoyance is needed to prophesy that if China is unable to stand on its feet and control its own affairs innocent people the world over will pay taxes for armaments, and those who are boys to-day will perish on distant battlefields."

In Japan the problem is slightly different. Japan has her children enrolled in her schools, and Christ excluded from her schools. Her institutions are laying hold of learning and almost letting go of religion. She is acquiring, indeed, has largely acquired the weapons and strength of a giant without equally absorbing the moral principles which will make her use her giant strength aright. The deepest need of both those potent countries is Christian education. Let us say it again: "The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity." The church of Christ must swiftly train those trustees and put them in charge of the future.

What line of approach to this region shall we seek? What shall be the character of our impact upon these millions? If it is to be military then let us brace ourselves to wind up the world shortly by war. If it is to be commercial then let us

resign ourselves to a vulgar and debasing reign of materialism and wealth, with the sun of the Spirit gone down in the lives of men. If the impact is to be economic, then let us surrender our evangel of love and redemption, and join the new crusade for economic regeneration and supremacy?

Why say all this to this body? We know what our lines of approach, our basis of contact, our strength of impact must be. We know whose we are and whom we serve. We know who is set to-day as always for the rise and fall of nations. We know his modes of entrance into life, his full ministry to human life. We saw him set a child in the midst of men, we heard him say: "Ye shall know the truth and be free." We have seen schools spring up in his path, schools for children of all ages, schools for children of all colors. We know what has been done by the colleges and universities that have even partly crowned him; colleges in Great Britain, colleges in America, colleges in China, colleges in Japan. If the Church of Christ will make Christ supreme in all colleges that bear his name and multiply their power on the Yangtse, on the Hoangho, in the land of the Rising Sun, and in that broken Russia whose rivers run to the Arctic, the day can be won. The progress of the Cross waits and stops at the dense wall of illiteracy. Gate number one is Christian education.

We could speak of the ministry of healing and overwhelm you with figures you would forget. We could speak of the ministry of a new industry and a new social life, for which the world waits upon us. Or we could speak of that ministry of evangelism which makes the atmosphere, supplies the motive and the romance of all missionary endeavor. All that will be said, must be said. We take our own few moments to hold fast to this one deep concern of making the mind, the ideals, the intellectual and spiritual forces of those lands now before us. Japan, China, and Malaysia will not follow ignorant leadership. They will not long follow foreign leadership. Will the Church of Christ furnish a trained, native, Christian leadership to those lands and to distracted Russia, adequate to the new day of the Lord?

If the ideals of those lands be made militaristic, economic or materialistic; if in the reaction from their old religions the intellectual leaders swing clear away from all religion; if Japan's

purposes toward China and the purposes of them all toward the rest of the world be formed on selfish and imperialistic models; if they lay the emphasis of life upon the individual, nation or race; if they put their own interests above the interests of humanity; if those nations put the principle of their own flag above the eternal, universal principle of Christ's cross, then they and the world are well lost.

Never since time began did the Christian Church have a louder call to lay hold of the new, rising forces in China, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Japan and Korea; to lay hold of such Christianity as already exists in eastern Russia, that they all may be made strong and sufficient, with help from abroad and help from above; to make the new mind of the lands around the Pacific according to the mind of Christ. Our American universities, colleges and theological seminaries reaching from ocean to ocean are important to the whole world. Beyond our dreams, our schools of all grades at Tokyo, Peking, Nanking, Foochow, Chentu, Singapore, Seoul and Manila are full of meaning for the Kingdom. Nothing finer happened than the emptying of the colleges of the lands for the armies of the Allies. Nothing finer can now happen than the pouring of a new, full, swift stream of men and women into the making of the new, moral, idealistic, spiritual, intellectual life of those lands at our western doors.

We speak of Russia with bated breath and hammering pulse. You remember the statement: "Had Protestantism spent forty million dollars in Russia in missionary work during the last forty years, Russian democracy would have stood the crisis firmly and would be worth forty billion dollars in terminating the war." But Protestantism did no such wise and fruitful thing. Shall we then sit down now and mourn that blunder as though mourning it would cure it, or as though nothing could now be done? What the churches did not do was all the crime they can bear. What they can now do if they are strong, if they are brave, if they are generous, if they are wise, if they are believing, and if they are one, may atone for their past failure. Russia is not at the end of time. Russia, broken, blind, and frantic, may now be made a new republic of God.

You will not misunderstand our emphasis upon the Pacific basin as though there were no other field. It is one out of many

and not at all the only one. But concerning this and all the others, we regard time as vital. We are too slow and too complacent. We think we have long years for our large plans. We shut our eyes to the open doors the church has passed in its history, to the chances and the choices that went by forever while they slowly waited. Out of the fresh grave of Benjamin Kidd comes to-day a clarion call for speed: "Civilization can be altered so radically and so quickly that the outlook of humanity on nearly every fundamental matter can be changed in a single generation." "An entire nation may be completely altered in character, in outlook, and in motive in a single generation." "The history of the future, looking back, will perceive that for three centuries there have been no events in the world to compare in significance and in the lessons which they bear for the future with this sudden transformation of modern Japan and modern Germany."

If now we can make a new world in a single generation; if our cherished doctrine of sudden individual conversion has a social and national meaning; if in its deepest reaches a nation may have its ideals, its thoughts, its purposes, its character transformed in a generation as an individual may in a day; if the slow processes of evolution can be overcome by the swifter processes of education, emotion, and the Spirit of God working upon youth; if in Germany it has been seen that in one generation a nation's mind could be made wrong; if Japan is right in struggling for the mind of the young and for control of the schools; if the passion for the ideal, the passion for perfection, the passion for sacrifice, the passion for altruism, the passion for humanity can be made in a generation, do you see what the church of Christ could do, can do, must do in the Pacific basin as the Church of Christ did not do it on the Mediterranean or Atlantic shores? Has the church the power to understand? Has it the real gift of prophecy, and the true spirit of creation and adventure? Do we not hear Isaiah speaking to us to-day as we look westward and eastward also: "Who hath heard such a thing? Who hath seen such things? Shall a land be born in one day? Shall a nation be brought forth at once?" "The little one shall become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation: I, Jehovah, will hasten it in its time."

What is our chief business at this Conference toward the lands

around the Pacific? To build there a new Kingdom of Christ, founded not on force or materialism, but on truth and love and righteousness. We have the leaves of the tree for the healing of the nations. It is our immediate business to apply them to the nations.

We mention briefly the following additional questions:

RURAL LIFE

Seventh: What is our chief business at this Conference with reference to the rural life of the United States and the world? We must endeavor by every means to make an effective church wherever men and women live close to the soil. We must remember that our Lord had peculiar relation to people in villages and country; that rural life offers special opportunities for the work of redemption, uplift and social ministry; that usually half the population lives in country and villages; that rural life brings its own perils to the souls and lives of people; that whole areas of rural life in all lands are untouched by the gospel and Church of Christ; that the church must bring interest, art, music, social life to persons who will not otherwise have it or who will go into other conditions and buy it for themselves. We must see to it everywhere that the financial and material rewards of a ministry working in country and village are not palpably and disproportionately inferior to those furnished to ministers in cities. The average salaries show a disparity which ought not to be tolerated.

CITY LIFE

Eighth: What is our chief business at this Conference with reference to the vast problem of city life in America and elsewhere? The city is at once a menace and an opportunity. Nowhere else is Christian work more difficult, more fruitful or more important. Nowhere else can the church get such populations, such multitudes at close range or deal so immediately with all the problems of race and nationality by daily contact. Some men do their best work in the city, some others in the country. The church should regard the law of fitness and adaptation in assigning men. And no special honor or reward should attach to workers in one field as compared with men equally able and

devoted working in another. City and country should not be set over against one another, but should be regarded as one field which Christ has set us to cultivate with equal devotion and skill.

THE CENTENARY'S FUTURE

Ninth: What is our chief business at this Conference with reference to extending, perpetuating and conserving the outstanding features of stewardship, intercession and world vision brought to the church in the Centenary movement? To have done a commanding thing once is magnificent, but to make the Centenary principles temporary would be a disaster. A church with the world always before its eyes and on its heart; a church permanently committed to stewardship of possessions and of life; a church ever practicing intercession as the Master ever lives to intercede; a church all at it, always at it, and completely at it ought to be the outcome, the large result of the Centenary. To lapse back into our old, small ways and small days would be tragic. This Conference must see to it that the spirit and features which have so greatly profited the church are made permanent. In particular should the spirit of evangelism now being stressed with such emphasis and being blessed with such results become the crowning feature of its life. We do not plead for an evangelistic ministry alone, nor for occasional evangelism and special evangelists, but for an evangelistic church, always and in all its activities seeking to fulfill Christ's redemptive purpose in the world. The effort to bring people to Christ is at the heart of our task. This must go on with increasing fervor and power through the years. The shout over the redeemed must never be allowed to die in our camp.

EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION

Tenth: What is our chief business at this Conference with reference to the reconstruction of Europe? Already we have made honorable beginnings and commendable plans. But we must not imagine that the need for our largest possible help has passed. Every report confirms the opinion that the state of Europe is desperate. Hunger, disease, poverty, unrest, discontent, and hate abound everywhere. The vision of present and future appalls the millions. Our task is heavy and our call to

it urgent. We are as able as any to give material aid for rebuilding ruined homes and reestablishing industry. We are more competent than any other kind of body to minister to the broken, poisoned spirit of Europe. No new life of happiness, prosperity, and peace can arise on a foundation of hate, despair, and pessimism. What faces us now did not exist four years ago. Unless we and other churches of Christ rise in power to meet the situation adequately, conditions will grow worse instead of better in the lands lately at war and still in confusion and chaos.

WORLD PEACE

Eleventh: What is our chief business at this Conference with reference to the new internationalism? Surely we must take strong grounds against any more wars and against war itself as a method of settling difficulties. Surely we must commit our church to the principle that international troubles shall be adjusted by counsel and arbitration, not by guns and slaughter of men; that the nations of the world shall be bound together by a working Covenant of Peace; that however it shall be brought about, such compromise should be made between the President of the United States on one hand and the Senate of the United States on the other, as shall secure a real and effective League of Nations in which the United States shall have a proper and honorable place among the nations of the world in preserving the peace and bearing the burdens of the world; that narrow nationalism shall not set itself against world unity and a true internationalism; that we shall unite with the churches of all countries that are even now seeking to promote international friendship and good will; that weak nations shall not be the prey and victims of stronger ones; and that all nations shall reduce armaments and armies, battleships and navies to a minimum consistent with safety, and that the vast expenditures for fighting purposes shall be used for educational, industrial and domestic welfare instead.

These questions are neither exclusive nor exhaustive. Others of equal importance and weight will rise within the Conference and claim your careful consideration. These are presented to indicate the kind of subjects that, in our judgment, should engage the Conference now assembled. Our failure to mention

certain others is due wholly to our full confidence that you will faithfully and wisely supply what is lacking in our presentation. For example, we could have studied with you the problem of Americanization within the United States, or the problem of Latin America, including Mexico, with an interest equal to anything we have tried to say. For we firmly believe that the best thing the United States can do for Mexico is to supply it with teachers, physicians, and evangelical preachers. These seem to us far better than cannon and shells as tranquillizing agencies. Our possibilities in South America are vast and immediate. The right contact between the best minds and spirits in North America and South America would soon make a new civilization in the Western Hemisphere.

FINAL

Finally: What is our chief business at this Conference concerning the personal, spiritual life of ourselves and our church?

Conferences ever incline to become absorbed in legislation and administration. From General Conference to Quarterly Conference, through all our ministry and our laity, we have continually to guard our souls from loss of freshness and power; to make sure that we do always walk in the Spirit. Our hands easily wither even when active. Our spiritual life grows feeble, either through loss of intellectual vigor or through lack of contact with the Holy Spirit. Our living message too often loses itself in our methods, or in our commendable eagerness to put our program across the line. General Conferences do not usually expect to see burning bushes or to hear angels' songs. Sessions are long, committee work is hard, legislation is urgent and elections important. The Conference is a drain and a strain upon the spiritual life of its members. Many spiritually minded people dread the coming of a General Conference. They do not expect a spiritual thrill to come from it.

But we come together to-day as a most representative body of a church of Jesus Christ. Here our church should reach the heights and depths of intellectual and spiritual vision and reality. This body must legislate and choose, must make laws and elect men for Christ's work, but beyond and beneath all else it must be a creative body, making a new spirit, power and life

in its own members and in the church. The war is partly over and the world is in reaction. While the war was on we talked hopefully of the new birth of spirituality that we hoped would follow the war. That new birth has not yet come, has not completely come anywhere, though it is the one thing supremely needful. The world is in commotion and turmoil. The fever of the disturbed world is in the veins of the church and it is not well to have it so. Somebody must be able to calm the tossing waves of human life. A perturbed, fretted church cannot do it. We cannot accomplish a spiritual triumph if we are ourselves paralyzed with fear, or overwhelmed by dread of catastrophe. The church must possess the strength of the eternal God in the peace that passes understanding.

One remembers Mr. Gladstone's sober words: "I am rather painfully impressed with the apprehension that the seen world is gaining upon the unseen. The vast expansion of its apparatus seems to have nothing to balance it. The church, which was the appointed instrument of the world's recovery, seems, taking all its branches together, rather unequal to its work."

And some of you have read the serious statement of Dr. Hutton: "Every church just now is living too much by its wits. Never did men in office in the church work harder. Never were church buildings so constantly in use. Never were appeals more insistent. Yet, at the best, 'having done all, we stand.' Such success as the churches may claim is not of the highest possible quality; it is too much fretted with anxiety and labor. It wants certain notes of peace, of fullness, of that confidence in God which has the victory over the world."

The five Premiers of the British Empire met recently and declared that the new world order must be built on spiritual foundations, on the authority of God and the message of Christianity as a whole. Civilization waits everywhere upon the spiritual power, the spiritual life and the spiritual message of the church. It has been said that the early church out-thought, out-lived, and out-died the world around it and thus gained its power over that world. The church must repeat that early triumph by the superiority of its thinking, the nobility of its living, and its victory over death. It cannot speak a master word out of a narrow, or shallow, or conventional spiritual life. This General Conference will be

tested in history partly by the laws it passes, partly by the elections it makes, but it will be judged chiefly by the new vision of God it gets and gives, the new breath from God it receives and imparts, the new impulse from God it feels and transmits to the church. It can get and give a small message, hear and utter a small note; it can dwarf the soul of the church, lessen its spiritual value, pare down its life. Or it can remember that the life is more than meat, the soul more than the body; can get and give a vision of God that will give our generation a new revelation; can receive and transmit such new baptism and impulse as will make the church live again in original power; can get such a message as will require to be played upon pipe organs and published through golden trumpets. We can so live with Christ this month, so live for him, so live like him, that calmness, courage, sympathy, love and power will be born in us, and that men will take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus and learned of him. Maybe they will say of us delegates as they ought to be able to do: "They have heard Jesus, hear them speak. They have been with Jesus, look at their faces. They have walked with Jesus, see their stride. They have been crucified with Jesus, see them march into the world's suffering. They are risen with Jesus, see them triumph over wrong and death."

We must do all our appointed tasks. No one of them is unimportant or without spiritual values and meaning, but in the doing of them we must be daily driven into deepest fellowship with Christ in his character and life. Unchristlike men are utterly futile in the world to-day. We must go perfectly into fellowship with Christ in his plans, plans so big that they drive us to God as his drove him. We must go into fellowship with Christ in his methods and messages alike, the methods that will lead us from the Jordan of his baptism past the Mount of the Sermon to the Mount of the Crucifixion and the Ascension, with the full message to personal, social, political, international life. The world breaks at the point of its character. Our ministry is to the world's character. Our supreme need to-day is a Christlike character of our own. We must "keep the soul of the world alive."

Once a body of his followers met in an upper room. There were men and women from many places, speaking many lan-

guages, as we do to-day. While they were together there came from the sky a sound as of a strong, rushing blast of wind; they saw tongues as of fire falling on each of them; they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak as they never had spoken before. Maybe, maybe, as we sit here the prophecy of Joel will be fulfilled again. Maybe our sons and daughters will speak to this bewildered world like prophets. Maybe our young men shall have their eyes opened until they shall see clearly the vision of the world that is to be, and see the straight way to it. Maybe those of us whose hair is white and whose years are many, whose days are few, will be cured of the caution, the timidity, the conservatism of age, and dream such dreams that we shall leap forward over new paths with the forward-going God. Maybe even as we sit here we shall see marvels and wonders and the dawn of the day of the Lord, the great and illustrious day of salvation in his perfect name.

This seems our chief business at this Conference and the chief business of our whole church. And because it does, here and now, at the opening of our session, for ourselves and for the whole church, let us reverently and completely rededicate ourselves to God, using the language that we repeat when in the Holy Communion we remember Christ's death and passion: "Here we offer and present unto thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy and living sacrifice unto thee; humbly beseeching thee that all we who are members of this body may be filled with thy grace and heavenly benediction."

We are here for thirty days. We shall never be together again as now. Our time is short. The results of our action are long.

Heard are the voices,
Heard are the sages,
The worlds and the ages.
Choose well; your choice is
Brief and yet endless."

"Now the God of Peace, who brought again from the dead the great shepherd of the sheep with the blood of an eternal covenant, even our Lord Jesus, make you perfect in every good thing to do his will, working in us that which is well pleasing

in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be the glory for ever and ever. Amen."

JOHN HEYL VINCENT,
EARL CRANSTON,
JOHN WILLIAM HAMILTON,
JOSEPH FLINTOFT BERRY,
WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL,
WILLIAM BURT,
LUTHER BARTON WILSON,
THOMAS BENJAMIN NEELY,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN ANDERSON,
JOHN LOUIS NUELSEN,
WILLIAM ALFRED QUAYLE,
WILSON SEELEY LEWIS,
EDWIN HOLT HUGHES,
FRANK MILTON BRISTOL,
HOMER CLYDE STUNTZ,
THEODORE SOMMERS HENDERSON,
WILLIAM ORVILLE SHEPARD,
FRANCIS JOHN McCONNELL,
FREDERICK DE LAND LEETE,
RICHARD JOSEPH COOKE,
WILBUR PATTERSON THIRKIELD,
HERBERT WELCH,
THOMAS NICHOLSON,
ADNA WRIGHT LEONARD,
WILLIAM FITZJAMES OLDHAM,
CHARLES BAYARD MITCHELL.

JAMES MILLS THOBURN,
JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL,
FRANK WESLEY WARNE,
ISAIAH BENJAMIN SCOTT,
JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON,
MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS,
JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON,
EBEN SAMUEL JOHNSON.

MEMORIALS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PAPERS FOR UNANNOUNCED REFERENCE

The following MEMORIALS, RESOLUTIONS, and PAPERS were passed by the Committee on Reference to the proper committees. They are arranged in alphabetical order of Conferences.

ALABAMA

J. L. Brasher presented a memorial from the Conference relative to course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the same concerning return of Bishop Leete. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning the amusement question.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning amusements.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also two memorials from the Conference on statistical blanks.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also two memorials from the Conference on Unification.

Both referred to the Committee on Unification.

ARKANSAS

Frederick Getty presented a memorial from delegates from Arkansas and Oklahoma Conferences on adjusting boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and others on Conference relations with Madeira Islands. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from Fort Smith District on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

Thomas A. Winkleman presented a memorial from himself and others on use of cigarettes. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

BALTIMORE

W. W. Barnes presented a memorial from himself and another concerning consolidation of benevolent boards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Francis R. Bayley presented a memorial from himself and others concerning the pastoral office. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

John R. Edwards presented a memorial from the Conference on Washington Advocate. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning return of Bishop McDowell. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Metropolitan Memorial Church, Washington, D. C. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference on molding opinion by the press.

Also a memorial from Baltimore Preachers' Meeting relating to ¶ 280 in the Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

John F. Goucher presented a memorial from Baltimore Missionary Society concerning Pittsburgh memorial on city missionary societies. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

J. C. Nicholson presented a memorial from Council of Cities relative to city societies. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from Baltimore Preachers' Meeting on magnifying pastorate. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

George C. Shannon presented a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference concerning change in conduct of Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

BENGAL

C. H. S. Koch presented a memorial from the Conference on the Indian Witness.

Also a memorial from the Conference on book depositories. Both referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference on boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Episcopal residence.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to Episcopacy.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Book Concern depositories.

Also a memorial from himself on amalgamation of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and Board of Foreign Missions.

Both referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting legislation granting women license to preach.

Also a memorial from J. P. Meik relative to licensing persons to preach, changing ¶ 220.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on placing Central Conference of Southern Asia on roll of Conferences.

Also a memorial from Central Conference of Southern Asia on Episcopal administration and Central Conference authority. Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

BOMBAY

Cora M. Morgan presented a memorial from Central Conference of Southern Asia concerning commercial representatives in India. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

A. A. Parker presented a memorial from Central Conference of Southern Asia on enumeration of paragraphs of Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to organizing Mission Conference.

Also three memorials from the Conference on boundaries.

All referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also two memorials from the Conference on course of study. Both referred to the Committee on Education.

Also two memorials from the Annual Conference on Episcopal supervision.

Also a memorial from North Africa Mission concerning Episcopal Area.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning additional bishops.

All referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from North Africa Mission for Mission Conferences to vote on constitutional questions.

Also a memorial from North Africa Mission for superintendents for Mission Conference.

Also a memorial from North Africa Mission on election of delegates to General Conference.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on admission of laymen to Annual Conference.

Also a memorial from the Conference on the same subject. Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CALIFORNIA

Carl M. Warner presented a memorial from the Conference relative to retired ministers as Conference Claimants. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Sacramento, Cal., opposing political designs of Roman hierarchy. Referred to the Committee on State of Church.

Rolla V. Watt presented a memorial from Book Committee concerning Book Concern.

Also a memorial from Book Committee concerning Book Concern.

Also a memorial from Book Committee pertaining to Book Concern.

All referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from himself on allowances for retired bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

James H. N. Williams presented a memorial from himself and another on rearrangement of boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from Utah Mission, on administration of Bishop McConnell. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Pacific Swedish Mission Conference concerning the abolition of foreign-speaking Conferences. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from Utah Mission concerning representation in General Conference.

Also a memorial from the Utah Mission on continuance of the Mission.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CALIFORNIA GERMAN

J. H. Durbahn presented a memorial from Conference delegates on revision of Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from District Meeting concerning ¶ 280. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

CENTRAL CHINA

Harry F. Rowe presented a memorial from the Conference on administration of foreign Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

W. P. MacVey presented a memorial from the Conference on Episcopal Administration. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Central Illinois Conference concerning judicial interpretation. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to joint activities of Annual Conferences and general boards.

Also a memorial from John H. Gillan and others relative to connectional finances.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

John T. Jones presented a memorial from the Conference on boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to parish boundaries.

Also a memorial concerning affiliated membership.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. E. Shaw presented a memorial from Central Illinois Conference on boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL MISSOURI

L. R. Grant presented a memorial from the Central Missouri Conference on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

F. E. Baldwin presented a memorial from himself and others relative to the Book Concern. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

W. E. Brown presented a memorial from Board of Control of Epworth League concerning Epworth League Board.

Also a memorial from Board of Control of Epworth League concerning report in Conference minutes for Epworth League.

Also a memorial from Board of Control of Epworth League on work in colored Conferences.

Also a memorial from Board of Control of Epworth League on change in government and creation of Board of Control.

Also a memorial from Board of Control of Epworth League pertaining to duties of pastors to Epworth and Junior Leagues.

Also a memorial from Board of Control of Epworth League on administration expenses of Epworth League.

Also a memorial from Board of Control Epworth League on social privileges in church buildings.

All referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Also a memorial from the Conference on change of Episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals and homes. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Edmund M. Mills presented a memorial from General Conference on industrial conference. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. T. Ames presented a memorial from himself on standing committees on memorials, etc. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

E. R. Heckman presented a memorial from himself concerning records for church membership. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from himself concerning week-day religious instruction. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial from himself on auditing committee for local congregation.

Also a memorial from himself concerning committee on church records.

Also a memorial from himself pertaining to record book for Quarterly Conferences.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning blank for reporting to Annual Conference.

Also a memorial from himself on report Board of Trustees in local congregations.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to one benevolent board.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial from himself asking substitution of Episcopal Areas for General Conference districts. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from members of Central Pennsylvania Conference on grouping of Annual Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to appointment of preachers.

Also a memorial from himself and others to remove time limit on district superintendency.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

M. B. Rich presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference regarding election of editors and publishers. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. S. Souser presented a memorial from the Conference concerning commission on our system of making pastoral appointments. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Child Welfare. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. B. Stein presented a memorial from the Conference concerning foreign language churches and Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Emory M. Stevens presented a memorial from the Conference asking return of Bishop McDowell. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning president of ushers' union being made a member of Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from E. M. Stevens relative to church membership. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Alvin S. Williams presented a memorial from the Conference concerning coordination of home missionary societies. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference on hospitals and homes. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from himself and others on removal of time limit on district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself on conditions caused by inadequate ministerial support. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from himself on report of Benevolent Boards.

Also a memorial from himself on withdrawal of Lay membership.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

D. G. Abbott presented a memorial from himself and another relative to local preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Central Conference of India regarding debt. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Mrs. A. H. Holland presented a memorial from the Conference on admission of Bible women, etc., to District Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CHILE

Roberto Elphick presented a memorial from the Conference concerning two bishops for Latin America.

Roberto Elphick presented a memorial from the Conference concerning return of Bishop Oldham.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Central Mission Conference for Latin America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Mrs. Mary R. Harrington presented a memorial from North Andes Conference concerning enabling act. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from North Andes Mission Conference concerning return of Bishop Oldham.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on assignment of bishops.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking return of Bishop Oldham.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning appointment of bishops for Latin America.

All referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference concerning regional Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

COLORADO

J. A. Beebe presented five memorials from W. F. Steele on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele concerning transfers.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele on local preachers.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele concerning supernumerary preachers.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele relating to change in report blanks. All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele concerning bishops' rights. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Social Creed. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele pertaining to election of General Conference delegates. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

E. N. Edgerton presented a memorial from Grand Junction district on rural church societies. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from secretary of the Conference Announcement of Transfers.

Also a memorial from A. F. Ragatz concerning supervision of special appointments.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele concerning transfer of claimants.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele concerning Conference claimants.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele concerning Conference claimants' annuity rates.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele concerning quarterly settlement day and annuity days. All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele on rights of preparatory members. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

D. D. Forsyth presented a memorial from himself and others concerning foreign language publications. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to foreign language papers. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

Also a memorial from D. D. Forsyth and others relating to publication of periodicals in the United States in foreign languages. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

C. L. Mead presented a memorial from the Conference on status of children in spiritual and churchly privileges. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from Colorado Conference concerning the

adoption of the movement for the salvation of the little child. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Robert B. Spencer presented a memorial from W. F. Steele on full apportionment for Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

COLUMBIA RIVER

R. L. Brainard presented a memorial from himself concerning Church Advocates.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference concerning ¶¶ 69 and 280.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

W. H. H. Forsyth presented a memorial from himself and another on change of boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Frederick G. B. Kemp presented a memorial from First Church, Wenatchee, and other churches of the Conference concerning Rule 280.

Also a memorial from Epworth League of the Conference concerning Disciplinary Rule 280.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Harold O. Perry presented a memorial from himself and others on uniting Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself on the penal code. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Andrew Warner presented a memorial from the Conference delegates on election of district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from Walla Walla District Conference concerning creating area Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

DAKOTA

Orien E. Boyce presented a memorial from the Conference on preparatory membership.

Also a memorial from the Conference on transfer of church membership.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

G. T. Notson presented a memorial from the Conference concerning the case of Rev. F. P. Blackmore. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning the appointment of district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

DELAWARE

David H. Hargis presented a memorial from district super-

intendents of the Conference on colored work in Bronx. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and another concerning colored work. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

DES MOINES

John L. Hillman presented a memorial from W. H. Shipman concerning his appeal to the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

M. R. Talley presented a memorial from himself and others relating to leave of absence. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

E. W. Weeks presented a memorial from lay delegates, Atlantic District, concerning Centenary legislation.

Also a memorial from himself regarding Centenary.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Fred N. Willis presented a memorial from the Conference on Conference course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning forming Iowa into an Episcopal area.

Also a memorial from the Conference referring to Iowa Episcopal Area.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from the Conference on amending § 3, ¶ 46, Article 10, Constitution.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning Conference claimants.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

DETROIT

W. J. Blood presented a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference on foreign language Conferences.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference concerning admission of laymen to Annual Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Sunday school literature for children. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

George Elliott presented a memorial from the Conference on foreign language Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries,

Also a memorial from the Episcopal area on return of Bishop Henderson.

Also a memorial from himself on area boundaries.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on coordinating home mission agencies. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from Detroit Conference relative to the Conference Claimants. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on annual church meeting. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

A. L. Parker presented a memorial from Eleventh General Conference district concerning Episcopal residence in Indianapolis. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

H. Lester Smith presented a memorial from himself and others concerning substitution of area system for General Conference district. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

EAST GERMAN

John G. Lutz presented a memorial from the Conference on Memorial of Newark Conference relating to coordination of home missionary organizations. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

John G. Lutz presented a memorial from the Conference asking return of Bishop Wilson. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on foreign language Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on general board for hospitals and homes.

Also a memorial from the Conference on date of financial year.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

EAST MAINE

J. H. Gray presented a memorial from district superintendents of Boston Area on return of Bishop Hughes. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

A. E. Morris presented a memorial from the Conference on assignment of Bishop Hughes.

Also a memorial from the Lay Conference concerning assignment of Bishop Hughes.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning financial aid to students preparing for life service. Referred to the Joint Committee on Life Service.

Abram W. Harris presented a memorial from himself and others concerning reciprocal membership in boards.

Also a memorial from himself on establishment of student churches at educational institutions.

Both referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from himself concerning secretarial assistance for bishops.

Also a memorial from himself concerning Episcopal supervision of city areas.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others on a prayer in the ritual. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from himself on Centenary continuation. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

EAST TENNESSEE

Judson S. Hill presented a memorial from the Conference on boundary of said Conference.

Also a memorial from the Conference on boundaries.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking return of Bishop Bristol. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

F. A. Barroetavena presented a memorial from the Conference on Central Mission Conference for Latin America. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning Episcopal residences.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Episcopal supervision in Latin America.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Henry J. Risler presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning return of Bishop Oldham. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on Central Conference for Latin America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

EASTERN SWEDISH

Gerhard Becker presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on bi-lingual work. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Herman Young presented a memorial from the Conference on foreign-speaking Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ERIE

W. M. Pierce presented a memorial from himself and others

concerning salaries of stenographers of effective general superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

FINLAND

G. A. Simons presented a memorial from himself and another on permission to divide Finland Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

FLORIDA

H. W. Bartley presented a memorial from the Conference concerning South Florida Mission. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

G. D. Rogers presented a memorial from himself and others concerning delegates' expenses. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from Bradentown Church, on Sunday school conventions, etc. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

J. Harvey Smith presented a memorial from the Conference concerning election of bishops of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

James S. Todd presented a memorial from the South Florida Mission and Florida Annual Conference, asking enabling act to organize South Florida Mission into Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking return of Bishop Leete. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on division of Book Concern dividends.

Also a memorial from himself on support of pastors and district superintendents.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

GENESEE

Ray Allen presented a memorial from General Deaconess Board on Deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Alton M. Blake presented a memorial from himself concerning amendment of ¶ 514, the section beginning "Will you contribute," etc. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

D. N. Calkins presented a memorial from Genesee Conference concerning return of Bishop Burt. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Charles E. Guthrie presented a memorial from himself concerning intermediate chapters Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Epworth

League and Board of Foreign Missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

GEORGIA

E. J. Hammond presented a memorial from Georgia Conference concerning printing Scriptures. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking return of Bishop Leete. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Georgia Conference on statistical records. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself concerning substitution of Episcopal Areas for General Conference districts. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

GULF

F. W. Loy presented a memorial from himself and others concerning Episcopal Areas. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others on ministerial support. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from J. W. Vogan and others relative to state of the church. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from J. W. Vogan and others on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

HOLSTON

S. C. Brown presented a memorial from the Conference on Sunday school literature. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

R. L. Stapleton presented a memorial from the Conference concerning motion pictures. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

IDAHO

J. E. Baker presented a memorial from La Grande District concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

E. C. S. Brainard presented a memorial from Boise and Pocatello Districts relative to the boundaries and names. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and another relative to Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning church location.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to laymen in the Annual Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. A. Winters presented a memorial from himself with reference to Apostles' Creed. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

ILLINOIS

E. M. Antrim presented a memorial from himself and others relative to evangelism. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Ira B. Blackstock presented a memorial from Shiloh Church, of the Conference, concerning Bible in public schools. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from Shiloh Church, Morrisville, Ohio, on amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

W. J. Davidson presented a memorial from members of the Conference on doing away with missionary bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Joseph C. Nate presented a memorial from himself and others concerning wage of college teachers. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to religious training of Methodist students in schools other than Methodist schools. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

J. W. Van Cleve presented a memorial from himself and others concerning enabling act affecting the Illinois and Central Illinois Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Episcopal areas. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning reorganization of benevolent work.

Also a memorial from himself and others relating to charters of boards and institutions.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

INDIANA

J. C. Shirk presented a memorial from himself and others concerning Psalter. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

John M. Walker presented a memorial from himself and others concerning a rural church paper. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the three Indiana Conferences on Episcopal residence and area. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning trial of a church member.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning revision of responsive readings.

Also a memorial from himself and others on social creed.

All referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

John S. Ward presented a memorial from himself and others concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

IOWA

A. N. Jarvis presented a memorial from himself and others relative to church membership. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

E. E. Phelps presented a memorial from laymen's association of the Conference on licensing women to preach. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

U. S. Smith presented two memorials from the Conference on amusements.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

KANSAS

W. A. Keve presented a memorial from the Conference relative to its boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from Japan Mission Council on Episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning chaplains for hospitals.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to Board of Hospitals and Homes.

Both referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from himself concerning licensing and ordaining of women. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from Japan Mission Council concerning traveling expenses of representatives.

Also a memorial from the Conference on employment of laymen in financial enterprises.

Also a memorial from the Conference on merger of benevolent boards.

Also a memorial from the Conference on status of women in church.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

O. G. Markham presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on ordination of women. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

KENTUCKY

Emery R. Overley presented a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals and homes for the aged. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Sunday sessions of Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Alvin S. Bennet presented a memorial from himself and others concerning pastoral duties. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

KIANGSI

Chi-ping Hu presented a memorial from the Conference concerning boundaries.

Also a memorial from Eastern Asia Central Conference on boundaries.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from Eastern Asia Central Conference on Episcopal areas in Eastern Asia.

Also a memorial from Eastern Asia Central Conference on Episcopal residences in Eastern Asia.

Also a memorial from Eastern Asia Central Conference on return to Korea of Bishop Welch.

Also a memorial from Eastern Asia Central Conference asking return of Bishop Lewis.

All referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Eastern Asia Central Conference on amending the Discipline.

Also a memorial from Eastern Asia Central Conference concerning expenses of delegates from Japan Mission Council.

Also a memorial from Eastern Asia Central Conference to define the status of Bible women.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

KOREA

W. A. Noble presented a memorial from Central Conference of Eastern Asia concerning expenses of representatives of Japan Mission Council. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from himself relative to salaries of retired general superintendents and missionary bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Central Conference of Eastern Asia on amendment of ¶¶ 422-3. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from Central Conference of Eastern Asia concerning unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

LEXINGTON

J. B. Redmond presented a memorial from the Conference concerning return of Bishop Anderson.

Also a memorial from the Conference on areas and bishops for colored membership.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

John W. Robinson presented a memorial from the Conference relative to boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

E. A. White presented a memorial from the Conference delegates on creating a department of colored work in the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

LIBERIA

John H. Reed presented a memorial from the Conference concerning Episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

LOUISIANA

P. W. Kinchen presented two memorials from himself relative to lynching. Both referred to the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

MAINE

J. M. Arters presented a memorial from the Conference on chaplains in army and navy. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on close of Conference year and general benevolences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

D. B. Holt presented a memorial from the Conference on return of Bishop Hughes. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MALAYSIA

W. T. Cherry presented a memorial from Netherlands Indies Mission Conference and Central Conference of Southern Asia concerning enabling act.

Also a memorial from Netherlands Indies Mission Conference concerning enabling act.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning reorganization Netherlands Indies Mission Conference.

All referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

W. T. Cherry presented a memorial from Malaysia, Philippine Islands, and Southern Asia Conferences on Episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself on Episcopal visitations. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

MEXICO

L. B. Salmans presented a memorial from the Conference on Episcopal residences. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to armed intervention in Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

MICHIGAN

George A. Brown presented a memorial from the Conference on basis of distribution of Book Concern dividends. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to foreign language Conferences.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to Conference journals.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concurring in memorial of National Hospital Association.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning non-resident members.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Hugh Kennedy presented a memorial from Michigan Christian Advocate Publishing Company on Michigan Christian Advocate. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

P. J. Maveety presented a memorial from Freedmen's Aid Society concerning the Freedmen's Aid Society. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid Society.

Also a memorial from the Freedmen's Aid Society concerning the benevolent boards and the Centenary. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from board of managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

Lewis T. Wilmarth presented a memorial from himself and others concerning annuity bonds. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning tithing clubs. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

MINNESOTA

Frank Doran presented a memorial from the National Methodist Hospitals Association concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals and homes. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Gilbert Guttersen presented a memorial from W. L. Smithies and others on General Conference membership. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

S. F. Kerfoot presented a memorial from the Conference concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning boundaries relating to Minnesota and Northern German Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

B. F. Koch presented a memorial from Mankato District on changing articles of religion. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

MISSOURI

W. F. Burris presented a memorial from the Conference concerning course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from delegates from the Conference asking return of Bishop Quayle to area. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning supernumerary ministers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself concerning trial of church members.

Also a memorial from Saint Joseph District relating to revision of Discipline. Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference on disposition of non-resident members.

Also a memorial from himself and others on election of lay delegates.

Also a memorial from himself concerning Quarterly Conference business.

Also a memorial from the Conference on discontinuing foreign language Conferences.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning records, blanks, etc.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning benevolent boards.

Also a memorial from the Conference on records, blanks, etc.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from himself and others on unification.

All referred to the Committee on Unification.

Also a memorial from First Methodist Episcopal Church, Savannah, Missouri, on unification.

Also a memorial from First Church, Saint Joseph, Missouri, on unification.

All referred to the Committee on Unification.

NEBRASKA

M. E. Gilbert presented a memorial from himself concerning educational funds. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Anton Hansen presented a memorial from himself and others concerning publications. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

George W. Isham presented a memorial from himself and others relative to representation of Mission Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

I. B. Schreckengast presented a memorial from Board of Examiners of Nebraska concerning course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from W. H. M. Society of the Conference concerning public service. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

NEWARK

Fred Clare Baldwin presented a memorial from Executive Committee, Francis Asbury Memorial Association; report of the Executive Committee. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

M. S. Daniels presented a memorial from himself and others concerning printing and publishing. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

John E. Fisher presented a memorial from himself and others relative to Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

F. J. Hubach presented a memorial from himself and others on licensing local preachers.

Also a memorial from himself and others defining duties of preacher in charge.

Also a memorial from himself and others on protection of pastoral relation.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning support of retired local preachers.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to homes for district superintendents.

Also a memorial from himself concerning church membership.

Also a memorial from Newark Conference on substitution of a Church Conference for Quarterly Economy.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

G. Rowland Munroe presented a memorial from himself and others concerning preparatory members.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning withdrawals from church membership.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Ralph B. Urmy presented a memorial from Newark Conference concerning return of Bishop Wilson.

Also a memorial from official board of Suffern Church, New York, by W. E. Palmer, pastor, concerning Bishop Wilson.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from B. H. McCoy and others, asking minimum pastor's salary be \$1,500.

Also a memorial from the Conference on appointment of preachers.

Also a memorial from the Conference on equal standing of men and women in the ministry.

Also a memorial from the Conference on safeguarding the pastoral office.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning financial statistics.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning simplification of statistical blank.

Also a memorial from F. C. Mooney and another on General Conference benevolences.

Also a memorial from the Conference on raising connectional quotas.

Also a memorial from the Conference dealing with coordination of home missionary organizations.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to statistical reports.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW ENGLAND

L. J. Birney presented a memorial from W. B. Van Valkenburg concerning auditing Centenary treasurer's books. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

J. I. Bartholomew presented a memorial from himself and others on distribution of Centenary funds.

Also a memorial from himself and another on industrial institutions.

Both referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning legality of property titles.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning title to property.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. Francis Cooper presented a memorial from the Conference concerning deaconess legislation. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial from the Conference on continuance of Episcopal residence in Boston and Bishop Hughes as resident bishop. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning coordination of home missions organizations. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference on appointing a commission to study amalgamation of foreign-speaking groups. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to Article 280 in Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference on reporting disciplinary benevolences to Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Edgar Blake presented a memorial from Freedmen's Aid Society, Board of Sunday Schools, and Board of Education on division of bequests to consolidated boards. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a memorial from Board of Sunday Schools pertaining to the Board of Sunday schools. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial from Centenary Conservation Commission relative to the Centenary. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Adolphus Linfield presented a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals and homes. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals and Homes.

Adolphus Linfield presented a memorial from the Conference concerning foreign language Conferences.

Adolphus Linfield presented a memorial from the Conference concerning correlation of connectional boards.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW JERSEY

H. P. Bennett presented a memorial from First Church, Collingswood, N. J., concerning course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from Collingswood, N. J., concerning ¶ 280.

Also a memorial from the First Church, Collingswood, N. J., concerning orthodox books.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from First Church of Collingswood, N. J., concerning Sunday school literature. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial from First Church, Collingswood, N. J., concerning class meetings. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

John R. Mason presented a memorial from the Conference concerning boundaries between New Jersey and Newark Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from Chaplain A. C. Oliver, Jr., of the U. S. Army on educational opportunities in U. S. Army and Navy. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking return of Bishop Berry. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on the memorial of the Newark Conference relating to coordination of home missionary organizations.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning memorial of Wisconsin Conference relative to foreign language Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference on memorial from Eastern Swedish Conference concerning foreign language Conferences.

Also a memorial from the Conference on memorial of New York East Conference concerning foreign language Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on dropping church members from the roll of membership.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to Alabama Conference memorial on Article 280 in Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from C. H. Harden concerning ministerial support. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning memorial from the Alabama Conference on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

M. E. Snyder presented a memorial from himself concerning the creation of a commission on Conference course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from French Mission Conference concerning Bishop Anderson. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself relative to ineffective preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Board of Home Missions on disposal of defunct churches.

Also a memorial from himself concerning electing church treasurers.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW MEXICO

S. Alonzo Bright presented a memorial from the Conference concerning return of Bishop McConnell. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEW YORK

Richard E. Bell presented a memorial from the Conference on ¶ 280. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

W. H. Brooks presented a memorial from Ismar J. Peritz and others on women in the ministry. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself on self-determination of racial groups. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. Westlake Coons presented a memorial from himself and others on Minute Men organization. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

G. W. Grinton presented a memorial from the Conference concerning safeguarding the pastorate. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Wallace MacMullen presented a memorial from the Conference relative to annuity funds. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

W. H. Van Benschoten presented a memorial from the Lay Conference relative to establishing standing committee on hospitals, etc.

Also a memorial from A. P. W. Seaman concerning sale and mortgage of church property.

Also a memorial from trustees of John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, concerning its work and development.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW YORK EAST

Frank L. Brown presented a memorial from the Conference with reference to provision for retired local preachers.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on admission of laymen to Annual Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to ¶ 280. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Elmer A. Dent presented a memorial from himself concerning the licensing of women to preach.

Also a memorial from the Conference on admission of laymen to Annual Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning trustees of local church property.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning a Conference business manager.

Also a memorial from George E. Pickard and others concerning pastor ex officio, a trustee.

Also a memorial from A. B. Sanford and others on rescinding part of ¶ 556.

Also a memorial from W. H. Kidd and others on a Conference business manager.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

D. G. Downey presented a memorial from General Conference Commission on Courses of Study concerning a permanent commission on courses of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning missionary episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning John Street trust fund.

Also a memorial from Methodist Historical Society concerning the priority of American Methodism.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning priority of American Methodism.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking for one benevolent fund.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. W. T. Duncan presented a memorial from the Conference on pastors and preaching. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

W. H. Finch presented a memorial from the Conference on legality as to certain use of Conference funds. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Frank A. Horne presented a memorial from himself and others on allowance for house rent, and clerical assistance for bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on priority of American Methodism. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

A. S. Kavanagh presented a memorial from the Conference relative to continued relations of Danish Church of Perth Amboy, N. J. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to board of philanthropies. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference delegation concerning the organization of area councils.

Also a memorial from the Conference on organization of area council.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. B. Morrell presented a memorial from Local Preachers' Association concerning support of retired local preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

F. M. North presented a memorial from the Conference concerning course of study.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning course of study.

Both referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from Commission on Methodist work in Europe relative to Episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Commission on Methodist work in Europe relative to a change in Discipline for foreign Conferences.

Also a memorial from himself concerning the change of name of Board of Foreign Missions and of Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Both referred to the Special Committee on Europe.

Also a memorial from W. E. Carpenter and others relative to one receiving treasurer. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. N. Rice presented a memorial from the Conference concerning Conference course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

E. G. Richardson presented a memorial from the Conference relating to schools in mission fields.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to schools in mission fields.

Both referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and another relative to Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals. Referred to the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

Also a memorial from the Conference on fiscal year for Conference benevolences.

Also a memorial from the Conferences on establishing fixed fiscal year.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

John Roberts presented a memorial from the Local Preachers' Association of the Conference concerning the authorization of local preachers to administer the Lord's Supper. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

A. P. Sloan presented a memorial from himself and others concerning enabling act pertaining to Latin-America Mission. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from Methodist Historical Society of New York, pertaining to the John Street Church, New York City.

Also a memorial from H. K. Carroll and others relative to John Street Church, New York City.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH CAROLINA

R. B. McRary presented a memorial from himself and others relative to establishing a mission in Port Au Prince. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

R. W. Winchester presented a memorial from himself and others concerning Episcopal areas. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH DAKOTA

R. A. Lathrop presented a memorial from himself for the appointment of special committee to investigate financial administration of the church.

Also a memorial from himself on amendment of ¶ 38 of Discipline.

Also a memorial from himself asking for special committees to investigate financial administration of the church.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH INDIA

S. B. Finch presented a memorial from the Conference asking exemption of India from application of sub-paragraph 3 of ¶ 221, Discipline, 1916. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

N. K. Mukerji presented a memorial from himself and others concerning Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning admission of Indian laymen into Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to ¶ 280 in Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to a Central Conference of Southern Asia. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

C. D. Rockey presented a memorial from the Conference relative to ritual on admission to full membership. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. N. West presented a memorial from the Conference relative to boundaries between North India and Northwest India Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference on appreciation of Centenary leadership. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from Central Conference of Southern Asia concerning change in Discipline, § 3, ¶ 221. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from Central Conference of Southern Asia on changing wording of ¶ 90, § 7, Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning India marriage act.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to laymen in Annual Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to number of ministers and laymen in Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH INDIANA

F. B. Fisher presented a memorial from himself and another relating to Ecuador.

Also a memorial from Panama Mission relating to an enabling act.

Also a memorial from himself and another relative to change of boundary.

All referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and others relative to the Interchurch World Movement. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

Frank W. Greene presented a memorial from the Conference relative to Book Concern. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference concerning an Episcopal area. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference to establish standing committee on hospital, homes, and philanthropic institutions.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relative to change of ¶ 110, record of membership.

Also a memorial from Laymen's Association on removal of members from rolls.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. W. Martin presented a memorial from himself on life work decisions. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from Board of Control, Epworth League on changing name of board.

Also a memorial from Board of Control, Epworth League on Epworth League institutes.

Both referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning parsonage trustees. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

E. Starbuck presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on establishing a standing committee on hospitals, homes, and philanthropies. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

R. J. Wade presented a memorial from the Conference concerning Bishop Nicholson. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from D. V. Williams and others concerning General Minutes for Conference secretaries. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH MONTANA

E. Augusta Ariss presented a memorial from the Conference on Deaconess work.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning Deaconess.

Both referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference concerning ¶ 280 in Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. A. Martin presented a memorial from the Conference concerning course of study.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Conference course of study.

Both referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the Conference on continuance of Helena Area. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on amusements.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning ¶ 280 in the Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning collection of statistics and administration of benevolent funds. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH-EAST OHIO

F. I. Johnson presented a memorial from a special committee on stewardship in the Conference pertaining to stewardship.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning stewardship.

Also a memorial from Columbus, Ohio, preachers' meeting on consolidation and location of the boards.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from F. I. Johnson relating to District Superintendents' Conference.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to District Superintendents' Conference.

Also a memorial from L. T. Freeland relating to District Superintendents' Conference.

Also a memorial from himself on District Superintendents' Conference.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference of Northern Minnesota on course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

George W. Orcutt presented a memorial from Trinway charge concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. C. Smith presented a memorial from Norwalk District with reference to amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from himself on invested funds. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

H. A. Truesdale presented a memorial from stewardship secretary of Cincinnati Area concerning Sunday school lessons on stewardship and tithing. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Ernest Lynn Waldorf presented a memorial from commission on boundaries referring to boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals, children's homes, etc. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning ordination of women.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning lay representation in Annual Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTHERN GERMAN

J. J. Hoffman presented a memorial from the Conference concerning union of Northern German Conference with Minnesota Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Joseph B. Hingeley presented a memorial from Board of Conference Claimants concerning care of Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from himself and others protesting against enabling act.

Also a memorial from Northern German Conference asking enabling act allowing Northern German Conference to merge with the English Conferences in whose territory its work lies.

Also a memorial from the Conference on union of Minnesota and Northern Minnesota Conferences.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning foreign language Conferences.

All referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference on coordination of home mission work. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from Board of Conference Claimants concerning care of Conference claimants.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to discontinuing foreign language Conferences.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele concerning Conference claimants.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from Methodist Federation for Social Union relating to the church and the industrial situation. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

S. J. Greenfield presented a memorial from himself concerning retired ministers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

G. F. Shepherd presented a memorial from W. H. H. Forsyth relative to membership card. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Benson Baker presented a memorial from the Conference on boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning boundaries.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and others on Episcopal residences. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

G. L. Lorenzo presented a memorial from the Conference on ordination of women. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

T. J. Bassett presented a memorial from the Conference on amusements, ¶ 341, § 2, Discipline.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning annuity claims of widows.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Marvin Campbell presented a memorial from himself and others on consolidation of Advocates and periodicals. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Henry L. Davis presented a memorial from himself and others concerning education. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning Episcopal assignments. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself on District Superintendents' claims. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from First M. E. Sunday School, South Bend, Indiana, on Sunday school literature. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

NORTHWEST IOWA

O. F. Bartz presented a memorial from the Laymen's Association concerning unification of church papers. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking return of Bishop Stuntz. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Laymen's Association on establishing evening for prayer meetings. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Charles H. Beacham presented a memorial from Fort Dodge District Conference on district superintendents' salary. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

O. M. Bond presented a memorial from Fort Dodge, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly concerning trades and labor. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Herbert Clegg presented a memorial from himself and others referring to record of ministerial service. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

E. W. Oates presented a memorial from Inter Conference for South Africa asking for Central Conference for South Africa. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTHWEST KANSAS

M. L. Wickman presented a memorial from the Conference concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTHWEST NEBRASKA

E. D. Gideon presented a memorial from the Conference and Nebraska Conference concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning colored bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning revision. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning revision of ¶ 72 in Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORWAY

Oscar Svendsen presented a memorial from himself and others concerning their church paper. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

John J. Moe presented a memorial from the Conference concerning areas. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from pastor and Epworth League of the Norwegian and Danish Church, Duluth, Minn., concerning Article 280 in Discipline.

Also a memorial from pastor and membership of Duluth, Minn., First Norwegian and Danish Church, concerning Article 280 in Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

OHIO

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial from Chillicothe, Ohio, District Conference on election of bishops.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Episcopal residence in Cincinnati.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Chillicothe District on the rights of secretaries of boards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

T. H. Campbell presented a memorial from the Conference on boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning the Conference course of study.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Conference course of study.

Both referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the Conference on limiting power of bishops.

Also a memorial from the Conference on limited tenure of bishops.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals and homes.

Also a memorial from the Conference referring to foreign-speaking preachers.

Both referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Lord's Day Alliance. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning endowment funds. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

OKLAHOMA

H. B. Collins presented a memorial from the Conference relative to amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Loren D. Corning presented a memorial from the Conference concerning assignment of Bishop Shepard. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

C. F. Eberlee presented a memorial from the Conference referring to Episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on election of delegates to Lay Electoral Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

I. F. Roach presented a memorial from the Conference relating to Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on foreign language Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. M. Short presented a memorial from the Conference on Conference boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself and others on amendment of Discipline as to church property. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. H. Wilcox presented a memorial from the Conference providing for one benevolent board. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

OREGON

D. H. Leech presented a memorial from himself and others

on graded Sunday school lessons. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Joshua Stansfield presented a memorial from Portland, Oregon, preachers' meeting concerning year's leave of absence. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning child welfare work. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. W. Youngson presented a memorial from Oregon Conference on Portland Book Depository. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from Oregon Conference concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial from the Conference on retiring bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Hiram Gould relating to Conference claimants.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to year's leave of absence.

Also a memorial from the Conference on memorial of Newark Conference concerning modification of system of making appointments.

Also a memorial from the Conference on foreign language Conferences.

Also a memorial from the Conference on course of study.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on consolidating benevolent boards.

Also a memorial from Quarterly Conference of the Washington District of the Pacific Swedish Mission Conference against the dissolution of said Conference.

Also a memorial from Carl G. Doney and another on life service.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

PHILADELPHIA

George H. Bickley presented a memorial from the Conference concerning Centenary conservation. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Charles. M. Boswell presented a memorial from the Conference asking return of Bishop Berry. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Lancaster County Methodist Episcopal Ministerial Association on laws of church membership.

Also a memorial from Lancaster County Methodist Episcopal Ministerial Association on appointment of Conference evangelist.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to evangelists. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from himself and another concerning the church ritual. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from Trustees of Chartered Fund on report of Chartered Fund. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

G. Bickley Burns presented a memorial from the Conference relative to church membership. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from Fletcher Church, Philadelphia, concerning non-resident members.

Also a memorial from Fletcher Church, Philadelphia, Quarterly Conference on non-resident members.

Also a memorial from himself on apportionments for benevolences.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. H. G. Gould presented a memorial from the Conference on meetings of Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from himself relative to benevolence boards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

G. W. Henson presented a memorial from the Conference concerning course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Alpha G. Kynett presented a memorial from League of the friends of Korea concerning Korea. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

John G. Wilson presented a memorial from the Conference on pastor's tabulating sheet. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

M. A. Rader presented a memorial from himself and another on a branch Book Concern at Manila, P. I.

Also a memorial from the Conference on subsidy for Philippine Observer.

Both referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Bishop McConnell.

Also a memorial from himself and another on branch Book Concern at Manila, P. I.

Both referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning ordination

of women and parental vows at baptism of children. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

PITTSBURGH

W. F. Conner presented a memorial from himself on location of preachers.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning the location of preachers.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Harvey Henderson presented a memorial from North Avenue Sunday School, Pittsburgh, on Sunday School literature. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

R. F. Hopwood presented a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference of Pittsburgh, on course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from Pittsburgh Lay Electoral Conference concerning Sunday School literature. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Elmer L. Kidney presented a memorial from Woman's Home Missionary Society concerning Deaconess work.

Also a memorial from Woman's Home Missionary Society concerning Deaconess Work.

Both referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial from himself on work in United States Army. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from Lay Electoral Conference concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from himself and another on coordination benevolent boards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. W. Kinnear presented a memorial from himself relative to the admission of members to the church. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

ROCK RIVER

C. C. Darnall presented a memorial from himself and others concerning lay representatives in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

E. H. Forkel presented a memorial from W. C. Godden and others relative to church boards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

H. S. Henschen presented a Memorial from Chicago Methodist Preachers' Meeting concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

T. F. Holgate presented a memorial from Chicago Methodist

preachers on consolidation of Northwestern and Central Christian Advocates. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from Board of Education concerning disciplinary provisions in the interest of the Board of Education. Referred to the Committee on Education.

W. T. Jennings presented a memorial from the Conference relative to benevolences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Perley Lowe presented a memorial from Chicago Methodist preachers' meeting concerning the Book Concern. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

J. B. Meacham presented a memorial from Chicago preachers' meeting concerning term of office for bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others relating to amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

William M. Shimmin presented a memorial from Chicago Methodist preachers' meeting concerning church membership. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. S. Ladd Thomas presented a memorial from himself and others concerning Methodist Child Welfare Society. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

W. R. Wedderspoon presented a memorial from himself and others concerning Deaconess Board. Referred to the Committee on Deaconesses

Also a memorial from himself and another relative to divorce.

Also a memorial from himself concerning child welfare.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from himself and another on Federal Motion Picture Commission.

Also a memorial from himself and another concerning moral reform agencies.

Both referred to the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

SAINT JOHNS RIVER

D. H. Rutter presented a memorial from the Conference on Conference Claimants' Fund. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

SAINT LOUIS

J. M. M. Gray presented a memorial from the Conference concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unification of home missionary societies. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to lynching. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning admission of laymen to Annual Conference.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning foreign-speaking Conferences.

Also a memorial from the Conference on admission of laymen to Annual Conferences.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

William Wirt King presented a memorial from himself and others concerning local committee on management of Advocates. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN

Eugene Weiffenbach presented a memorial from the Conference on Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Sunday schools. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

SAVANNAH

W. V. Daughtry presented a memorial from the Conference relating to Swedish Conference memorial on foreign-speaking groups. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. L. A. J. Moorer presented a memorial from Trinity Church on women in the ministry.

Also a memorial from herself relative to women in the ministry.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

J. W. Moultrie presented a memorial from himself and others concerning life service. Referred to the Committee on Education.

SOUTH INDIA

Charles E. Parker presented a memorial from the Conference on Missionary Episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on admitting laymen to Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning representation in General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

George B. Cliff presented a memorial from the Conference

concerning Book Committee. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning union of Southern California Conference and Arizona Mission. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to retired bishops.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to the bishops' tenure in office.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning Latin-American Missions. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning missionary districts.

Also a memorial from the Conference concurring in memorial from Eastern Swedish Conference on foreign-speaking groups.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking legislation providing for election of district superintendents.

Also a memorial from the Conference Methodist Ministers' Association concerning election of district superintendents and fixing appointments.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning request of Federal Council of Churches.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning the course of study.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting standing committee on hospitals, homes and philanthropies.

All referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference on handling Centenary money.

Also a memorial from the Conference on election of stewards in local church.

Also a memorial from the Conference on election of lay delegates.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unification of benevolences.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

John G. Hill presented a memorial from Arizona Mission concerning union of Southern California Conference and Arizona Mission. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

George E. Hume presented a memorial from himself on bet-

ter preparation of pastors. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning motion picture film exchange. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

H. V. Mather presented a memorial from himself and others concerning division of San Francisco Area. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the San Diego District Epworth League on retention of ¶ 280. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

C. C. Hall presented a memorial from himself and others concerning return of Bishop Quayle. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from East Saint Louis District on amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. M. Mitchell presented a memorial from himself and others on expense of pastors attending Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

R. L. George presented a memorial from himself and another relative to Conference Journal. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

C. D. Hestwood presented a memorial from the Conference concerning hospital board. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

A. E. Kirk presented a memorial from E. T. Buck concerning licensing and ordaining women. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning Federation of Social Service. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning equality of opportunity for women in church activity.

Also a memorial from J. A. Beebe and others on equal rights for women in church.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning social purity. Referred to the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

SWEDEN

August Stromstedt presented a memorial from the Conference on European Areas. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Methodist coopera-

tion in Northern Europe. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning lay representation in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

SWITZERLAND

G. A. Marquardt presented a memorial from the Conference commending work of Bishop Nuelsen and asking his return.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning Episcopal residence in Zurich, Switzerland.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on constitution for Swiss Church. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning a constitution commensurate with Switzerland's national requirements.

Also a memorial from committee concerning financial system.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

TENNESSEE

S. M. Strayhorne presented a memorial from himself and another on colored area and bishop. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning division of Book Concern income. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

TROY

John Lowe Fort presented a memorial from the Conference on substitution of general superintendency for missionary Episcopacy in India. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Disciplinary financial plan.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unit system.

Also a memorial from himself relative to transfer of church membership.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

A. J. Higgins presented a memorial from the Conference relating to church papers in libraries and literary institutions. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on helping needy rural members. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference on caring for local preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning the unit system.

Also a memorial from himself and another concerning Quarterly Conference business.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Henry H. Murdock presented a memorial from himself concerning change in Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

UPPER IOWA

E. J. Lockwood presented a memorial from Harry Farmer and others relative to Central Conferences for Latin America.

Also a memorial from Panama Mission on Mission bounds.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to National Methodist Hospital Association. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning Home Mission surveys. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning years in theological school to be reckoned in counting annuities.

Also a memorial from four members of Grace Church, Waterloo, Iowa, concerning change of title of District Superintendent.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning electing Committee on Conference Relations.

Also a memorial from the Conference on transfer of Centenary note with membership.

Also a memorial from the Conference on non-resident membership.

Also a memorial from himself and others on Christian stewardship.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

B. F. Woolfolk presented a memorial from himself and others on Annual Conference reports.

Also a memorial from himself and others on non-resident membership.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others on change in Quarterly Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

VERMONT

Sanford A. Daniels presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relative to returning of Bishop Hughes.

Walter R. Davenport presented a memorial from the Conference concerning return of Bishop Hughes.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Walter R. Davenport presented a memorial from the Conference concerning licensing of women to preach. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

A. W. Hewitt presented a memorial from L. Olin Sherburn on Episcopal ruling. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

WASHINGTON

Ernest Lyon presented a memorial from himself and W. J. Naylor on Negro Episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

WEST GERMAN

J. A. Diekmann presented a memorial from National Methodist Hospital and Home Association concerning Board of Hospitals and Homes.

Also a memorial from National Methodist Hospital and Home Association relative to Board of Hospitals and Homes.

Also a memorial from National Methodist Hospital and Home Association concerning hospitals and Homes.

All referred to the Committee on Hospitals and Homes.

WEST OHIO

E. I. Antrim presented a memorial from the Conference referring to Book Concern. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to trustees of church.

Also a memorial from First Methodist Episcopal Church, Van Wert, Ohio, relative to trustees of church.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

V. F. Brown presented a memorial from the Conference concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from himself on duties of bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning a General Conference Executive Committee. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Walter D. Cole presented a memorial from D. J. Starr concerning the Retired Ministers Association. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Scripture in secular papers. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Edwin R. Graham presented a memorial from Inter-Board

Conference on Inter-Board cooperation. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

D. F. Helms presented a memorial from Quarterly Conference, Grace Church, Lima, Ohio, pertaining to ¶ 280 in the Discipline.

Also a memorial from Walnut Grove Church, Ohio City, Ohio, concerning ¶ 280 in Discipline.

Also a memorial from Ohio City Church relative to ¶ 280.

Also a memorial from Saint Paul's Church, concerning change of wording in Apostles' Creed.

Also a memorial from Quarterly Conference, Trinity Church, Delphon, Ohio, on changing wording of Apostles' Creed.

Also a memorial from self and others concerning Sabbath.

Also a memorial from J. E. Tracey concerning the labor question.

All referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Daniel McGurk presented a memorial from R. A. Chase and others relating to Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself concerning the Episcopacy.

All referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Itinerancy. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

O. E. Smith presented a memorial from the delegation relative to membership. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

C. M. Van Pelt presented a memorial from himself and others on Centennial celebration. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

WEST VIRGINIA

Archibald Moore presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relative to Episcopal Areas. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Daniel Westfall presented a memorial from himself on apportioned benevolences.

Also a memorial from the Conference on apportioned benevolences.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

WEST WISCONSIN

Edward W. Blakeman presented a memorial from himself and others on religious day schools.

Also a memorial from Educational Association concerning educational advance in plant and endowment.

Also a memorial from Judson G. Rosebush and others on educational collection.

All referred to the Committee on Education.

R. A. Chase presented a memorial from himself and others concerning administration of programs. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

E. C. Dixon presented a memorial from the Conference concerning Wisconsin Advocate. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from Methodist Federation for social service on Christian social order. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference on ritual amendment.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning ritual.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH

C. A. Peterson presented a memorial from himself and another concerning Conference paper. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning foreign literature in Sunday schools. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

WESTERN SWEDISH

J. P. Seaberg presented a memorial from Quarterly Conference of Austin District, Southern Swedish Mission concerning foreign language work.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning foreign-speaking Conference.

Also a memorial from First Swedish Church, Los Angeles, California, concerning foreign-speaking Conferences.

Also a memorial from the Quarterly Conference on foreign language Conferences.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WILMINGTON

Henry G. Budd presented a memorial from Washington Area delegation relative to return of Bishop McDowell. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

E. C. Hardesty presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference on support of supply pastors. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference as to amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

W. A. Wise presented a memorial from the Conference on course of study.

Also a memorial from the Conference on course of study.

Both referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the Conference on reappointment of Bishop McDowell. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on support of retired local preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

WISCONSIN

S. H. Anderson presented a memorial from the Conference relative to the Episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

E. B. Garton presented a memorial from the Conference on the ritual. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

W. F. Hovis presented a memorial from the Conference on rural life society. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

E. D. Kohlstedt presented a memorial from the Conference on official recognition of Wisconsin Christian Advocate.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting recognition of Wisconsin Christian Advocate.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning Wisconsin Advocate.

All referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning course of study.

Also a memorial from the Conference delegation concerning Board of Examiners.

Also a memorial from the Conference delegation concerning course of study.

Also a memorial from himself and others concerning Board of Examiners.

All referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the Conference on election of bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others on southern educational work.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning education in the South.

Both referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid.

Also a memorial from himself and others relating to rural department of Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

Also a memorial from himself on unification of benevolent boards. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from the Conference on apportioned benevo-

lences and Centenary fund. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

Also a memorial from the Conference on hospitals and homes for aged and children. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

George H. Trever presented a memorial from faculty, alumni and students of Gammon Theological Seminary dealing with unification. Referred to the Committee on Unification.

Walter S. Watson presented a memorial from the Laymen's Association on establishment of Christian daily newspaper. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

WYOMING

John H. Race presented a memorial from himself on foreign language Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning course of study.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to Conference course of study.

Both referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from D. S. Spencer and others concerning standing of Japan Mission. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning foreign language Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Also a memorial from the Conference on making appointments. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on Protestant Christian newspaper.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to Methodist Child Welfare Society.

Also a memorial from the Alabama Conference concerning amusements.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning change in ritual.

All referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning the salvation of the little child. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial from the Conference concurring on Newark Conference proposal on coordination of Home Missionary Board and Societies.

Also a memorial from the Conference on coordination of Home Missionary Societies.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unification of benevolent boards.

All referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on unification.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning unification.

Both referred to the Committee on Unification.

YENPING

Frederick Bankhardt presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Eastern Asia concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

JOURNAL

OF THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1920

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1920

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH convened in the Coliseum, Des Moines, Iowa, on the first day of May, nineteen hundred twenty, at ten o'clock A. M.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry, senior effective Bishop of the Church, called the Conference to order and announced the Hymn beginning, "From all that dwell below the skies," which was sung.

Devotions.

Bishop Earl Cranston offered prayer.

The Apostles' Creed was repeated in unison by the Conference, each member speaking in his native tongue.

The Hymn beginning, "Love divine, all loves excelling," was announced by F. L. Brown, lay delegate of the New York East Conference, and sung.

G. L. Lorenzo, of the Northwest India Conference, read the eighty-fourth Psalm for the Old Testament lesson.

For the New Testament lesson the twelfth chapter of Romans was read by W. P. Chen, of the North China Conference.

W. D. Cole, of the West Ohio Conference, announced the Hymn beginning, "Arise, my soul, arise," which was sung.

Prayer was offered by R. E. Jones, of the North Carolina Conference, concluding with the Lord's Prayer.

Bishop Berry brought the greetings of the Board of Bishops to the Conference, and spoke on the spirit that should characterize its deliberations.

Greetings
of
Bishops.

Edwin Locke, Secretary of the last General Conference, having passed to his reward, the Bishop requested Edmund M. Mills, first assistant, to call the Conference roll.

The Conference stood while the names of the following Bishops who have died during the quadrennium were called:

Roll Call.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.*Morning.*Deceased
Bishops.

FRANKLIN E. E. HAMILTON,

JAMES W. BASHFORD,

MATTHEW S. HUGHES,

and

WILLIAM P. EVELAND,

ALEXANDER P. CAMPHOR,

Deceased
Missionary
Bishops.

Missionary Bishops.

The names of the following delegates-elect, who have died since their election, were called:

Deceased
Delegates.

THOMAS B. FORD, of the Oregon Conference.

THOMAS W. LOCKE, of the Ohio Conference.

HU CAIK HANG, of the Foochow Conference.

The roll of Bishops was called, and the following answered to their names:

Bishops
Present.

EARL CRANSTON,

JOHN W. HAMILTON,

JOSEPH F. BERRY,

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,

WILLIAM BURT,

LUTHER B. WILSON,

THOMAS B. NEELY,

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON,

JOHN L. NUELSEN,

WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,

WILSON S. LEWIS,

EDWIN H. HUGHES,

FRANK M. BRISTOL,

HOMER C. STUNTZ,

THEODORE S. HENDERSON,

WILLIAM O. SHEPARD,

FRANCIS J. McCONNELL,

FREDERICK D. LEETE,

RICHARD J. COOKE,

WILBUR P. THIRKIELD,

HERBERT WELCH,

THOMAS NICHOLSON,

ADNA W. LEONARD,

WILLIAM F. OLDHAM,

CHARLES B. MITCHELL.

The following Missionary Bishops responded to their names:

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL,	ISAIAH B. SCOTT,
JOHN W. ROBINSON,	EBEN S. JOHNSON.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Missionary
Bishops
Present.
Delegates
Present.

The roll of delegates-elect and of properly certified reserve delegates was called, and eight hundred and seventeen responded to their names, as follows¹:

ALABAMA

Ministerial: John L. Brasher. Lay: Luther F. Corley.

ARKANSAS

Ministerial: Frederick Getty. Lay: Thomas A. Winkleman.

ATLANTA

Ministerial: Lorenzo H. King, John P. Wragg. Lay: Samuel C. Cunningham, Luther J. Price.

BALTIMORE

Ministerial: William W. Barnes, Francis R. Bayley, John R. Edwards, John F. Goucher, Whitford L. McDowell, James C. Nicholson. Lay: Irving O. Ball, David P. Miller, Oscar J. Randall, George C. Shannon, Charles McK. Saltzman, T. Harry Ward.

BENGAL

Ministerial: Clinton H. S. Koch. Lay: Miss Mabel Eddy.

BLUE RIDGE-ATLANTIC

Ministerial: William C. Matney. Lay: E. R. Randall.

BOMBAY

Ministerial: Albert A. Parker. Lay: Miss Cora M. Morgan.

CALIFORNIA

Ministerial: Edward P. Dennett, John Stephens, Clouds B. Sylvester, Carl M. Warner, George W. White, James H. N. Williams. Lay: Lewis L. Dennett, John Tunnicliffe, Lew K. Van Allen, Rolla V. Watt, Mrs. Salina Williamson, Wilbur C. Short.

CALIFORNIA GERMAN

Ministerial: Jacob H. Durbahn. Lay: Charles J. W. Koenig.

CENTRAL ALABAMA

Ministerial: Edward M. Jones, George W. Lewis. Lay: William J. Echols, Mrs. Arta B. Jones.

CENTRAL CHINA

Ministerial: Harry F. Rowe. Lay: Hung Chang.

CENTRAL GERMAN

Ministerial: Carl B. Koch, Frederick W. Mueller. Lay: Charles R. Allinger, Charles A. J. Walker.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

Ministerial: John T. Jones, William P. MacVey, Thomas E. Newland, William E. Shaw, Charles F. W. Smith. Lay: Edward E. Barbour, Mrs. Alice M. Du Bois, John B. Johnson, Charles W. Neitz, Robert Thompson.

CENTRAL MISSOURI

Ministerial: Luther R. Grant. Lay: Robert B. Haynes.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

Ministerial: Wallace E. Brown, Frederick T. Keeney, Edmund M.

¹The arrangement of the delegates of the respective Conferences is in all cases alphabetical.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.*Morning.*

Delegates

Present.

Mills, Eli Pittman, Philip H. Riegel. Lay: Francis E. Baldwin, George Livermore, J. Arthur Loyster, William Nottingham, Everett W. Ferguson.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Ministerial: Edgar R. Heckman, Horace L. Jacobs, John S. Souser, James B. Stein, Emory M. Stevens, Alvin S. Williams. Lay: Herbert T. Ames, Michael B. Rich, Elias Z. Wallower, James S. Williams.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Ministerial: D. G. Abbott. Lay: Mrs. Alma H. Holland.

CENTRAL SWEDISH

Ministerial: Frank A. Lundberg. Lay: Henry Eckland.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE

Ministerial: Horace P. Keathley.

CHICAGO GERMAN

Ministerial: William Esslinger, Julius A. Jandre. Lay: Herman R. Boese, Charles E. Waterman.

CHILE

Lay: Mrs. Mary R. Harrington.

COLORADO

Ministerial: Orrin W. Auman, James A. Beebe, Erwin N. Edgerton, David D. Forsyth, Charles L. Mead. Lay: Charles H. Bliss, L. Wirt Markham, Robert B. Spencer, Arch H. White.

COLUMBIA RIVER

Ministerial: William H. H. Forsyth, John W. McDougall, Harold O. Perry, Andrew Warner. Lay: Robert L. Brainard, Edward Jeklin, Fred B. Kemp, Alby W. Rugg.

DAKOTA

Ministerial: Orien E. Boyce, John S. Hoagland, John P. Jenkins, Gary T. Notson. Lay: Ulysses G. Johnson, James M. Johnston, Bert F. Myers, Mrs. Alice M. Pringle.

DELAWARE

Ministerial: David H. Hargis, James W. Jewett, Thomas H. Kiah, Charles A. Tindley. Lay: Mrs. Mary E. Jackson, Horatio W. Jones, George L. Waters, Herbert S. Wilson.

DENMARK

Ministerial: Anton Bast.

DES MOINES

Ministerial: Willis H. Cable, Edgar M. Evans, Elmer E. Higley, John L. Hillman, Melvin R. Talley, Fred N. Willis. Lay: George F. Carpenter, Edward B. Evans, Everett W. Pierce, William A. Turner, Thomas R. Watts, Elbert W. Weeks.

DETROIT

Ministerial: Edwin D. Dimond, George Elliott, Howard A. Field, Walter R. Fruit, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Merton S. Rice, D. Stanley Shaw, H. Lester Smith. Lay: William H. Campbell, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Glass, Anson L. Parker, Mrs. Jane B. Robinson, Edward S. Taylor, Charles W. Leech.

EAST GERMAN

Ministerial: John G. Lutz. Lay: William J. Kurth.

EAST MAINE

Ministerial: James H. Gray, Albert E. Morris. Lay: Mrs. Carrie S. Baldwin, Abram W. Harris.

EAST TENNESSEE

Ministerial: Judson S. Hill. Lay: Samuel M. Clark.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Lay: Henry J. Risler.

EASTERN SWEDISH

Ministerial: Herman Young. Lay: Gerhard Becker.

ERIE

Ministerial: John F. Black, J. Palmer Burns, Herbert A. Ellis, William P. Graham, Norris A. White. Lay: William A. Elliott, Walter M. Pierce, Byron A. Walker, George T. Weingartner, Charles E. Welch.

FINLAND

Ministerial: George A. Simons.

FLORIDA

Ministerial: Henry W. Bartley, James S. Todd. Lay: Garfield D. Rogers, J. Harvey Smith.

FOOCHOW

Ministerial: George S. Miner, Ralph A. Ward. Lay: Chao Ming Chen, Miss Ruby Sia.

GENESEE

Ministerial: Ray Allen, Samuel J. Clarkson, Frederick H. Coman, Isaac H. Crocker, Charles E. Guthrie, Horace G. Ogden. Lay: Alton M. Blake, Daniel M. Calkins, George M. Eiss, Thomas W. Larkin, Louis M. Potter, Edwin E. Stone.

GEORGIA

Ministerial: Edmund J. Hammond. Lay: Mrs. Frederick D. Leete.

HINGHWA

Ministerial: F. Stanley Carson. Lay: Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster.

HOLSTON

Ministerial: George T. Byrd, James M. Melear, Robert L. Stapleton. Lay: Sam C. Brown, William Z. Harshberger, Mrs. John A. Patten.

IDAHO

Ministerial: James E. Baker, William A. Winters. Lay: Edward C. S. Brainard, Clarence H. White.

ILLINOIS

Ministerial: Eugene M. Antrim, James C. Baker, William J. Davidson, Merle N. English, Thomas N. Ewing, Francis A. McCarty, Joseph C. Nate, Joseph W. Van Cleve. Lay: Francis M. Austin, Ira B. Blackstock, Miss Jeanette L. Dalbey, Clarence C. Grimmett, Benjamin F. Kagey, Samuel A. Murdock, D. La Fayette Musselman.

INDIANA

Ministerial: Charles E. Bacon, Layton C. Bentley, Alfred F. Hughes, James F. O'Haver, John M. Walker, John S. Ward, Elbert R. Zaring. Lay: Mrs. Anna B. Adams, Earl R. Conder, Harry W. Kemp, Edward E. Love, Mary B. Nichols, John C. Shirk.

IOWA

Ministerial: Hiram F. Gilbert, John W. Hancher, Ulysses S. Smith. Lay: Horace M. Havner, Albert N. Jarvis, Elza E. Phelps.

ITALY

Ministerial: Bertrand M. Tipple.

KANSAS

Ministerial: Harry A. Gordon, Henry O. Holter, Wiley A. Keve, John Maclean, John M. McClelland, George E. Satterlee, James A. Stavely, Christian B. Zook. Lay: Jacob R. Copple, Walter A. Cook, O. Grant Markham, John Marshall, Harry A. Ploughe, J. Luther Taylor, William G. Tulloss, Frank M. Wiley.

KENTUCKY

Ministerial: Emery R. Overley, William W. Shepherd. Lay: Alvin S. Bennett, Silas Wesley.

KIANGSI

Ministerial: Hu Chi-ping. Lay: Mrs. Ren-yin Mei.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.

Morning.
Delegates
Present.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.Morning.
Delegates
Present.

KOREA

Ministerial: William A. Noble, Oh Kui Syun. Lay: Tong Wong Ahn, Yung S. Kim.

LEXINGTON

Ministerial: John B. Redmond, David E. Skelton, Elam A. White. Lay: Joseph H. Carroll, Richard A. Crolley, Mrs. Mahalia Leggett.

LIBERIA

Ministerial: John H. Reed. Lay: Benjamin J. K. Anderson.

LINCOLN

Ministerial: Griffin L. Logan. Lay: Samuel A. Hayes.

LITTLE ROCK

Ministerial: James M. Cox, Lewis G. Hodges. Lay: Mrs. Hilda M. Nasmyth, Isaac W. Whitmore.

LOUISIANA

Ministerial: W. Scott Chinn, Thomas B. O'Ville, Calvin S. Stanley, John W. Turner. Lay: Aaron W. Brazier, William J. Huntley, Paul W. Kinchen, Frank B. Smith.

MAINE

Ministerial: John M. Arters, D. B. Holt. Lay: Leverett D. Bristol, Miss H. Louise Perry.

MALAYSIA

Ministerial: William T. Cherry.

MEXICO

Ministerial: Victoriano B. Baez. Lay: Levi B. Salmans.

MICHIGAN

Ministerial: George A. Brown, Hugh Kennedy, Patrick J. Maveety, Robert E. Meader, William H. Phelps, John C. Willits, Clark S. Wheeler. Lay: Loren D. Dickinson, Arthur W. Huckle, Mrs. Louie B. Scidmore, Maurice G. Skinner, Leon L. Tyler, Lewis T. Wilmarth.

MINNESOTA

Ministerial: Guybert A. Cahoon, Frank Doran, Samuel F. Kerfoot, John W. Taylor. Lay: William H. Gold, Gilbert Guttersen, Guy E. Maxwell, Byron O. Mork.

MISSISSIPPI

Ministerial: William W. Lucas, William McMorris, James M. Shumpert. Lay: Malachi Collins, Edward L. Gordon, Joseph B. Randolph.

MISSOURI

Ministerial: William F. Burris, Charles J. English, Ben F. Jones. Lay: Claude Purdue Dorsey, Frank Jones, Thomas M. Longmuir.

MONTANA

Ministerial: Edward Smith. Lay: Charles E. Avery.

NEBRASKA

Ministerial: Clyde C. Cissell, Edward M. Furman, James R. Gettys, Marvin E. Gilbert, George W. Isham, Titus Lowe, Charles W. McCaskill, Albert A. Randall, Isaac B. Schreckengast. Lay: Elmer M. Avery, John N. Dryden, William A. Fellers, Claud J. Fennel, Anton Hansen, John Lewis, Charles H. Randall, George M. Spurlock, Thomas T. Young.

NEWARK

Ministerial: Fred Clare Baldwin, Dorr F. Diefendorf, Fred J. Hubach, Charles F. Sitterly, Ralph B. Urmey, George G. Vogel. Lay: Morris S. Daniels, John E. Fisher, James R. Joy, G. Rowland Munroe, S. Earl Taylor, Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff.

NEW ENGLAND

Ministerial: Laress J. Birney, C. Oscar Ford, J. Franklin Knotts, Leo A. Nies, Webster H. Powell, Louis C. Wright. Lay: Frank C. Dunn, Edgar C. Linn, George C. Melville, William T. Rich, Miss Alice M. Robertson, Howard W. Selby.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.

Morning.
Delegates
Present.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

Ministerial: James I. Bartholomew, William H. Bath, Jacob F. Cooper. Lay: Harrison T. Borden, Everett J. Horton, Stephen A. Prentis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ministerial: Edgar Blake, Adolphus Linfield. Lay: George A. Fairbanks, Richard E. Wilder.

NEW JERSEY

Ministerial: James D. Bills, John R. Mason, Harold P. Sloan, Melville E. Snyder, Alfred Wagg. Lay, Harry P. Bennett, Charles C. Read, Edward S. Sheldon, Wilfred B. Wolcott.

NEW MEXICO

Ministerial: S. Alonzo Bright. Lay: Frank H. H. Roberts.

NEW YORK

Ministerial: Richard E. Bell, William H. Brooks, Wallace Mac Mullen, Ezra S. Tipple, Richard E. Wilson, George W. Grinton. Lay: William H. Anderson, H. Westlake Coons, Harry H. Fleming, Chester A. Smith, William J. Stitt, William H. Van Benschoten.

NEW YORK EAST

Ministerial: Elmer A. Dent, David G. Downey, W. Wofford T. Duncan, William H. Finch, Abram S. Kavanagh, Frank M. North, Ernest G. Richardson. Lay: Frank L. Brown, Arthur J. Crawford, Frank A. Horne, Joseph B. Morrell, John Roberts, Henry Wade Rogers, Alfred P. Sloan.

NORTH CAROLINA

Ministerial: Robert E. Jones, Robert W. Winchester. Lay: Robert B. McRary, William B. Windsor.

NORTH CHINA

Ministerial: Wei Ping Chen, George L. Davis. Lay: Hon Chai Wang, Kno Chao Hsi.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ministerial: Samuel F. Halfyard, Edward P. Robertson, Charles E. Vermilya. Lay: Richard A. Lathrop, Charles A. Pollock, Howard E. Simpson.

NORTH INDIA

Ministerial: Clement D. Rockey, John N. West, Brenton T. Badley. Lay: Noel K. Mukerji, George J. Shaw, George H. Thomas.

NORTH INDIANA

Ministerial: Fred B. Fisher, William B. Freeland, George R. Grose, Freeland A. Hall, Wallace W. Martin, Arthur G. Neal, Raymond J. Wade. Lay: Charles W. Beecher, Mrs. W. H. Chandler, Frank W. Greene, Elwood Starbuck, Ora F. Ward, Marion B. Stults, Horace L. Burr.

NORTH MONTANA

Ministerial: John A. Martin. Lay: Miss E. Augusta Ariss.

NORTH-EAST OHIO

Ministerial: Wilbur E. Hammaker, Friend I. Johnson, Frank W. Luce, William H. McMaster, Isaac E. Miller, George W. Orcutt, John S. Secrest, John M. Shafer, John C. Smith, Ernest L. Waldorf, John J. Wallace. Lay: Frank A. Arter, George H. Brown, Mrs. Mary Carr Curtiss, Arthur R. Hoover, Edwin S. Nail, Jenard J. Phillips, Harry A. Truesdale, Frank L. Wells, George P. Wilcox, James L. Lawrence, Walter E. Myers.

NORTHERN GERMAN

Ministerial: Jacob J. Hoffman. Lay: Herman L. Gerlicher.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Ministerial: Charles W. Burns, John C. Craig, Joseph B. Hingeley, William C. Hodgson. Lay: George M. Berry, James B. Bradshaw, Harry F. Michael, Merrill C. Tift.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.Morning.
Delegates
Present.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

Ministerial: William M. Caldwell, Samuel J. Greenfield, Duane C. Johnson, George F. Shepherd. Lay: Charles E. Dixon, Milton W. Holt, William S. H. Keefe, Edwin R. Redhead.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

Ministerial: Andrew Anderson. Lay: John Swanson.

NORTHWEST GERMAN

Ministerial: John L. Panzlau. Lay: George A. Buss.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Ministerial: Benson Baker, G. L. Lorenzo. Lay: Henry B. Gray, Masih C. Singh.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

Ministerial: Thomas J. Bassett, Henry L. Davis, Fred W. Hixson, Ernest C. Wareing, John J. Wilson. Lay: William M. Blanchard, Marvin Campbell, William E. Carpenter, John W. Harrison, C. Oliver Holmes.

NORTHWEST IOWA

Ministerial: Orville M. Bond, Herbert Clegg, Hubert E. Hutchinson, Frank E. Mossman, Frederick C. Taylor. Lay: Otto F. Bartz, Charles H. Beacham, Perry C. Holdoegel, E. A. Morling, Edward W. Oates.

NORTHWEST KANSAS

Ministerial: George R. Hall, Lawrence A. McKeever, Maurice L. Wickman. Lay: Charles C. Andrews, Albert H. King, Clarence E. Rarick.

NORTHWEST NEBRASKA

Ministerial: Edwin D. Gideon. Lay: Walter S. Rogers.

NORWAY

Ministerial: Oscar Svendsen. Lay: Oscar A. Olsen.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

Ministerial: Nels E. Simonsen. Lay: John J. Moe.

OHIO

Ministerial: John C. Arbuckle, Thomas H. Campbell, James R. Fields, John W. Hoffman, Herbert Scott, Burt D. Evans. Lay: Miss Carrie Barge, John T. Breece, Ernest H. Cherrington, James W. Deffenbaugh, John S. Graham, John P. Phillips, Sr.

OKLAHOMA

Ministerial: Josiah W. Abel, Horace B. Collins, Loren D. Corning, I. Frank Roach, John E. Thackrey. Lay: Christian F. Eberlee, William M. Short, W. H. Wilcox, H. J. Stover.

OREGON

Ministerial: Richard N. Avison, David H. Leech, Joshua Stansfield, William W. Youngson. Lay: Leonard S. Hopfield, Clarence A. Meeker, George F. Billings, Robert H. Hughes.

PACIFIC GERMAN

Ministerial: Louis Gaiser. Lay: Robert Wentsch.

PHILADELPHIA

Ministerial: George H. Bickley, Charles M. Boswell, G. Bickley Burns, George W. Henson, Alpha G. Kynett, Charles W. Straw, John G. Wilson. Lay: Solon D. Bausher, Frederick R. Gillinder, William H. G. Gould, J. Lincoln Hall, William W. Mast, Leander W. Munhall, Samuel S. Pick.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Ministerial: Marvin A. Rader. Lay: Andres Pascual.

PITTSBURGH

Ministerial: William F. Conner, William S. Lockard, Daniel L. Marsh, Joseph B. Risk, Nolan H. Sanner, Arthur Staples. Lay: Robert

F. Hopwood, Elmer L. Kidney, James W. Kinnear, Peter W. Morgan, Samuel M. Smith, Harvey Henderson.

PUGET SOUND

Ministerial: James E. Crowther, Jabez C. Harrison, D. Roland Martin, Robert J. Reid. Lay: Albert S. Elford, Frederick A. Hazeltine, Noah D. Pollom, Arthur S. Corey.

ROCK RIVER

Ministerial: Edward B. Crawford, Thomas K. Gale, James M. Phelps, Charles M. Stuart, J. S. Ladd Thomas, John Thompson, William R. Wedderspoon. Lay: Cecil C. Darnall, Henry S. Henschen, Thomas F. Holgate, William T. Jennings, Perley Lowe, John B. Meacham, William M. Shimmin, Edwin H. Forkel.

SAINT JOHNS RIVER

Ministerial: Dorsey H. Rutter. Lay: Albert R. Welsh.

SAINT LOUIS

Ministerial: Stephen B. Campbell, William G. Clinton, Joseph M. M. Gray, William W. King. Lay: John W. Jenkins, Fred R. Long, Fielding P. Sizer, Joseph S. Walker.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN

Ministerial: William F. Isler, Eugene Weiffenbach. Lay: Oscar A. Knehans, George Boesch.

SAVANNAH

Ministerial: William V. Daughtry. Lay: Welvin E. Summers.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ministerial: Charles C. Jacobs, John W. Moultrie, William S. Thompson, James F. Page. Lay: Amos J. Andrews, James R. Levy, Mrs. Lizelia A. J. Moorer, Jonas W. Thomas.

SOUTH INDIA

Ministerial: Charles E. Parker. Lay: Miss Ruth A. Partridge.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Ministerial: George B. Cliff, John G. Hill, Francis M. Larkin, Charles E. Locke, Merle N. Smith, George A. Warmer, Byron H. Wilson. Lay: Charles E. Carver, George E. Hume, Mrs. Hattie V. King, Harold V. Mather, Mrs. Z. L. Parmelee, Edgerton Shore, Frank S. Wallace.

SOUTHERN GERMAN

Ministerial: Benjamin E. Breihan. Lay: Jacob L. Neu.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Ministerial: Claude C. Hall, Otto L. Markman, William T. Morris, Charles L. Peterson, Ressho Robertson. Lay: Leland H. Buckley, John M. Mitchell, Daniel B. Parkinson, John B. Stout, Sky B. Vaughn.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

Ministerial: Rufus L. George, Charles D. Hestwood, Albert E. Kirk, Dougald McCormick, Frank Neff. Lay: Ezra R. Burkholder, William E. Marshall, Miss Ada Morgan, Miss M. Madeline Southard, C. A. Sloan.

SWEDEN

Ministerial: Frederick M. Ahgren, Gustaf A. Gustafson, August Stromstedt. Lay: Carl A. Safwenberg, Miss Louise Erikson, Edward Willard.

TENNESSEE

Ministerial: Joseph C. Sherrill, Samuel M. Straythorne. Lay: William D. Hawkins, Alonzo Love.

TEXAS

Ministerial: Matthew W. Dogan, Tooley M. Jackson, Joshua O. Williams. Lay: Jordan J. Hardeway, Henry B. Pemberton, Mrs. Rosa Simpson.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.

Morning.
Delegates
Present.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.*Morning.*
Delegates
Present.

TROY

Ministerial: Luther A. Brown, George C. Douglass, John L. Fort, John A. Hamilton, Alfred J. Higgins. Lay: Charles E. Bullard, Datus Clark, Frank C. Dyer, Charles A. Hagaman, Thurman A. Hull.

UPPER IOWA

Ministerial: Allen B. Curran, Charles W. Flint, Edmund J. Lockwood, William F. Spry, James P. Van Horn. Lay: Chauncey P. Colegrove, John Lister, John L. Pollock, Fred W. Moulton.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

Ministerial: Harry B. Hart, Frank H. Henry, Buford F. Woolfolk. Lay: George P. Childress, Mrs. Mattie E. Ferguson, John Q. A. Williams.

VERMONT

Ministerial: Walter R. Davenport, Arthur W. Hewitt. Lay: Sanford A. Daniels, Valentine A. Irish.

WASHINGTON

Ministerial: Matthew W. Clair, William A. C. Hughes, Ernest Lyon, McHenry J. Naylor. Lay: Charles P. Ford, I. Garland Penn, George T. Beason, Mrs. Jennie Mills.

WEST CHINA

Ministerial: Joseph Beech. Lay: Dsan Lin Gao.

WEST GERMAN

Ministerial: John A. Diekman, Matthew Herman. Lay: Walter A. Keller, William F. Muenzenmayer.

WEST OHIO

Ministerial: Valorous F. Brown, Walter D. Cole, Warren J. Dunham, David F. Helms, Daniel McGurk, Albert E. Smith, Olin E. Smith, Cyrus M. Van Pelt, Edward S. Weaver, William A. Wiant. Lay: Ernest I. Antrim, Charles A. Collin, Mrs. Ida B. Goode, Edwin R. Graham, Lewis E. Justus, John M. Killits, William T. Palmer, Edward E. Shipley.

WEST TEXAS

Ministerial: John W. Warren, Thomas H. Wyatt. Lay: Matthew S. Davage, Robert A. Atkinson.

WEST VIRGINIA

Ministerial: James W. Engle, William C. Hartinger, O. Dale King, Archibald Moore, Daniel Westfall, C. Fred Anderson. Lay: Clinton W. Fleisher, Charles W. Lynch, William P. McAboy, John Raine, Peter Silman, Frank B. Trotter.

WEST WISCONSIN

Ministerial: Edward W. Blakeman, Ruluf A. Chase, Edwin C. Dixon, John E. Kundert. Lay: William P. Hughes, Herman T. Lange, Mrs. Pearl V. D. Tomlinson, Lawrence S. Coe.

WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH

Ministerial: Carl August Peterson. Lay: Charles Tobsen.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Ministerial: John P. Seaberg. Lay: Axel L. Carlson.

WILMINGTON

Ministerial: Henry G. Budd, William R. Mowbray, Robert Watt, William A. Wise. Lay: L. Atwood Bennett, Henry C. Conrad, Edmond C. Hardesty, Jacob W. Wheatley.

WISCONSIN

Ministerial: Samuel H. Anderson, William F. Hovis, Edward D. Kohlstedt, George H. Trevor. Lay: Eusebius B. Garton, Judson G. Rosebush, Walter S. Watson, Roland L. Wheeler.

WYOMING

Ministerial: George P. Eckman, Frank D. Hartsock, Edward A. Mar-

tin, Charles M. Olmstead, John H. Race. Lay: Aaron V. Bower, Frank M. Devendorf, Thomas Henwood, Samuel H. Hicks, Homer L. Mitchell.

WYOMING STATE

Ministerial: David E. Kendall. Lay: Will F. Ports.

YENPING

Ministerial: Frederick Bankhardt. Lay: Lin Li Chuan.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Delegates
Present.

The Bishop declared that a quorum was present, and asked that the Conference proceed to the election of a Secretary.

The following were placed in nomination: E. M. Mills, M. E. Snyder, O. G. Markham, E. M. Furman, R. J. Wade, J. M. Arters, J. B. Redmond.

On motion of D. G. Downey, nominations were closed.

R. J. Wade withdrew in favor of E. M. Mills.

Nomina-
tions for
Secretary.

R. J. Wade
Withdraws.

Bishop Wilson, for the Board of Bishops, nominated the first set of tellers, and the nominations were confirmed. (See Tellers.)

Honorary Secretary Joseph B. Hingeley was requested by the Secretary to act as secretary for the tellers.

The vote was taken, and the tellers retired, in charge of Honorary Secretary J. B. Hingeley.

Ballot
for
Secretary.

R. J. Wade moved, and the motion prevailed, that Joseph B. Hingeley be reelected Honorary Secretary of the Conference.

J. B.
Hingeley
Honorary
Secretary.

Robert Watt presented the following resolution, which was adopted, and Bishop McConnell led the Conference in prayer:

Whereas, During the past quadrennium, five of our most brilliant and talented Chief Pastors have been summoned from earthly toil to heavenly reward,

Resolution¹
of
Sympathy.

Resolved, That this General Conference send to the bereaved families of our bereaved co-laborers a letter of sympathy, signed by the Presiding Bishop and the Secretary of the General Conference, assuring them of our heart-felt and profound sympathy with them in the great trial that has come into their lives, and deprived the Church of the loving and able service of the honored servants of the church. We crave for those bereft the consolations of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we extend the Bishops John W. Hamilton and Edwin Holt Hughes our sympathy in the going away of their distinguished brothers—their brothers after the flesh, our brothers in the bonds of Christian affection and love.

We know that behind the clouds the sun is still shining, and the Elder Brother will put around our brothers in this sorrowful hour his great arms of love.

In the touch of peculiar sadness that manifests itself among us in the absence of the Chief Pastors gone, we give thanks to God that "we sorrow not as others, who have no hope, for, if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, then them also that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." "Wherefore, let us comfort one another with these words."

E. S. Tipple presented Report No. 1 of the Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference, and, on motion of George Elliott, it was adopted, as follows:

Report No. 1
of
Commission
on
Entertainment.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DEAR FATHERS AND BROTHERS:

The Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference begs to report to you our action under direction to us by the General Conference of 1916, relating to the preparation for the General Conference of 1920, as outlined by the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The action of the General Conference of 1908, as it appears on page 383 and 449 of the Journal on that year, reenacted in 1912, has proved not only practicable but very helpful to the orderly conduct of business, especially during the earlier sessions of this Conference; therefore

"Resolved, That the committee having in charge the arrangements for the next General Conference be requested to provide that the memorial session be held on the afternoon of the first Sunday following the assembling of the General Conference, and that the Bishops be a committee to arrange for such service.

"Resolved, That all receptions to Fraternal Delegates be held at evening sessions of the General Conference and, as far as possible, within the first two weeks of the session.

"Resolved, That there shall be one Episcopal Address, to include all matters to be brought before the General Conference by the General Superintendents; and that evening sessions be set apart for the proper presentation of reports by the General Superintendents who have visited foreign mission fields and by the Missionary Bishops.

"Resolved, That the Book Committee and its Commission on Entertainment and the Secretary of the General Conference be directed to cooperate with each other in making such advance provisions for the General Conference of 1920 as will expedite its business; such provisions to be reported to, and to be subject to change by the General Conference.

"Resolved, That memorials, resolutions, and requests to be submitted to standing committees may be sent to the Secretary of this General Conference, or his assistant at any time in the month of April, 1920, and shall be arranged by him for immediate distribution to the several Standing Committees."

In harmony, therefore, with the foregoing resolutions, with the exception that for reasons which we believe will commend themselves to the members of this General Conference, the Memorial session has been fixed for the second Sunday rather than the first, we submit the following General Conference Program.

General
Conference
Program.

Friday, April 30—Reception to the Delegates by the people of Des Moines.

Saturday, May 1, 8 P. M.—Reports of Bishops—China and Korea.

Sunday, May 2, 3 P. M.—Reading of the Episcopal Address.

Monday, May 3, 8 P. M.—Reception of Fraternal Delegates representing the British Wesleyan Conference, and the Methodist Church of Canada.

Tuesday, May 4, 8 P. M.—Reports of Bishops—Europe and Africa.

Wednesday, May 5, 8 P. M.—Lecture, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, under auspices of Des Moines Local Committee.

Thursday, May 6, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the Board of Education.

Friday, May 7, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the Board of Sunday Schools.

Saturday, May 8, 8 P. M.—Reception of Fraternal Delegates representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Japan Methodist Church, and the Methodist Protestant Church.

Sunday, May 9, 3 P. M.—Memorial Service in charge of the Bishops.

Monday, May 10, 3 P. M.—Reports of Bishops—Home Mission Fields.

Monday, May 10, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the Board of Home Missions.

Tuesday, May 11, 8 P. M.—Concert under the auspices of the Des Moines Local Committee.

Wednesday, May 12, 3 P. M.—Anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Wednesday, May 12, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Thursday, May 13, 3 P. M.—Presentation of the portrait of the Rev. Bennett Mitchell to the State of Iowa.

Thursday, May 13, 8 P. M.—Reports of Bishops—South America, Southern Asia, the Philippines, and Mexico.

Friday, May 14, 3 P. M.—Anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Friday, May 14, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the American Bible Society.

Saturday, May 15, 8 P. M.—Reception of Fraternal Delegates representing the Presbyterian Church, the Federal Council, the Reformed Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association.

Sunday, May 16, 3 P. M.—Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. Address by Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

Monday, May 17, 8 P. M.—Lecture by Bishop William A. Quayle, under the auspices of the Des Moines Local Committee.

Tuesday, May 18, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

Wednesday, May 19, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the Board of Conference Claimants.

Thursday, May 20, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the Epworth League.

Friday, May 21, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Saturday, May 22, 8 P. M.—Reception of Fraternal Delegates representing the Colored Methodist Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Monday, May 24, 8 P. M.—Concert under the auspices of the Des Moines Local Committee.

Tuesday, May 25, 8 P. M.—Anniversary of the Deaconess Board.

MAY 1

FIRST

DAY.

Morning.

COMMITTEE MEETING PLACES

The following places have been assigned for the Standing Committees:

Group A—Monday, Wednesday, Friday—Episcopacy, First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Itinerancy, First Christian Church.

Boundaries, Central Presbyterian Church.

Temporal Economy, First Baptist Church.

State of the Church, Plymouth Congregational Church.

Group B—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday—Book Concern, First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Foreign Missions, First Christian Church.

Home Missions, Plymouth Congregational Church.

Education, First Baptist Church.

Freedmen, Central Presbyterian Church.

Group C—Monday and Wednesday—Epworth League, Saint John's Lutheran Church.

Tuesday and Thursday—Sunday Schools, Saint John's Lutheran Church.

Friday and Saturday—Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, Saint John's Lutheran Church.

Committee
Meeting
Places.

EZRA S. TIPPLE,
EDWARD E. SHIPLEY,
WILLIAM F. CONNER,
SILAS PEIRCE,
JOE BELL,
JOSEPH S. ULLAND,
HERBERT SCOTT,
O. P. MILLER,

Commission on Entertainment.

EDMUND M. MILLS, *Acting Secretary of the General Conference.*

The tellers in charge of the ballot for Secretary returned, and the Bishop announced the result, as follows: Total number of votes, 789; necessary to a choice, 395. E. M. Mills received 496; M. E. Snyder, 112; O. G. Markham, 107; E. M. Furman, 43; J. B. Redmond, 20; J. M. Arters, 11.

Ballot
for
Secretary.

E. M. Mills having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected. He was granted the privilege of nominating his assistants later.

E. M. Mills
Elected
Secretary.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.

Morning.
Report No. 2,
Commission
on Entertain-
ment.
Conduct
of
Business.

E. S. Tipple presented Report No. 2 of the Commission on Entertainment, as follows:

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

In order to perfect the organization of the Conference, we desire to offer certain resolutions and directions for the conduct of business. *Resolved*: That the following resolutions and directions for the conduct of business be adopted:

1. That the Rules of Order of the last General Conference, as modified and printed in the Handbook, except as hereinafter amended, be adopted by this General Conference until changed in the manner provided in said rules.
2. That the Program submitted by the General Conference Commission on Entertainment and the Secretary of the General Conference be approved, and that the meetings for receiving the reports of Bishops relating to foreign fields, for the reception of Fraternal Delegates, and for the Memorial Service be sessions of the General Conference.
3. That in accordance with the program submitted, a session of the General Conference be held Sunday afternoon, May 2, at 3 o'clock, and that at this session the Episcopal Address be presented, following which, after devotional exercises, the session be terminated; and that on Monday the address shall be distributed by the Secretary among the different committees having jurisdiction over the subjects treated.
4. That the lists of members of the Standing Committees, as printed in The Daily Christian Advocate of this date, be recognized as the Official Roll of the Standing Committees for this General Conference.
5. That when vacancies occur in the Standing Committees they shall be referred to the individual delegations, and that changes or corrections in membership shall be certified in writing to the Secretary of the General Conference by the chairman of the delegation affected, and be reported by him to the Secretary of the Standing Committee involved.
6. That the Bishops designated by the Boards of Bishops be requested to preside at the organization of each of the Standing Committees until the Committee shall choose its chairman; and that the Secretary of the General Conference be requested to assign an assistant secretary to each Standing Committee to act until the committee shall elect its secretary.
7. That the group of committees designated as Group A, including the Epworth League Committee from Group C, be called to meet to-day, May 1, at 3 P. M. at the following named places:
Episcopacy, First Methodist Church.
Itinerancy, First Christian Church.
Boundaries, Central Presbyterian Church.
Temporal Economy, First Baptist Church.
State of the Church, Plymouth Congregational Church.
Epworth League, Saint John's Lutheran Church.
8. That the second group of committees, designated as Group B, including the Committee on Sunday Schools from Group C, be called to meet for organization to-day, May 1, at 4:30 P. M., at the following named places:
Book Concern, First Methodist Episcopal Church.
Foreign Missions, First Christian Church.
Home Missions, Plymouth Congregational Church.
Education, First Baptist Church.
Freedmen, Central Presbyterian Church.
Sunday Schools, Saint John's Lutheran Church.
9. That the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, of Group C, be called to meet for organization on Friday, May 7, at 3 P. M., in Saint John's Lutheran Church Auditorium.
10. That the secretaries of the several Standing Committees be instructed to return to the Secretary of the General Conference, after they have been considered, all memorials, etc., referred to the Committees, and also the records of the Committee meetings.
11. That the Secretary of the General Conference be authorized to edit The Journal of this Conference for publication; that he be authorized to make such verbal changes in the phraseology of The Journal as may be necessary to correctness and uniformity, but not so as to change

the meaning of any action of the General Conference; and that the published copy, properly certified by him, be the Official Journal of this Conference.

12. That the General Conference district meetings be held at the following places Tuesday, May 4, at 5 P. M., for organization and selecting members of the Committees on Judiciary, Revision, and Deaconesses, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting:

DISTRICT

- I. First Baptist Church (Auditorium).
- II. First Methodist Church (Auditorium).
- III. Plymouth Congregational Church (Auditorium).
- IV. First Christian Church (Auditorium).
- V. First Methodist Church (Chapel).
- VI. First Baptist Church (Chapel).
- VII. Central Presbyterian Church (Auditorium).
- VIII. Saint John's Lutheran Church.
- IX. Central Presbyterian Church (Sunday School Room).
- X. First Christian Church (Chapel).
- XI. Saint John's Lutheran Church (Sunday School Room).

13. That the publishing agents place each morning two copies of *The Daily Advocate* on the chair of each delegate, and that copies be supplied through the Press Committee for the use of the representatives of the press.

14. That the members of the Commission on Entertainment be constituted a Committee on Expenses of Delegates, and are hereby authorized to pay the same.

15. That the courtesies of the platform to distinguished guests be referred to the Secretary of the General Conference and the Chairman of the Commission on Entertainment, acting jointly, and that the names of those to whom such recognition shall be given shall be entered in *The Journal* as a matter of record.

16. That the Bishops be requested to appoint a committee of five on Rules of Order, to which all proposals for changes in the Rules shall be referred.

Edgar Blake moved as an amendment to the report that the Committee on Rules be instructed to consider and recommend such changes in the present Rules of Order as the Committee may deem necessary to clarify, simplify and harmonize the same. The amendment prevailed.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

Bishop L. B. Wilson read the names of the Bishops designated to organize the Standing Committees. They are:

- Committee on Episcopacy, Bishop Berry.
- Committee on Itinerancy, Bishop McDowell.
- Committee on Boundaries, Bishop Shephard.
- Committee on Temporal Economy, Bishop Burt.
- Committee on State of the Church, Bishop Wilson.
- Committee on Book Concern, Bishop Anderson.
- Committee on Foreign Missions, Bishop Nuelsen.
- Committee on Home Missions, Bishop Quayle.
- Committee on Education, Bishop Lewis.
- Committee on Freedmen's Aid, Bishop Hughes.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

To Change
Rules
of Order.

Bishops to
Organize
Standing
Committees.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

Committee on Sunday Schools, Bishop Bristol.
Committee on Epworth League, Bishop Stuntz.
Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals,
Bishop Henderson.

Bishop Wilson named the following Committees, nominated by the Bishops:

Committee
on
Secretary's
Record.

Committee on Secretary's Record: W. D. Cole, West Ohio; J. L. Neu, Southern German; F. M. Larkin, Southern California; J. W. Van Cleve, Illinois; Ray Allen, Genesee.

Committee
on
Privileges.

Committee on Privileges: L. M. Dunton, South Carolina; F. H. Coman, Genesee; J. W. Kinnear, Pittsburgh; G. H. Bickley, Philadelphia; F. A. Horne, New York East; C. E. Bacon, Indiana; J. M. Cox, Little Rock; E. W. Blakeman, West Wisconsin; A. S. Elford, Puget Sound.

Committee
on
Courtesies.

Committee on Courtesies: G. P. Eckman, Wyoming; J. B. Randolph, Mississippi; W. R. Wedderspoon, Rock River; Summerfield Baldwin, Baltimore; George L. Davis, China; W. W. King, Saint Louis; J. R. Joy, Newark; F. S. Wallace, Southern California; J. S. Secrest, North-East Ohio.

Committee
on
Credentials.

Committee on Credentials: J. G. Wilson, Philadelphia; E. C. Hardesty, Wilmington; L. A. Brown, Troy; W. H. Van Benschoten, New York; T. H. Campbell, Ohio; August Stromsted, Sweden; C. J. English, Missouri; W. T. Rich, New England; S. C. Brown, Holston; F. S. Carson, Hingham; L. A. McKeever, Northwest Kansas; A. H. White, Colorado; D. H. Rutter, St. Johns River; C. E. Avery, Montana; E. M. Jones, Central Alabama; W. A. Noble, Korea; H. R. Snavelly, Illinois; B. H. Wilson, Southern California; T. A. Hazeltine, Puget Sound; W. S. Watson, Wisconsin; H. A. Ellis, Erie. The nominations were confirmed.

Resignation
of
H. C.
Jennings.

Frank Doran, on a question of privilege, presented the following communication from Dr. H. C. Jennings, and on his motion, unanimously carried, it was made a part of the records of the Conference, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate to Dr. Jennings our sympathy:

Pasadena, California, April 20, 1920.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference:

MY DEAR BRETHREN:

I am asking for a moment of your time in which to give you my greeting, because of my inability to be present in your body at this time.

The Minnesota Conference has done me the high honor of an election

to the membership of eight successive General Conferences, and it has been my privilege to be present in all but the present session. In 1896 I was given the responsibility of an election as one of your publishing agents, and for the twenty-four years since that time this service has been my chief joy. I am glad that in all these years I have had no other business or interest. The Book Concern has had my time and strength.

I have now come to the place where my physicians tell me that my hard work is done; that the best I can hope for or expect is a limited time of quiet and careful living.

I would not have chosen this way of closing up my work; but I am profoundly thankful for the good chance which God and the Church have given me, to help a little in the bringing of his Kingdom. I shall be glad if I may live to do some further quiet service.

I appreciate, as never before, the fine courtesy and consideration which have always been accorded me by my fellow workers; my partners in the Publishing Agency, the members of the Book Committee, and my brethren everywhere! I can ask for my successor in this work, no higher joy than that which has come to me in the service of the Methodist Book Concern.

Yours in our common faith and fellowship,

HENRY C. JENNINGS.

W. H. Anderson presented the following resolution, and it was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, There is now in progress a flagrant attempt by and in behalf of the brewers to nullify the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the liquor interests generally are engaged in an effort to bring back the saloon by using beer of low alcoholic content as the entering wedge; and,

Whereas, The opponents of Prohibition are openly avowing their intention of securing if possible from the coming national political conventions a declaration in favor of beer, and to that end are endeavoring to give the impression that there is a general popular reaction against Prohibition; therefore be it

Resolved, By this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Des Moines, Iowa, representing more than four millions of actual membership, that we respectfully but urgently call upon the national conventions of both major parties to uphold the supremacy of law and defer to the moral convictions of the American people by incorporating in their respective platforms a plank declaring not only for obedience to and enforcement of the law, but also recognizing that Prohibition is now the settled policy of this nation through the placing of it in the fundamental law of the land, and specifically declaring against any weakening of the Federal Enforcement Act which would legalize the sale of beer or wine for beverage purposes.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
CHARLES E. GUTHRIE.

On motion of Edgar Blake, the time was extended.

E. P. Dennett presented a resolution as to the overhead expenses of the Church, which, on motion of Marvin Campbell, was ordered printed in the Daily Advocate, and made the order of the day immediately after the approval of the Journal, Monday morning, May 3.

Edgar Blake offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

The Methodist Episcopal Church during the present quadrennium has celebrated the completion of one hundred years of organized missionary effort by recording two notable victories, one financial, the other spiritual, and these two are one. In this day of the world's unprecedented need, the church first met the challenge of the hour with cash and subscrip-

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.

Morning.

Prohibition
Enforce-
ment Plank
in Party
Platforms.

Time
Extended.
Overhead
Expense.

Evangelism
and
Pentecost
Sunday.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

tions in excess of one hundred and thirteen millions of dollars for the work of missions at home and abroad; and at once, under the leadership of her bishops, district superintendents, and pastors, followed this victory with a call to win one million souls to Christ and the church by June 1st, 1920.

With gratitude to God, as we enter the last month of this epochal year and quadrennium, we are able to record that under the blessing and leadership of the great Head of the Church, the decline in membership last year has been changed into such an evangelistic advance as Methodism has never before witnessed. In spite of the great unrest throughout the country, and notwithstanding widespread unfavorable weather and health conditions, it now appears that more than a half million souls have been won to Christ at Methodist altars since June 1st, 1919.

Twenty-two days still remain before Pentecost Sunday, May 23, in which to record the final triumphs of the greatest evangelistic year in our history. With a due sense of the responsibility and opportunity that rest upon us, as the most populous branch of the Protestant Church, to achieve a victory that shall not only bring great joy to a multitude of redeemed souls, but also shall inspire all communions everywhere to enter upon similar evangelistic campaigns, we call upon our pastors and people throughout the Church to double their diligence from now until Pentecost Day, using every possible agency to win men to Christ, and on that day so to present the claims of the Gospel and the triumphs of the Cross, calling men to immediate decision, that throughout Methodism the scenes of the first Pentecost may be repeated in blessing and power.

We recommend that the week previous to Pentecost Day be set apart for prayer, personal work and special services throughout the Church, and that Sunday, May 23, be made a day of consecration and decision in the public congregations, the Sunday schools, the Epworth Leagues and also in all of our educational institutions; further that on the afternoon of Pentecost Day members of the Official Board, Unit Leaders, Minute Men, Sunday School Teachers, members of the Win One Legion, and others go out, two by two, in a personal quest for those upon the constituency roll of the church who still are unreached, and that in every church on that day both the morning and evening services close with an altar service.

If this may be done on the more than eighteen thousand pastoral charges of the denomination, is it too much to expect that on one day a quarter of a million souls may be enlisted in the service of Christ, and thereby not only our own Church but also all Churches and Communions may be heartened to press forward speedily in a victorious effort to make Christ known throughout the world.

We also recommend that inasmuch as our pastors and people throughout the Church are to observe the week previous to Pentecost Sunday, May 23, in evangelistic services that shall culminate on that day in special prayer, consecration, and personal work for the unsaved, Sunday, May 23, be observed by the General Conference as a day of waiting upon God in prayer for the empowering of the unsaved, that as we face the larger tasks and greater responsibilities of the present hour, the awakened Church shall go forward as a mighty army to record further victories.

We further recommend that the Committee on Evangelism appointed by the Board of Bishops and the chairman of the Program Committee of the General Conference be empowered to arrange the program of services for the day.

FRED B. FISHER,
W. W. MARTIN,
R. J. WADE,
E. G. RICHARDSON,
JOSEPH M. M. GRAY,
GEORGE ELLIOTT,
JAMES C. BAKER,
E. P. DENNETT,
E. L. WALDORF,
J. E. CROWTHER,
F. M. LARKIN,
JOHN THOMPSON,
G. H. BICKLEY,

J. L. HILLMAN,
TITUS LOWE,
RAY ALLEN,
WALLACE MACMULLEN,
L. J. BIRNEY,
F. W. MUELLER,
P. J. MAVEETY,
J. L. FORT,
J. W. HANCHER,
W. E. BROWN,
W. H. BROOKS,
C. L. MEAD,
EDGAR BLAKE.

E. M. Mills nominated the following as a partial list of assistant secretaries, and the nominations were confirmed:

R. J. Wade, North Indiana.

M. E. Snyder, New Jersey.

V. F. Brown, West Ohio.

O. G. Markham, Kansas.

E. M. Furman, Nebraska.

W. F. Burris, Missouri.

G. B. Cliff, Southern California.

C. B. Sylvester, California.

W. P. Graham, Ohio.

E. R. Heckman, Central Pennsylvania.

C. W. Flesher, West Virginia.

J. M. Arters, Maine.

J. B. Redmond, Lexington.

G. E. Hume, Southern California.

D. H. Rutter, Saint Johns River.

On motion of G. H. Trever, Conference stood adjourned at 12:45 P. M., Bishop Berry pronouncing the Benediction.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Assistant
Secretaries.

Adjourn-
ment.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2, 1920

Conference convened in the Coliseum at 3 P. M., with Bishop Berry in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, "O for a thousand tongues to sing," was sung.

Bishop Welch offered prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "The church's one foundation."

Bishop W. F. McDowell read the Quadrennial Address of the Bishops.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Hughes.

Conference closed with the benediction by Bishop Hughes.

MAY 2
SECOND
DAY.
Afternoon.

Devotional
Service.

Quad-
rennial
Address of
Bishops.

Adjourn-
ment.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Burt in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, "Blest be the tie that binds," was sung.

MAY 3
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

MAY 3

THIRD
DAY.Morning.
Devotions.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Mitchell.

Bishop Mitchell then read and expounded a portion of the tenth Chapter of Acts.

The Conference sang the Hymn, "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing."

Journal.

W. D. Cole reported that the Committee on Secretary's Record had examined the Journal of the sessions of Saturday and Sunday and found it correct.

The Journal was approved.

Apprecia-
tion of
Episcopal
Address.

Robert Watt, on a question of privilege, presented the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the members of the General Conference give expression to their grateful appreciation of the Quadrennial address, presented by Bishop William Fraser McDowell, on behalf of the Board of Bishops.

As we listened to this epochal address we were impressed with its comprehensive and sympathetic grasp of the vital problems which our Church is facing in this new day of the world's history; with its lucid, gripping statement of principles rather than a recital of statistics; with its lofty and dignified spirit lending to its utterances the inspiration of the prophet rather than the scribe; with its intelligent and illuminating understanding of the delicate and grave problems now before the Church; with its fearless and loyal recognition of the challenge of a present-day Providence; with its pledge to the Great Head of the Church that the progeny of an honored race are ready, "as much as in them lies," to seek in the light of the Holy Spirit, to find the right way, the true path, which according to his guidance shall prompt us to effective service in all that appertains to the building of his Kingdom in the earth. This glorious declaration of principles appeals to the best that is in us, and we on our part join in the faith and spirit of this call to service, and pledge to Bishop McDowell and his colleagues, a new allegiance to our King, "whose we are and whom we serve."

We would also express our appreciation of the leadership, which during the past quadrennium our Chief Pastors have brought to the Church. A leadership which enheartened us, when the going was hard, and inspired us when the problems were difficult, and we confidently believe that our great Church shares with us the views herein expressed.

Reference.

The Secretary was instructed to refer the various portions of the Episcopal Address to the appropriate Standing Committees.

Early
Reports
from
Standing
Committees.

On a question of privilege J. L. Fort presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The last ten days of a General Conference session are usually so crowded as to render deliberation on important legislation very difficult; and,

Whereas, It is possible to dispose of much legislation that is merely routine in its nature earlier in the session; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairmen of the several Standing Committees be requested to select or have selected such routine legislation and other legislation as will apparently cause little or no debate, for early action in committees and early report to the General Conference,

And be it further

Resolved, That the Rules Committee be instructed to provide in the daily program of business a call for such reports beginning not later than May 10, 1920.

JOHN L. FORT,
J. W. VAN CLEVE,
LEOPOLD A. NILES,
ROLLA V. WATT,
W. P. MACVEY,
R. J. WADE,
W. C. HARTINGER,

RAY ALLEN,
I. H. CROCKER,
H. H. MURDOCK,
G. C. DOUGLASS,
A. J. HIGGINS,
HOWARD A. FIELD,
WALTER R. FRUIT.

MAY 3
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

Under the order of the day, the following resolution, presented on May 1 by E. P. Dennett, and made the order of the day for this hour, was called.

For
Committee
on
Overhead
Expense.

Resolved, That a Special Committee on the overhead expense of the Church be appointed by the Bishops. The said committee shall consist of one member from each General Conference District and five at large, and no secretary, member, or employee of any board shall be a member of this committee.

The Committee shall ascertain and report the number of employees, the salaries paid, and the other expenses of administering the boards of the church.

The secretaries are hereby instructed to furnish the necessary information.

After discussion, on motion of J. I. Bartholomew the previous question was ordered.

Ray Allen called for a division of the question, the first division being the portion asking for the appointment of a committee, and the second, that specifying who shall not be included in a committee.

Division
of
Question.

The first division was adopted.

A motion by Ray Allen to lay the second division on the table did not prevail.

The second division was adopted.

The resolution as a whole was adopted.

The Secretary announced the Committee of Reference, as follows: Wallace E. Brown, for the Secretary; R. A. Chase, S. J. Greenfield, E. L. Kidney, G. E. Maxwell.

Committee
of
Reference.

On motion of E. M. Mills, it was ordered that the further calling of the roll be dispensed with, and that the delegates who are reported in writing by the chairman of any delegation as present to-day, who were not reported on Saturday, be placed on the roll of the first day.

Absentee
Roll.

J. L. Hillman presented the following resolution and it was adopted:

Evangelistic
Services
during
Conference.

In view of the fact that this is the closing month of the year in which under the call of the Bishops and District Superintendents evangelism has received special emphasis throughout the Church, we recommend that during the session of General Conference in the city of Des Moines, the Department of Evangelism of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be requested to provide for holding revival services every evening, with a special appeal to the unchurched of the city.

MAY 3

THIRD

DAY

Morning.

Committee
to consider
Report of
Commission
on
Unification.

A. W. Harris for the Commission on Unification, presented for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commission on Unification recommend to the General Conference that its Report be referred to a special committee to be made up as follows:

Five Bishops, to be selected by the Board of Bishops;

Four representatives—two ministers and two laymen—from each episcopal area in the United States, to be selected by the delegates from the respective areas;

And four representatives—two ministers and two laymen—from Eastern Asia; four representatives—two ministers and two laymen—from Southern Asia; four representatives—two ministers and two laymen—from Europe; four representatives—two ministers and two laymen—from Latin-America; and one minister and one layman from Africa; to be selected by the respective groups of delegates.

A substitute offered by H. J. Ames, that the report of the Commission on Unification be presented to the Conference as a body and made the Order of the Day for Thursday, May 13, immediately after recess, and that its discussion be continued each day thereafter at the same hour until final disposition, was, on motion of E. C. Dixon, laid on the table.

On motion of R. A. Chase, the previous question was ordered.

The resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was presented by J. B. Hingeley and adopted:

Calendar
of Reports.

Resolved, That the committee on the Rules of Order of the General Conference be requested to provide for a calendar of Reports, on which the reports may be entered in the order in which they are received by the secretary of the General Conference; and that the call of the calendar take the place of items IV and V in Rule 7.

Executive
Session
Committee
on
Episcopacy.

On motion of D. G. Downey, permission was granted to the Committee on Episcopacy to sit in executive session, this not to exclude members of the General Conference.

Meeting
of Areas.

On motion of C. L. Mead, the Bishops were requested to call together the delegates of their Areas, at the earliest possible moment, to select members of the Special Committee which is to consider the Report of the Commission on Unification.

A motion of C. E. Guthrie to fix the time at which the Committee shall report to the Conference was, on motion of Frank Doran, laid on the table.

The motion of C. L. Mead prevailed.

Recess.

Announcements were made and the Conference took a recess of ten minutes.

Clafin
Quintet.
Early
Adjournment.

On invitation, the Clafin University Quintet sang a selection.

On motion of A. G. Kynett, it was ordered that the session

close promptly at 12:00 o'clock to-day to permit the meetings of the delegates of the several Areas, as ordered this morning.

The Secretary nominated the following additional assistant secretaries, and the nominations were confirmed:

A. G. Kynett, Philadelphia.

M. W. Dogan, Texas.

C. P. Dorsey, Missouri, in place of W. F. Burris, who desires to sit with his delegation.

On motion of W. W. Lucas the rules were suspended for the presentation of the following resolution:

Whereas, Within the fold of the Methodist Episcopal Church there are 350,000 members of African descent, and

Whereas, It is becoming increasingly difficult for our white bishops to adequately minister to these people because of conditions over which neither they nor we have control; and

Whereas, A great Church like ours representing and containing various race groups owes every race group within its fold the most complete and efficient supervision in order to conserve the best interests of the kingdom; therefore,

Resolved, That we order a commission consisting of one minister and one layman from each episcopal area to be appointed by the Bishops, to inquire into the needs of this group from the eighty Negro delegates here from the Colored Conferences, the visitors here from the South, from our Bishops who administer to our Colored Conferences, and of all other available sources of information; and report back to this General Conference not later than Friday of this week their findings, and make such recommendations, as in their judgment will give some episcopal leadership of their own race.

W. W. LUCAS,
WILLIAM McMORRIS,
ERNEST LYON.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, with instructions to report at an early date.

On motion of G. H. Trever, it was ordered that all papers concerning unification of the two Churches, except the report of the Commission on Unification, be referred to the special committee ordered this morning.

William Nottingham moved that the Commission on Entertainment be requested to devise some plan for bringing the delegates in the rear of the room nearer the speakers, and report as soon as possible.

E. S. Tipple, for the Commission on Entertainment, reported that arrangements were being perfected to enable all to hear perfectly.

E. J. Lockwood moved as an amendment to the motion of William Nottingham, that a Committee of five from the Pitts-

MAY 3

THIRD
DAY.

Morning.
Assistant
Secretaries.

Negro
Bishops.

Papers
concerning
Unification.

Acoustics.

MAY 3
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

burgh, Upper Iowa, Dakota, Little Rock, and Philadelphia Conferences be appointed to confer with the Committee on Entertainment concerning the matter.

On a motion of substitution by W. A. Barnes, the entire matter was referred to the Commission on Entertainment.

Places of
Area
Meetings.

Bishop Wilson announced the places for the Area meetings.

E. S. Tipple submitted the following supplemental report to Report No. 2 of the Commission on Entertainment, which was adopted:

Meetings
of General
Conference
Districts

MEETINGS OF GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS

TIME: 5 P. M., TUESDAY, MAY 4

- I. First Baptist Church (Auditorium).
- II. First Methodist Church (Auditorium).
- III. Plymouth Congregational Church (Auditorium).
- IV. Central Christian Church (Auditorium).
- V. First Methodist Episcopal (Chapel).
- VI. First Baptist Church (Chapel).
- VII. Central Presbyterian Church (Auditorium).
- VIII. Saint John's Lutheran Church (Auditorium).
- IX. Central Presbyterian Church (Sunday School Room).
- X. Central Christian Church (Chapel).
- XI. Saint John's Lutheran Church (Sunday School Room).
- XII. Young Men's Christian Association (Auditorium).
- XIII. Young Men's Christian Association (East Room).
- XIV. Savory Hotel (Assembly Room) Mezzanine floor.
- XV. Savory Hotel (Assembly Room) Mezzanine floor.

Editing
of
Discipline.

J. H. Race, for the Publishing Agents, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Book of Discipline, ¶ 395, states: "The Book Editor shall have editorial supervision of all manuscripts and printed matter intended for publication in book form, or intended to bear the imprint of The Methodist Book Concern as hereinbefore provided"; and

Whereas, The Discipline naturally falls within this provision; therefore,

Resolved, That the editing of the Discipline shall be a part of the official duties of the Book Editor, who may secure such help as he may require.

JOHN H. RACE,
EDWIN R. GRAHAM.

To Send
Portion of
Episcopal
Address to
National
Leaders.

On a question of privilege, H. L. Jacobs presented a resolution ordering that a copy of the first paragraph of the Bishops' Address be sent to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. Van Benschoten moved to amend by striking out the words, "To the Speaker of the House."

E. B. Evans moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on State of the Church, and it was so referred.

J. B. Hingeley presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the several Reports as printed in the Handbook of the General Conference, or presented separately, be received and referred to the proper committees by the Committee on Reference.

G. P. Eckman, for the Committee on Courtesies, introduced the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, and Secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the Methodist Church of Canada; fraternal delegate from that Church.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, requested that J. M. Killits of the West Ohio Conference be temporarily excused and that during his absence F. M. Clevenger, first alternate, be seated in his stead.

It was so ordered.

The announcements were made and the Conference adjourned at 12 o'clock, the Rev. T. Albert Moore pronouncing the Benediction.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1920

Conference convened at 8 o'clock P. M., Bishop Berry presiding.

The Hymn beginning, "O God, our help in ages past," was sung.

Prayer was offered by J. W. Hoffman.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Blest be the tie that binds."

At the request of the Bishop, the Secretary read the following letter as credentials of the Rev. Frederick Luke Wiseman, B.A., Fraternal Delegate from the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

London, England,
July 19, 1919.

DEAR BISHOP WILSON:

In view of your approaching General Conference the representative session appointed a committee to bring in the name of a fraternal delegate who should convey to that Conference our affectionate greetings; on the recommendation of that committee the Conference heartily and unanimously appointed the Reverend Frederick Luke Wiseman, B.A., the General Secretary of our Home Missions, and for some years the head of our Birmingham Missions, to represent it at your General Conference.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN E. WAKERLY, *Secretary*.

MAY 3
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
Reference.

Rev. T.
Albert
Moore.

Committee
on
Credentials.

Adjournment.

MAY 3
THIRD
DAY.
Evening.

Devotions.

Frederick L.
Wiseman
Fraternal
Delegate.

MAY 3
THIRD
DAY.

Evening

T. Albert
Moore,
Fraternal
Delegate.

The Secretary also read the credentials of the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., Fraternal Delegate of the Methodist Church of Canada, as follows:

To the General Superintendents and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

I have great pleasure in informing you that at the last General Conference of our Church held in the city of Hamilton during the month of October, 1918, the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., was designated to bear the greetings and filial love of the Methodist Church in Canada to your august and honorable body.

Dr. Moore for many years rendered conspicuously useful service in the pastorate of our Church. He was afterward General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, and later has occupied with very distinguished ability, the position of General Secretary of the Department of Evangelism and Social Service in the Canadian Methodist Church. He will tell you of our appreciation of the high honor conferred upon us by sending as your fraternal messenger to our late General Conference, the Rev. Joseph F. Berry, D.D., LL.D., a native of Canada, the son of a Methodist parsonage and now the senior effective bishop of your great section of American Methodism. He will acquaint you with the progress made by the United Methodists of Canada, of the devotion of our people to the cause of the world's liberty, and of their sufferings to maintain the same during the great struggle from which our nation in common with yours has lately emerged. He will give you glimpses of a new world and assure you of the intense desire of our people that the bonds of amity and good will between your nation and ours may be strengthened, and that the future peace and progress of the world may be assured and promoted by the unity of affection and endeavor on the part of all the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world, to whom we believe providence has committed the moral leadership of mankind.

Trusting that in all your important deliberations you may be guided by the wisdom of Heaven, I remain,

Very sincerely and fraternally yours,

S. D. CHOWN, *General Superintendent.*

Toronto, May 1, 1920.

Bishop
Anderson
Reports.

Bishop Anderson reported his official visit in 1918, as Fraternal Delegate to the Wesleyan Conference of England and to the Conference in Ireland.

Fraternal
Greetings.

G. P. Eckman introduced Rev. Frederick Luke Wiseman, who brought the fraternal greetings of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and of the Irish Wesleyan Church.

Bishop
Berry
Reports.

Bishop Berry spoke upon his reception as Fraternal Delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, and introduced the Rev. Dr. Moore, who delivered his message of fraternity and affection.

Fraternal
Greetings.

Adjourn-
ment.

The Doxology was sung and the Conference adjourned with the Benediction by Bishop Hartzell.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1920

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., Bishop McDowell presiding.

Devotions.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Oldham.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Awake, my soul, stretch every nerve."

Bishop Oldham read portions of the Scripture from the seventh chapter of John, the forty-second Psalm, and the fifth chapter of Ephesians, and spoke on "Spiritual Requirements for Effective Service."

The Hymn beginning, "Lead on, O King Eternal," was sung.

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported that the Committee had examined the Journal of yesterday's sessions and found it correct.

Journal.

The Journal was approved.

On a question of privilege, J. B. Hingeley announced that his relation to the Committee of Reference would cease to-day, and that R. A. Chase is the Chairman and G. E. Maxwell, Secretary, of the Committee.

Committee
of
Reference.

R. A. Chase requested that E. C. Dixon be appointed Chairman of the Committee in his place.

The request was granted.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on Reference were permitted to be seated at a table in front of the platform.

F. M. North, on a question of privilege, moved that the formal report of the Federal Council of Churches in America, and also the communication from the Interchurch World Movement and other cooperative organizations and movements, be referred to the Committee on Unification for consideration and report.

Reports
Referred
to
Committee
on
Unification.

The motion prevailed.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the call of Conferences for resolutions to be put on immediate passage was made.

Call of
Conferences.

BALTIMORE

J. C. Nicholson presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, There is in existence a vigorous campaign in this country

Concerning
Ireland.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

to secure the recognition of the so-called republic of Ireland by the United States government, and

Whereas, There is now pending in Congress a bill to provide for the salaries of a minister and consuls to the "Republic of Ireland"; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church that we hereby record our opposition to all such efforts to induce our government to engage in this unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of Great Britain, and earnestly urge Congress to defeat all bills, resolutions, or enactments that propose or assume recognition of the "Republic of Ireland" by the United States Government; and further be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
W. L. McDOWELL,
W. W. BARNES,
F. R. BAYLEY.

Protection of
Pastorate.

F. R. Bayley offered a resolution concerning the protection of the pastorate.

On motion of G. P. Eckman, it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

W. P. MacVey presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Concerning
General
Boards.

Whereas, There have arisen questions of great importance concerning the relation of the Annual Conference to the programs of the general boards;

Whereas, Those questions involve judicial interpretations of the constitution of the Church and its laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to give an early and open hearing to all appeals or memorial appeals relating to this question and to report to this Conference, not later than May 15, a declaration of Conference rights and duties in relation to the general boards.

W. P. MACVEY,
C. F. W. SMITH.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. L. Jacobs offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Bishops
Vincent
and
Thoburn.

Resolved, That the Committee on Courtesies be authorized and instructed to send to Bishop John Heyl Vincent, living the life beautiful, and Bishop James Mills Thoburn, wide-visioned seer, both in retirement and absent from this Conference, suitable expressions of our remembrance of them, with pledges of continued esteem, love and prayers, with felicitations to Bishop Thoburn, on having attained by May 7, the golden age of eighty-eight full years, the second longest life of all the General Superintendents and Missionary Bishops of the Church.

JOHN THOMPSON,	W. M. PEIRCE,
J. F. BLACK,	J. P. BURNS,
H. L. JACOBS,	E. M. STEVENS,
HERBERT A. ELLIS,	J. S. SOUSER,
C. E. WELCH,	J. B. STEIN,
B. A. WALKER,	A. S. WILLIAMS,
N. A. WHITE,	E. R. HECKMAN.

A. S. Williams presented a resolution on sustentation.

On motion of W. W. Barnes, it was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
Sustentation.

DAKOTA

G. T. Notson offered a resolution providing for a Standing Committee on Hospitals and Homes.

Hospitals.
and
Homes.

W. F. Conner moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words, "be instructed," and that it then be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The motion prevailed.

DES MOINES

J. L. Hillman presented a petition asking for a decision of the Judiciary Committee on the constitutionality of ¶ 190, § 5, of the Discipline.

Petition
and
Appeal to
Committee
on
Judiciary.

On his motion it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, without reading.

J. L. Hillman also presented an appeal of W. H. Shipman of the Des Moines Conference, which was referred without reading to the Committee on Judiciary.

INDIANA

J. M. Walker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Inasmuch as we are in the closing period of the special evangelistic campaign of our church,

Evangelism.

Resolved, That we request that at every preaching service held in any Methodist Episcopal church, in or around Des Moines, during the time of the General Conference, the invitation to come to Christ and to unite with the church be given.

J. M. WALKER,
C. E. BACON,
W. W. MARTIN,
H. W. KEMP.

MISSISSIPPI

J. M. Shumpert offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the publishing agents be instructed to send a copy of the Journal of this General Conference to each delegate, and to each bishop, and to every college, seminary and theological school of the church, and also one copy to each fraternal delegate to this General Conference.

Conference
Journal.

J. M. SHUMPERT,
WILLIAM McMORRIS,
J. B. RANDOLPH,
M. COLLINS,
E. L. GORDON.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

A motion by E. E. Shipley to refer the resolution to the Committee on Book Concern was laid on the table.

The resolution was adopted.

NEWARK

Report of
Ecumenical
Methodist
Commission.

R. B. Urmy presented the report of the Ecumenical Methodist Commission, and it was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NEW JERSEY

Information
as to
Entertain-
ment of
Delegates.

M. E. Snyder presented a resolution concerning the sending out of advance information as to entertainment of delegates at the sessions of the General Conference.

W. L. McDowell moved to amend the resolution by adding that the Committee on Entertainment endeavor to reserve for the Spring Conferences a fair proportion of the desirable seats that are on sale.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of J. W. Van Cleve, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

ROCK RIVER

Race Track
Gambling.

W. R. Wedderspoon offered a resolution regarding Race Track Gambling.

On motion of C. M. Van Pelt, it was referred to the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

TROY

Change
of Rules.

J. L. Fort presented a resolution on Change of Rules, which was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order.

WILMINGTON

Robert Watt presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Day of
Final Ad-
journment.

In order to relieve as far as possible the treasurer in the matter of caring for the expenses of delegates, and at the same time minister to a dignified and unhurried adjournment, resolved that we request the Committee on Credentials, in connection with the chairmen of the standing committees, to report to the General Conference as early as possible, a recommendation fixing on a definite day for final adjournment.

Robert Watt also presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Number of
Areas and
Bishops.

In view of the importance of the matter and its relation to the business of the General Conference, we request the Committee on Episcopacy

to report its recommendations as to the number of areas and the number of general superintendents to be chosen by ballot, and suggest as early a day as possible, so that the other matters of vital moment before the body may have abundant time for their consideration.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

A recess of ten minutes was taken.

Recess.

Conference reconvened at 10:40.

The Hymn beginning, "My faith looks up to thee," was sung.

The roll of Conferences was completed.

A telegram concerning unification from the Saint Louis Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was on motion of E. M. Mills referred to the Committee on Unification.

Telegram
concerning
Unification.

Announcements were made.

J. W. Van Cleve, for the Commission on Finance, presented a report on the plan for a better coordination of the Church Boards, which the Commission had been authorized by the last General Conference to prepare.

Coordina-
tion of
Church
Boards.

The report was ordered printed in the Daily Advocate and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

On motion of D. D. Forsyth, the report of the Joint Centenary Committee was made the Order of the Day for Thursday, May 13, immediately after the approval of the Journal.

Order of
the Day.

The call was made for reports from Standing Committees. There were none.

The call was made for reports from Special Committees. There were none.

Bishop Wilson nominated the following as the Committee on Rules of Order: J. M. Killits, H. E. Simpson, G. M. Spurlock, E. G. Richardson, and H. L. Jacobs.

Committee
on Rules
of Order.

The nominations, with the exception of J. M. Killits, who was temporarily absent, were confirmed.

The call was made for miscellaneous business.

Miscellane-
ous Business

The Secretary offered to prepare for the convenience of the Conference a roll of the local addresses of the delegates, and to have it printed in the Daily Advocate.

Local
Addresses.

He was requested to do so.

The Conference adjourned, on motion of G. H. Trever, at 11:05 A. M., with the Benediction by W. F. King.

Adjourn-
ment.

NOTE.—For evening session see page 1455.

MAY 5

FIFTH

DAY.

Morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Wilson in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, "Sweet hour of prayer," was sung.

The Conference recited the twenty-third Psalm in unison.

Devotions.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Leonard.

Bishop Leonard then addressed the Conference on the subject "Witnesses with Power," basing his words on the first chapter and part of the eighth verse of the Acts.

The Hymn beginning, "Holy Spirit, faithful Guide," was sung.

Journal.

W. D. Cole reported that the Committee on Secretary's Record had examined the Journal of yesterday and found it correct.

The Journal was approved.

W. H.
Crawford.

On a question of privilege, H. A. Ellis moved that the Rev. W. H. Crawford, D.D., President of the Allegheny College, be invited to a seat on the platform.

The invitation was extended.

Branch
Post office.

On a question of privilege, E. P. Dennett moved that the Commission on Entertainment be requested to provide, if practicable, a branch post office in the building.

E. S. Tipple, for the Committee on Entertainment, explained that the proximity of the general post office and the lack of an available room in this building made it seem advisable to request delegates to go for their mail to the general post office.

On motion of Frank Doran, the motion of E. P. Dennett was laid on the table.

Roll of
Conferences.

The roll of Conferences was resumed.

GEORGIA

E. J. Hammond offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Advertising
the
Evening
Services.

Whereas, The night services during the General Conference are not being attended largely by the people of Des Moines, and the fact that all of these services, except the special entertainment course, are free and of value to the public, therefore be it

Resolved, That this General Conference request the Committee on Arrangements to give special attention to the advertisement of these night services and to any other feature which may make them of greater value.

LEXINGTON

College
for
Negroes,

D. E. Skelton presented a resolution asking for a special ap-

propriation by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for the establishment of a college for Negroes.

On motion of F. R. Bayley, it was referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

MISSISSIPPI

J. M. Shumpert presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of this Conference be authorized to edit the Journal of this Conference for publication, and that the published copy, properly certified by him, be the official Journal of this Conference.

Editing of
Journal.

NORTH CHINA

L. A. Nies offered a resolution concerning the appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes, and moved its reference to the Committee on State of the Church.

Use
of Public
Funds for
Sectarian
Purposes.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

E. G. Richardson moved to amend the resolution by substituting for the last paragraph, the following:

Resolved, That the General Conference go on record as utterly opposed to the use of public funds for sectarian purposes, and call upon all the States of the Union to prevent the use of public money for sectarian purposes.

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the amendment and the resolution were referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH CHINA

W. P. Chen for the Chinese Delegation, presented a resolution of protest against alleged Japanese atrocities.

Alleged
Japanese
Atrocities.

Frank Doran moved to refer it to the Committee on State of the Church.

W. W. Barnes moved as a substitute that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of J. M. Phelps, the motion of Frank Doran was laid on the table.

W. H. Van Benschoten moved that the motion to refer to the Committee on Foreign Missions be taken from the table.

The motion prevailed.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.

Morning.
General
Superintend-
ents for
India.

NORTH INDIA

N. K. Mukerji presented a resolution regarding the substitution of a General Superintendency for the Missionary Episcopacy in India.

On motion of D. G. Downey, it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Apprecia-
tion.

NORTH INDIANA

W. W. Martin offered a resolution of appreciation of the work done by the officers of the Centenary and others connected with the movement.

Consideration was deferred until after recess.

Committees.

Bishop Wilson nominated the following Committees, and they were confirmed:

Committee on American Bible Society: 1. L. C. Wright (New England). 2. Alfred Wagg (New Jersey). 3. W. M. Pierce (Erie). 4. M. B. Rich (Central Pennsylvania). 5. F. A. Arter (North-East Ohio). 6. R. B. McRary (North Carolina). 7. J. P. Wragg (Atlanta). 8. Eugene Weiffenbach (Saint Louis German). 9. Herbert Clegg (Northwest Iowa). 10. F. A. Lundberg (Central Swedish). 11. L. T. Wilmarth (Michigan). 12. Frank Doran (Minnesota). 13. W. J. Kurth (East German). 14. C. L. Mead (Colorado). 15. C. E. Avery (Montana).

Committee on Federation: 1. J. A. Hamilton (Troy). 2. R. B. Urmy (Newark). 3. L. M. Potter (Genesee). 4. F. B. Trotter (West Virginia). 5. J. W. Hoffman (Ohio). 6. J. L. Brasher (Alabama). 7. W. W. Lucas (Mississippi). 8. A. E. Kirk (Southwest Kansas). 9. J. N. Dryden (Nebraska). 10. Resho Robertson (Southern Illinois). 11. C. O. Holmes (Northwest Indiana). 12. E. D. Kohlstedt (Wisconsin). 13. C. E. Waterman (Chicago German). 14. Egerton Shore (Southern California). 15. L. S. Hopfield (Oregon).

Committee on Rules of Order: Edgar Blake in place of J. M. Killits.

Bishops on the Committee on Unification: Bishop Cranston, Bishop Hamilton, Bishop McDowell, Bishop Leete, Bishop Cooke.

Recess.

A recess of ten minutes was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:45.

Two stanzas of the Hymn beginning, "My faith looks up to thee," were sung.

The resolution presented by W. W. Martin was called for consideration.

On motion of Robert Watt, it was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.
Appreciation.

OKLAHOMA

W. M. Short presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to prepare and publish in The Daily Christian Advocate the style of the sub-committees, and the chairmen and secretaries thereof, of Standing Committees of the Conference.

Sub-
committees.

NORTH-EAST OHIO

F. A. Arter presented a resolution asking for a decision by the Judiciary Committee on the constitutionality of ¶ 280 of the Discipline.

Paragraph
280.

After discussion, on motion of D. P. Miller, it was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

PHILADELPHIA

G. H. Bickley offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to report a rule requiring all who address the Conference to come to the platform to speak.

Must Speak
from
Platform.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Andres Pascual presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Whereas, The prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America is giving splendid results in the social and economic welfare of the people in the United States; and,

Whereas, It is the unanimous sentiment of the Methodists in the Philippines, and their desire, that the enforcement of said amendment be extended to the Philippine Islands, inasmuch as the Islands are under the government of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that we respectfully ask the Congress of the United States to pass such legislation as may be necessary to extend the enforcement of the prohibition law in the Philippine Islands, that the Filipinos may partake of its benefits.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the presiding officer of the Senate, and the speaker of the House.

Prohibition in
Philippines.

WEST OHIO

A. E. Smith presented a resolution providing for a change in the Rules of Order.

Change
in Rules.

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

G. H. Bickley moved to refer it to the Committee on Privileges.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

W. W. Barnes moved to amend the resolution by providing that after the call of all the Conferences having resolutions, an opportunity be given to any delegation to present anything it may have.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Rules without instructions.

WILMINGTON

Robert Watt presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Standing Committees be authorized and instructed to return after Friday, May the 14th, without action, all memorials and papers that have been referred to them, except such memorials or papers as may be referred to them by order of the General Conference; also that this action, if approved, be printed in the Daily Advocate under special orders.

Last Day
for
Memorials.

On motion of S. A. Bright, it was laid on the table.

The roll of Conferences was completed.

On a question of privilege, D. G. Downey moved that Bishop Cooke be granted the privilege of the floor to make a personal statement.

Bishop Cooke read the following communication:

Request of
Bishop
Cooke for
Retirement.

To the Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

Forty-seven years ago I entered our ministry. From those days of my early youth to this hour I have served my Lord with ardent love and my church with ceaseless devotion. During all these years from circuit rider to general superintendent I have given myself with unstinted zeal to the work which was entrusted to me, and during all these years the church has trusted me and honored me far beyond my deserving in every way her confidence could be expressed.

At the previous General Conference I was assigned to the Helena Area. With deliberate abandon I flung myself into the mighty tasks of that great area, telling the preachers that if they stood together, worked together and prayed together, "Little Benjamin," the Helena Area would not be the least among the tribes of Israel when we went up to Mount Zion four years hence.

The work was done, but as the result of overwork under constant pressure in the high altitudes of the Rocky Mountain region, there has developed dangerous blood pressure and heart trouble. I am broken in health. Once robust and impervious as I thought to all disease, I am now broken. But at any cost the work had to be done. The record of the Helena Area is before you. On the insistent advice of expert physicians, I am ordered to desist from active labor at the risk of immediate danger.

As a Bishop of the Church, subject to assignment, and as a man of honor, I feel that I have no right to hide or in any way to conceal these facts from you.

With gratitude to Almighty God, my Father, for his marvelous love and mercy through all these years, and with abounding love for the Church and fond appreciation for all my brethren, voluntarily I lay these facts before you, requesting that by your grace I may be relieved from the arduous toils of the Episcopacy, and have a quiet hour before perhaps prematurely I pass over to the glorious company of the immortals in the land where the sun never goes down.

Should this request be granted, I shall hope to serve the Church in other ways to the glory of God and the spread of his kingdom.

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

D. G. Downey moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Edgar Blake moved to amend by adding that in case the Committee on Episcopacy sees fit that the request of Bishop Cooke be granted by the General Conference, it prepare suitable resolutions of appreciation and admiration of his life and labors.

Edward Smith of the Helena Area, J. M. Melear, and Bishop Wilson gave expression of their appreciation of Bishop Cooke, and of sympathy for him and his family.

Appreciation.

The Conference stood and sang, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."

The amendment of Edgar Blake was put and prevailed.

The motion as amended prevailed.

On motion of J. L. Fort, it was ordered that after the necessary announcements the Conference stand adjourned.

The Secretary announced the following as the Special Committee on Unification:

Committee
on
Unification.

Atlanta Area: Ministers—C. C. Jacobs, E. J. Hammond. Laymen—L. F. Corley, S. C. Cunningham.

Boston Area: Ministers—Edgar Blake, L. J. Birney. Laymen—A. W. Harris, L. D. Bristol.

Buffalo Area: Ministers—F. T. Keeney, F. H. Coman. Laymen—E. R. Redhead, T. A. Hull.

Chattanooga Area: Ministers—R. E. Jones, J. M. Melear. Laymen—S. M. Clark, J. B. Randolph.

Chicago Area: Ministers—F. B. Fisher, W. E. Shaw. Laymen—Ira B. Blackstock, T. F. Holgate.

Cincinnati Area: Ministers—C. M. Van Pelt, J. J. Wallace. Laymen—E. H. Cherrington, A. S. Bennett.

Denver Area: Ministers—D. E. Kendall, E. N. Edgerton. Laymen—R. B. Spencer, F. H. Roberts.

Detroit Area: Ministers—George Elliott, Hugh Kennedy. Laymen—C. R. Allinger, L. D. Dickinson.

Helena Area: Ministers—J. A. Martin, Edward Smith. Laymen—C. A. Pollack, C. L. White.

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

New Orleans Area: Ministers—M. W. Dogan, F. W. Loy. Laymen—J. B. Randolph, W. J. Huntley.

New York Area: Ministers—F. M. North, W. H. Brooks. Laymen—W. H. Van Benschoten, J. R. Joy.

Omaha Area: Ministers—F. E. Mossman, J. L. Hillman. Laymen—C. P. Colegrove, G. M. Spurlock.

Philadelphia Area: Ministers—C. M. Boswell, T. H. Kiah. Laymen—A. V. Bower, E. S. Sheldon.

Pittsburgh Area: Ministers—Archibald Moore, Arthur Staples. Laymen—C. W. Lynch, G. T. Weingartner.

Portland Area: Ministers—R. N. Avison, Andrew Warner. Laymen, F. A. Hazeltine, R. H. Hughes.

Saint Louis Area: Ministers—W. F. Burris, C. C. Hall. Laymen—Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth, F. R. Long.

Saint Paul Area: Ministers—C. W. Burns, R. A. Chase. Laymen—M. C. Tift, W. H. Gold.

San Francisco Area: Ministers—E. P. Dennett, M. N. Smith. Laymen—R. V. Watt, F. S. Wallace.

Washington Area: Ministers—J. C. Nicholson, Emory M. Stevens. Laymen—C. P. Ford, H. C. Conrad.

Wichita Area: Ministers—I. F. Roach, W. A. Keve. Laymen—W. M. Short, M. S. Davage.

Liberia: Minister—J. H. Reed. Layman—B. J. K. Anderson.

Southern Asia: Ministers—A. A. Parker, W. T. Cherry. Laymen—G. H. Thomas, Andres Pascual.

Latin-America: Ministers—V. D. Baez, F. A. Farroctaveba. Laymen—R. Elphick, Mary R. Harrington.

Eastern Asia: Ministers—G. L. Davis, W. A. Noble. Laymen—Mrs. W. N. Brewster, C. C. Wang.

European Area: Ministers—A. Stromstedt, B. M. Tipple. Laymen—Louise Erikson, O. A. Olsen.

Announcements were made.

Adjourn-
ment.

Conference adjourned at 12:35 p. m., with the Benediction by W. I. Haven.

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 a. m., Bishop Anderson presiding.

Devotions.

The Hymn beginning, "O worship the King, all-glorious above," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Nicholson.

Bishop Nicholson read portions of the twelfth and thirteenth chapters of 1 Corinthians, and spoke on "The Real Foundation of Christian Society."

Two stanzas of the Hymn beginning, "Awake, my soul, stretch every nerve," were sung.

The Committee on Secretary's Record reported that it had examined the Journal of yesterday's session and found it correct.

The Journal was approved.

The Order of the Day, the report of the Joint Centenary Committee, was called.

D. D. Forsyth, Chairman of the Joint Centenary Committee, made an introductory statement as to the relation of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to the Centenary, and spoke on some results of the Centenary.

On a question of privilege, Secretary Mills read a telegram from the Kansas City Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, regarding Unification, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Unification.

S. Earl Taylor, Executive Secretary, presented the formal report of the Joint Centenary Committee.

On request of the presiding Bishop, F. E. Dunn, E. S. Weaver, and F. M. North led the Conference in prayer.

A recess of ten minutes was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:45.

The Hymn "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was sung.

On invitation, the Claflin University Quintet sang.

Announcements were made.

Bishop Wilson, for the Bishops, nominated the following Committees, and the nominations were confirmed.

Committee on Overhead Expense: Dist. No. 1. E. J. Horton, New England Southern. 2. D. F. Diefendorf, Newark. 3. W. M. Caldwell, Northern New York. 4. O. J. Randall, Baltimore. 5. C. A. Collin, West Ohio. 6. R. L. Stapleton, Holston. 7. J. A. Q. Williams, Upper Mississippi. 8. C. D. Hestwood, Southwest Kansas. 9. C. C. Cissel, Nebraska. 10. H. S. Henschen, Rock River. 11. G. R. Grose, North Indiana. 12. J. B. Bradshaw, Northern Minnesota. 13. J. H. Durbahn, California German. 14. E. P. Dennett, California. 15. W. T. Cherry, Malaysia. At Large—J. G. Rosebush, Wis-

MAY ■
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

Journal.

Report of
Joint
Centenary
Committee.
Introductory
Statement
by D. D.
Forsyth,
Chairman.

Telegram
on
Unification.

Formal
Report of
Joint
Centenary
Committee.
Devotions.

Recess.

Claflin
Quintet.

Committees.

MAY 6

SIXTH
DAY.

Morning.

consin. A. J. Higgins, Troy. J. A. Beebe, Colorado. H. J. Mitchell, Wyoming. J. M. Walker, Indiana.

Committee on Judiciary (At Large): E. J. Lockwood, Upper Iowa. C. W. Lynch, West Virginia. G. W. White, California. J. C. Nate, Illinois.

Referred.

Bishop Wilson, on behalf of the Board of Bishops, requested permission to place certain communications in the hands of appropriate Committees.

The request was granted.

Committee
on
Credentials.

On a question of privilege, J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee recommends

That C. A. J. Walker, lay delegate of Central German Conference, be excused from May 10 to 15, inclusive, and that his reserve, W. G. Reiber, be seated in his place without extra expense to the Conference.

That J. P. Wragg, ministerial delegate of Atlanta Conference, be excused from attendance May 6 to 8, inclusive.

That L. K. Van Allen, lay delegate of California Conference, be excused from the Conference sessions of May 8, 10 and 11.

That W. L. McDowell, ministerial delegate of Baltimore Conference, be excused for May 8, 10 and 11.

That L. S. Coe, second reserve from West Wisconsin Conference, be seated in place of A. P. Nelson, lay delegate.

That S. W. Dickson, first reserve lay delegate of Central Pennsylvania Conference, be seated in place of G. G. Hutchinson.

JOHN G. WILSON, *Chairman.*
F. A. HAZELTINE, *Secretary.*

Joint
Centenary
Committee.

The Order of the Day was resumed, and Edgar Blake, Associate Executive Secretary of the Joint Centenary Committee, reported for the Committee on Conservation.

On a question of privilege, Titus Lowe presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Appreciation.

Resolved, That we have heard with great stirrings of mind and heart the report of the Centenary Commission.

Therefore, in this high moment we desire to render unmeasured thanksgiving to Almighty God, and we also desire to express our deep appreciation of the daring and successful leadership of Drs. S. Earl Taylor, D. D. Forsyth, Edgar Blake, Frank Mason North, and all others, whose sacrificial helpfulness made this unprecedented victory possible.

Report of
Board of
Foreign
Missions.

On motion of Titus Lowe, the report of the Board of Foreign Missions was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

On a question of privilege, E. S. Tipple read the following telegram addressed to Bishop Thirkield:

New York, N. Y., May 4, 1920.

American
Red Cross.

BISHOP W. P. THIRKIELD,
*Care General Conference Methodist Episcopal Church,
Des Moines, Iowa.*

Everybody here tremendously thrilled by Bishops' pronouncement on world conditions and responsibility of the church in this crisis. Your pronouncement prompts me to make a suggestion which I am confident

would be of great inspiration to your Conference and possibly of tremendous influence upon the country. Mr. Henry P. Davison, who during the war was chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, is now chairman of the board of governors and therefore ex-officio head of the World Red Cross, now known as the League of Red Cross Societies. Mr. Davison has just returned from the first conference of the World Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland. While there he had reports from conditions in all parts of Europe and those reports indicate an amount of suffering and distress quite beyond imagination. The whole situation is one so vital and impressive that it struck me that your Conference might find it of exceptional interest and value to invite Mr. Davison as the head of the World Red Cross, to come to Des Moines and address the Conference, telling its members what he saw and heard in Europe. You will understand, of course, that Mr. Davison is touring on no crusade or drive of any kind and the only purpose of such an invitation would be that the Conference and through it the Methodist Church might gather a clearer conception of the real meaning and importance of certain of the principles set forth in the pronouncement of your Bishops.

(Signed) IVY LEE.

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

E. S. Tipple moved that Mr. Davison be invited to come to Des Moines and address the Conference.

Henry P.
Davison.

After remarks favorable to such invitation, on motion of W. L. McDowell the previous question was ordered.

The motion of E. S. Tipple unanimously prevailed.

On a question of privilege, E. S. Tipple introduced Chaplain Emory M. Oliver, commissioned by the War Department to explain to the Conference the United States Army's national education program.

Chaplain
Oliver.

The Chaplain spoke for ten minutes, at the close of which he invited the Conference to inspect the school work being done among the soldiers at Camp Dodge and announced that conveniences would be provided for all who desired to visit the camp.

Invitation
to Visit
Camp
Dodge.

R. J. Wade presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we express our high appreciation of the presence and the inspiring address of Chaplain Oliver, and that we will gladly avail ourselves so far as possible of the invitation so generously extended.

Bishop McDowell on a question of privilege spoke of the changed attitude of the War Department with regard to the work of chaplains, and said that thanks should be given to Almighty God for the new status of the Chaplains in the Army and Navy.

On a question of privilege, E. S. Tipple moved that Governor Allen, who is to be in the city, be invited to attend to-morrow's session of the Conference.

Governor
Allen.

The invitation was extended.

On a question of privilege J. F. Goucher requested that the name of Treasurer George M. Fowles be included with those

George M.
Fowles.

MAY 6

SIXTH
DAY.

Morning.

mentioned in the resolution of commendation passed this morning.

The Conference unanimously concurred.

F. M. North, on a question of privilege, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Committee
on Work
in Europe.

Resolved, That the General Conference order a Special Committee on Methodist work in Europe to consist of fifteen members and to be appointed by the Bishops; that to this committee be referred for consideration and report the report of the Commission on Methodist Work in Europe appointed by the General Conference of 1916; that the documents and communications accompanying this report be also referred to this committee; and that the committee provide that Bishops having charge of the administration in Europe, members of the Conference and of the commission, and others concerned in the work overseas shall have opportunity to confer with the committee.

Print
Portion
of Report.

F. M. North, on a question of privilege, moved that the part of the report of the Commission on Europe having to do with a tentative agreement between the Mission Board of our Church and that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be printed in the Daily Advocate.

So ordered.

Referred.

F. M. North also moved that a communication on Methodist Cooperation in Northern Europe be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy without reading.

It was so referred.

Excused
from
Committee.

On a question of privilege, F. M. Larkin asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Secretary's Records.

The request was granted.

Privilege
of Floor
for
O. P. Miller.

C. A. Pollock, on a question of privilege, moved that O. P. Miller, Treasurer of the Conference Commission, be granted the privilege of the floor.

The motion prevailed.

J. W. Hoffman presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Member-
ship of
Standing
Committees.

Resolved, That the secretaries of all Standing Committees whose membership is selected be and are instructed to make no changes in their roll after Saturday, May 8, and to furnish to the General Conference Secretary no later than May 12, a revised list of the members of said committees, which list is hereby made the official roll for the Conference Journal.

DAVID G. DOWNEY,
E. G. RICHARDSON,
JOHN THOMPSON,
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
H. L. JACOBS,
TITUS LOWE,
ELMER L. KIDNEY,
WILLIAM E. CARPENTER,
ROLLA V. WATT,
WALLACE W. MARTIN.

D. L. Marsh offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Standing Committees on Book Concern and Epworth League be and hereby are instructed and directed to appoint a Committee of Three from each of the said Standing Committees to constitute a Committee of Conference to consider the question and the advisability of transferring the ownership of The Epworth Herald from the Book Concern to the Board of Control of the Epworth League, the committee to report back to respective Standing Committees.

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.
Transfer of
Epworth
Herald.

Announcements were made.

Conference adjourned, on motion of S. A. Bright, at 12:25 P. M., with the singing of the Doxology and the Benediction by F. L. Wiseman, Fraternal Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference.

Adjourn-
ment.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1920

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Nuelsen in the chair.

Bishop Welch offered prayer.

On invitation the Rev. F. T. Smith, official representative of the Japan Mission Council and delegate of the Japan Methodist Church, sang as a solo the Hymn "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross."

Devotions

Bishop Welch read a portion of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew and the eighth chapter of Romans, and spoke on "Attempting Great Things for God."

The devotional service closed with prayer by Bishop Welch and the singing of the Hymn beginning, "A mighty fortress is our God."

The Committee on Secretary's Record reported that the Journal of yesterday's session had been examined and found correct.

Journal.

The Journal was approved.

The Secretary announced that only a part of the consignment of Rangefinders had arrived, and that as soon as the delayed shipment came the delegates who had not yet received a copy would be supplied.

Range-
finders.

On motion of Robert Watt, a vote of appreciation was extended to the Secretary for the promptness with which the Rangefinders had been furnished under the difficult conditions.

Appreciation.

The call for Standing Committees was made.

Call for
Standing
Committees.

J. W. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on the State

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
State of
Church.
Report No. 1.

of the Church, presented Report No. 1 of that Committee and stated that the report had been handed to the Committee on Revision, but that the Committee had been unable to print it in the Daily Advocate.

On motion of Frank Doran, the rules were suspended and the report considered without printing.

Minority
Report.

After reading, W. M. Short presented a Minority report and moved its substitution for the Majority report.

After discussion, on motion of Daniel McGurk, further consideration was deferred until the reports were printed.

Call for
Special
Committees.
Committee
on Rules,
Report No. 1.

The roll of special committees was called.

Edgar Blake, for the Committee on Rules of Order, presented Report No. 1 of that Committee.

The report was adopted section by section.

Memorials
on Foreign
Language
Conferences.

A. E. Smith, on a question of privilege, stated that memorials on the subject of Foreign Language Conferences had been referred to more than one committee, and asked for instructions.

H. L. Jacobs moved that such memorials be referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

E. L. Kidney moved as a substitute that all memorials relating to work among foreign-speaking peoples in this country be referred to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

The Chair sustained the point of order raised by J. L. Fort, that under Rule 46 the memorials should be returned to the General Conference Secretary for reassignment, and it was ordered that they be so returned.

Hospitals
and Homes.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the Conference Secretary was instructed to recall all memorials on hospitals, child welfare, and homes, and have them referred to the special Committee on Hospitals and Homes.

Appeal of
F. D. Sheets.

H. W. Rogers, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, announced that an appeal of F. D. Sheets of the Rock River Conference had been received by the committee, but that it could not be considered unless referred to it by the General Conference.

On motion of J. R. Gettys it was so referred.

Rolla V. Watt presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Elections.

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be and hereby is instructed to report, not later than the 11th inst., a plan for conducting the General Conference elections.

The Secretary read a communication from the laymen and ministers of Washington District, North Carolina Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Unification.

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Communica-
tion on
Unification.

G. P. Eckman presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions, and also to the Special Committee on Methodist Work in Europe:

Whereas, In his report to the General Conference on the work in Europe during the quadrennium, Bishop John L. Nuelsen declares that "Russia presents a missionary opportunity of unprecedented magnitude and importance"; and,

Work in
Russia.

Whereas, This judgment is approved by all religious leaders who are acquainted with the current moral and social conditions in Russia; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Conference affirm its purpose to strengthen and develop the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia as rapidly as possible, and to issue such a deliverance as shall be calculated to stir the Protestant forces of America to an immediate and united movement for the evangelization of the Russian people.

G. P. ECKMAN,
TITUS LOWE.

Bishop Wilson, for the Board of Bishops, nominated George A. Brown in place of F. M. Larkin, excused, on the Committee on Secretary's Record.

Committee
Change

The nomination was approved.

Bishop Wilson also requested that the following communication from the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be read by the Secretary:

November 6, 1919.

The Reverend Bishop Luther B. Wilson, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

MY DEAR BISHOP WILSON:

Adjust-
ments with
Methodist
Church,
South.

The last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adopted the following resolutions:

"1. That we consider in relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church the wisdom of the exchange of territory and such other adjustments as may be possible and practicable in order that all needless waste and competition may be eliminated, and that American Methodism may, under the most favorable conditions, and to the best advantage, occupy and cultivate the whole field.

"2. That the General Conference appoint a commission composed of one bishop, three laymen, and three ministers to cooperate with a like commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, or such other agents as may be authorized to act for the Methodist Episcopal Church, in putting the provisions of the foregoing into effect."

This committee was appointed, and I was made chairman. May I ask you to bring this matter to the attention of your Board of Bishops, and also to call it to the attention of your General Conference following, as a matter of course, such method as may commend itself to your judgment?

With assurance of my best wishes, I am,

Truly yours,

COLLINS DENNY,

Secretary of the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

After reading, R. J. Wade moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Federation.

J. W. Van Cleve moved that it be referred to the Committee on Unification.

On motion of J. M. Melear, the substitute was laid on the table.

The motion of R. J. Wade prevailed.

Announcements were made.

Recess.

A ten-minute recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:55.

The Hymn "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing" was sung.

Farewell
Address of
G. Albert
Moore.

G. P. Eckman, for the Committee on Courtesies, presented the Rev. G. Albert Moore, Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of Canada, who delivered a brief farewell message.

C. W.
Tadlock.

G. P. Eckman also presented the Rev. Charles W. Tadlock, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The call for Miscellaneous Business was made.

Call for
Miscellaneous
Business.

R. B. Urmey presented a resolution designed to correct mis-statements as to the results of prohibition.

On motion of Frank Doran, it was referred to the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

C. C. Darnall presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Social
Unrest.

Whereas, A grave situation exists in connection with industrial operations throughout our land, and because of conditions there are unrest, discontent, and lack of production; and,

Whereas, There is great need in our country, not only to create production, but, in addition thereto, create a desire to produce; and,

Whereas, Many of the industrial institutions throughout the United States, as well as the transportation facilities, are either tied up or seriously handicapped in handling the commerce of our nation; and,

Whereas, This General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is composed of delegates representing millions of people who are vitally and directly interested in this serious situation; and,

Whereas, The deliberations and action of this body are of interest, not only to those whom we as delegates represent, but the moral influence of our deliberations and action is to a great extent interesting, impressive, and influencing to the mind and thought of the entire civilized world; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly request and call upon and urge those who are now in any way involved in planning for and in arranging adjustments looking toward the settlement of social and economic misunderstanding and disorders, to do their thinking and planning in the terms of the gospel and according to the teachings of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ; and be it further

Resolved, That we individually and collectively, as far as in our power may lie, endeavor to make Jesus Christ king in finance, in industry,

in government; to steady, to quiet and redeem society in all the ranges and reaches of personal life and relations.

C. C. DARNALL,
L. WIRT MARKHAM,
JOHN F. BLACK,
WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON,
W. W. T. DUNCAN,
PERLEY LOWE,
H. L. JACOBS,
JOHN THOMPSON.

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

L. H. King offered the following resolution:

Whereas, From the news dispatches of to-day we have learned with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Samuel Gompers, wife of the noted labor leader, Samuel Gompers;

Resolved, That this General Conference hereby record its profound sympathy with Mr. Gompers in this time of his sore affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this General Conference be authorized to send to Mr. Gompers a telegram of condolence, expressive of the sympathy of this General Conference and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sympathy
for
Samuel
Gompers.

H. P. Sloan moved that it be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, with instructions to report at an early date.

On motion of W. W. Lucas, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

On motion of I. G. Penn, the previous question was ordered. The resolution was adopted.

A. G. Kynett presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, In the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church there are adherents of all political parties; and,

Whereas, The national conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties are about to meet to select candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States and to formulate the platforms and policies upon which they will appeal to voters for support; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Bishops be empowered to name committees to attend the conventions, who shall urge in the name of this General Conference and of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church the nomination of only those candidates who shall unqualifiedly support the verdict of the American people as registered in the recently adopted eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, and the unflinching enforcement of the laws for the enforcement of the provisions of that amendment, and also the embodying in the platform of a plank pledging the policy of the respective parties to the support of the eighteenth amendment and all necessary laws enacted by Congress for the enforcement of law.

Committees
to National
Conventions.

ALPHA G. KYNETT,
JOHN G. WILSON.

Secretary Mills moved that the memorials regarding Foreign Language Conferences which had been sent back to him for reference, be referred to a commission consisting of one member

Memorials
on Foreign
Language
Conferences.

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

from each General Conference District and three at large, to be appointed by the Bishops.

H. L. Jacobs moved as a substitute that they be referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

The substitute prevailed.

To Change
Hour of
Committee
Meetings.

E. G. Richardson moved that the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, which yesterday was called to meet at five o'clock this afternoon, be called to meet at three o'clock instead.

On motion of D. R. Monroe, the motion was laid on the table.

H. W. Rogers, for the Committee on Judiciary, stated that a communication had reached the Committee from the New York East Conference, relative to its right to use its Conference Claimants' Funds for the relief of persons not engaged in religious work, and that the Committee could not consider it without authority from the Conference.

On his motion, it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Communi-
cations for
Committee
on Judiciary.

H. W. Rogers also stated that he held a communication from N. L. Rockey, of the North India Conference, concerning the legality of an appointment made by one of the Bishops, and that the committee could not act upon this without authority from the Conference.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

H. W. Rogers also stated that the Committee on Judiciary had a communication from Methodists in Switzerland asking that the Switzerland Annual Conference be authorized to make certain changes in the Discipline to make it conform to conditions existing there.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Referred.

On motion of D. L. Marsh, it was ordered that the report of the findings of the third annual meeting of the Council of Cities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as printed in the Department of City Work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, be referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

John Thompson presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Post-card
Shower for
H. C.
Jennings.

Resolved, That in addition to the common courtesy of a message by

telegram from us in Conference assembled to that great servant of the church, Henry C. Jennings, we send him a shower of postal cards filled with assurances of personal regard.

JOHN THOMPSON,
C. M. STUART,
HENRY S. HENSCHEN,
E. H. FORKEL,
EDWARD E. SHIPLEY,
J. LUTHER TAYLOR,
HERBERT SCOTT.

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

John Thompson presented the following resolution:

Whereas, This Conference has worthily expressed its appreciation of our noble leaders in the great Centenary campaign; therefore, be it

Centenary.

Resolved, That we also record our high appreciation of the superb leadership of our District Superintendents and of our pastors in their local churches, where the battle was fought and won. Without their efforts the Centenary Movement would have failed; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we record our gratitude to the noble army of our laymen, who made unreserved investments of time and service to make success possible in the drives; and be it further

Resolved, That we also assure our people that we appreciate their personal sacrificial consecration of life and substance in this great worldwide Methodist campaign.

JOHN THOMPSON,
W. T. JENNINGS,
WILLIAM SHIMMIN.

Robert Watt moved to amend by striking out the reference to District Superintendents.

Daniel McGurk moved as a substitute a resolution of appreciation of the magnificent work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in connection with their great Jubilee Celebration.

On motion of H. L. Davis, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of Ray Allen, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Ray Allen, the substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of Ray Allen, the resolution was laid on the table.

Bishop Wilson requested authority to place in the hands of the Committee on Judiciary the Rulings of the Bishops.

Rulings
of the
Bishops.

Authority was granted.

Bishop Wilson, for the Bishops, requested the privilege of placing in the hands of the proper committees their propositions for changes in the Discipline.

Changes in
Discipline.

The request was granted.

E. S. Tipple, for the Commission on Entertainment, requested an expression on the part of the Conference as to reservation of seats for the Anniversary Program to-night.

Reservation
of Seats.

On motion of Edgar Blake, the Conference requested that reserved seats be held for the purchasers until 7:30 to-night.

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DAY.
Morning

E. S. Tipple moved that at the other Anniversaries reserved seats be held for their purchasers until 7:30 P. M.

After discussion, on motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered, and the motion prevailed.

W. L. McDowell presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Governor
Coolidge.

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts has passed a bill the effect of which is to legalize the manufacture and sale of two and three-quarter per cent beer; and,

Whereas, It is reported in the press of this morning that Governor Coolidge has vetoed the bill in question; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference hereby records its approval of this action of this patriotic public servant and commends heartily this proof of his loyalty to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of this action be forwarded to Governor Coolidge by the secretary of this General Conference.

W. L. McDOWELL,
J. C. NICHOLSON.

Committee
on
Credentials.

J. G. Wilson for the Committee on Credentials presented the following recommendations, which were approved:

J. A. Diekman, ministerial delegate of West German Conference, excused from May 9 to May 12. Reserve H. A. Hohenwald seated in his place.

G. F. Carpenter, lay delegate of Des Moines Conference, excused for May 7 and 8. Reserve A. V. Proudfoot seated in his place.

C. E. Welch, lay delegate of Erie Conference, excused from May 14 to 17, inclusive.

M. C. Singh, ministerial delegate of Northwest India Conference, excused for May 13.

C. R. Allinger, of Central German Conference, excused for following dates: May 7, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 28, and 29. Reserve L. C. Fritzsche seated in his place on these dates.

Alonzo Love, of Tennessee Conference, be excused from further attendance and that W. A. Copeland, First Reserve, be seated in his place.

That S. Earl Taylor, of the Newark Conference, be excused from May 10 to 15, to attend meeting of General Committee on Interchurch World Movement.

That J. B. Bradshaw, lay delegate of North Minnesota Conference, be excused for May 7 and 8, and that J. S. Ulland be seated in his place.

These requests to be granted without additional expense.

J. G. Wilson, for Committee on Credentials, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Expenses of
Delegates.

The Committee on Credentials recommends the adoption of the following orders:

That the traveling expenses of each delegate to and from the seat of General Conference shall be paid in the proportion that the number of days of his attendance is to the number of the days of the session of the General Conference, the only exception being on account of personal sickness of the delegate, the exceptions to be determined by the Committee on Credentials.

1. When a delegate is excused and no reserve seated in his place he shall receive the proportional part of his traveling expenses as required by our rules, and his per diem during the time that he served.

2. When a reserve delegate takes the place of a delegate it shall be with the distinct understanding that there shall be no additional expense except in places where vacancies are created as a result of elections by this body.

3. After the twenty-second day of this session no reserve delegates shall be seated, unless without additional expense.

JOHN G. WILSON, *Chairman*.
F. A. HAZELTINE, *Secretary*.

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

J. W. Hoffman, Chairman of Committee on the State of the Church, asked for instructions as to the resolution referred to that committee Wednesday, inasmuch as it involves the constitutionality of a paragraph in the Discipline.

Question of
Reference.

E. P. Dennett moved that it be the sense of the Conference that the resolution was referred not for a judicial decision, but for the committee to pass upon the merits of the question at issue.

With the motion pending, Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., by expiration of time.

Adjourn-
ment.

The Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Charles W. Tadlock.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1920

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Quayle presiding.

The Hymn beginning, "Lord, in the strength of grace," was sung.

Devotions.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Thirkield.

Bishop Thirkield then read John 16. 18-31, and spoke on "Christianity as a Life," concluding his address with prayer.

The Conference sang the Hymn, "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling."

W. B. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported that the Committee had examined the Journal of yesterday and found it correct.

Journal.

The Journal was approved.

The Secretary stated that he was in doubt as to the proper committee to which to refer a memorial concerning the admission of laymen into the Annual Conference, and asked for instructions.

Reference.

On motion of Rolla V. Watt, it was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

T. H. Campbell presented a request from the Fifth General Conference District that during the absence of J. M. Killits,

F. M.
Clevenger.

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EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

his place on the Committee on Judiciary be filled by F. M. Clevenger.

The request was granted.

Reference.

The Secretary asked the Conference to designate the committee to which shall be referred memorials relating to the substituting of the Area system for that of General Conference Districts.

F. R. Bayley moved that they be referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

George Elliott moved as a substitute that they be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

The substitute prevailed.

Defective
Appeals.

E. C. Dixon, Chairman of the Committee on Reference, stated that the Committee held two defective appeals to the Committee on Judiciary pertaining to the action of Bishops in the matter of transfer, and asked for instruction as to their disposition.

On motion of D. G. Downey, he was directed to return them to those who sent them in order that they may be perfected and completed in form.

Calendar

The roll of Conferences was called.

BALTIMORE

J. R. Edwards presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Sabbath
Observance.

Resolved, That this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in the city of Des Moines, and representing a membership of 4,175,502 and a constituency of 14,000,000 persons, respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to enact a Sunday rest law for the District of Columbia, and recommends for favorable consideration on the part of both Houses of Congress the House Bill No. H. R. 12504, sponsored by Representative Temple of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a copy of this action be communicated to the Senate of the United States, through the presiding officer of that body and to the House of Representatives through the Speaker of the House, and that a copy be sent to the President of the United States.

Resolved, That this body recommends the continuation of a Committee on Sabbath Observance in the District of Columbia, as appointed four years ago by the General Conference, such committee to be composed of the resident bishop of the Washington Area, the General Secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, the General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the State of Maryland, and the District Superintendent of the Washington District of the Baltimore Conference.

JOHN R. EDWARDS,
O. J. RANDALL,
C. M. SALTZMAN.

CALIFORNIA

Work
among
Indians.

J. H. N. Williams offered a resolution instructing the Com-

mittee on Home Missions and Church Extension to consider the advisability of organizing our work among the Indians into a Mission Conference.

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EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

It was referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

CENTRAL ALABAMA

E. M. Jones presented a resolution asking that better provision be made for Negroes moving from the South to the North.

Migrating
Negroes.

On motion of D. D. Forsyth, it was referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

CENTRAL MISSOURI

R. B. Hayes moved that the "Preliminary Tabloids" prepared by J. B. Hingeley for the convenience of the delegates be distributed by the Secretary.

"Preliminary
Tabloids."

The motion prevailed.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. L. Jacobs presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Wednesday, May 12, be fixed as the last day for filing memorials, and that this action be printed in the Advocate until May 12.

Final day
for filing
Memorials.

H. L. JACOBS,
D. G. DOWNEY,
E. G. RICHARDSON.

COLUMBIA RIVER

H. O. Perry presented a resolution relating to social welfare for our young people.

Social
Welfare.

On motion of B. F. Jones, it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

DAKOTA

U. G. Johnson presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The prompt ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution is very important, and now rests with the House of Representatives and the Governor of the State of Delaware; therefore, be it

Woman
Suffrage.

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session assembled, believing that it is the overwhelming sentiment of the country that the amendment shall be added to the fundamental law of our land, and that it is for the best interests of the nation as a whole, does hereby urgently memorialize the House of Representatives and the Governor of the State of Delaware to speedily complete the ratification and thereby insure the full right of suffrage to the twenty-six millions of women voters of this nation.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the

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DAY.
Morning

General Conference and that copies of the same be immediately transmitted by the Secretary of this Conference to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Governor of the State of Delaware.

W. H. Anderson moved to amend by striking out the words, "and the Governor."

The amendment prevailed.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

DES MOINES

Postal
Employees.

E. E. Higley offered a resolution concerning better pay for employees in the postal service.

It was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

DETROIT

George Elliott presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Pocket
Testament
League.

This General Conference heartily indorses the Pocket Testament League as an agency of religious education and evangelism. We urge all our pastors and personal workers to help recruit this growing army of Bible readers, who are helping to swell the current of Christian conversation and who are helping to create a Kingdom climate everywhere.

FLORIDA

J. H. Smith presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Lynching.

Whereas, Lynching is one of America's great problems and should be considered seriously by all ecclesiastical bodies,

Resolved, That this General Conference again go on record as condemning lynching and lawlessness, and that this Church continue her fight opposing this evil.

J. HARVEY SMITH,
G. D. ROGERS,
K. W. BARTLEY,
J. S. TODD.

HOLSTON

Unification.

G. T. Byrd offered a resolution concerning Unification.

On motion of D. G. Downey, it was referred to the Committee on Unification.

Committee
on
Credentials.

On a question of privilege, J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, requested that C. W. Burns, of Northern Minnesota Conference, be excused for the day and M. P. Burns be seated in his place.

The request was granted.

LEXINGTON

Report to
Church
Boards.

E. A. White offered a resolution requiring prompt reporting by the Annual Conferences on funds belonging to the various Church Boards.

On motion of W. H. G. Gould, it was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Announcements were made.

Bishop Wilson, for the Bishops, nominated the following members of committees, and the nominations were approved:

Committee on Deaconess Work: G. B. Burns (Philadelphia), A. S. Kavanagh (New York East), J. A. Martin (Montana), Louis Erikson (Sweden), A. E. Kirk (Southwest Kansas), John Tunnicliffe (California), C. W. Neitz (Central Illinois), G. M. King (Gulf), Ray Allen (Genesee).

Committee on Revision: G. C. Douglass (Troy), D. B. Parkinson (Southern Illinois), L. A. Nies (New England), John Stephens (California).

Committee on Europe: Bishops Berry, Leete, and Bristol; S. J. Greenfield (Northern New York), F. W. Mueller (Central German), H. P. Sloan (New Jersey), C. M. Warner (California), E. L. Waldorf (North-East Ohio), E. C. Linn (New England), G. P. Eckman (Wyoming), L. A. Bennett (Wilmington), G. E. Maxwell (Minnesota), C. F. Sitterly (Newark), F. A. Hazeltine (Puget Sound), J. M. M. Gray (Saint Louis).

A recess of ten minutes was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:40.

On request, the Central German Quartet sang "The Wonderful Story."

Bishop Wilson announced the following as the order of the Memorial Service for to-morrow:

MEMORIAL SERVICE

COLISEUM—SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1920—3:00 P. M.

Bishop Frank M. Bristol, Presiding.

Memoir of Bishop W. P. Eveland, presented by the Rev. M. A. Rader.

Memoir of Bishop Franklin E. E. Hamilton, presented by the Rev. G. P. Eckman, D.D.

Memoir of Bishop J. W. Bashford, presented by the Rev. W. L. Y. Davis, D.D.

Memoir of Bishop A. P. Camphor, presented by Bishop J. C. Hartzell.

Memoir of Bishop M. S. Hughes, presented by Bishop W. F. Anderson.

Memoir of Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., presented by Dr. J. R. Joy.

Memoir of Rev. F. D. Bovard, D.D., presented by Dr. John Stephens.

Memoir of Rev. Levi Gilbert, D.D., presented by Dr. E. C. Wareing.

Memoir of Rev. W. F. Sheridan, D.D., presented by Dr. C. E. Guthrie.

Memoir of Rev. Edwin Locke, D.D., presented by Dr. W. A. Keve.

Memoir of Rev. T. B. Ford, D.D., presented by Dr. R. N. Avison.

Memoir of Rev. T. W. Locke, D.D., presented by Dr. T. H. Campbell.

Memoir of Rev. E. C. E. Dorion, D.D., presented by Dr. Edgar Blake.

The call of Conferences was resumed.

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Committees.

Recess.

Quartet.

Memorial
Service.

Calendar.

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

MISSISSIPPI

J. M. Shumpert presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Periodicals
to
Educational
Institutions.

Resolved, That the Publishing Agents be requested to send to each of our educational institutions a copy of each Advocate and the Methodist Review, without cost, for the libraries of these institutions.

J. M. SHUMPERT,
F. R. BAYLEY.

NEBRASKA

I. B. Schreckengast offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

General
Conference
Officers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be requested to consider the question of the method of election of certain General Conference officers, with reference to the propriety of nominating or electing such officers by properly constituted boards or committees.

NEW JERSEY

R. B. Urmey offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Sheppard-
Towner
Bill.

Whereas, The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, after careful investigation, reports a tremendous and shocking loss of life among the mothers and infants of this nation, the mortality rate being, with one or two exceptions, the highest among civilized peoples; and

Whereas, This high death rate, being due almost wholly to ignorance and poverty, is largely preventable; and,

Whereas, There has been introduced in the Senate of the United States and in the House a bill known as the Sheppard-Towner Bill (Senate Bill No. 3259, House Bill 10,925) making certain appropriations and creating a Federal Board of Maternal and Infant Hygiene, for the purpose of disseminating information, establishing consultation centers, and providing other help in the saving of the priceless lives now being lost; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, representing millions of American homes, that we hereby express our sorrow and shame that such mortality should prevail among the mothers and little children of our nation; that we approve the purpose and the terms of the Sheppard-Towner Bill; that we call upon Congress in the name of humanity and of American childhood and motherhood to pass this measure speedily, believing that it will in large degree stop this pitiful drain upon American life and contribute to our strength and happiness as a nation.

Resolved, further, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Senator Morris Sheppard and Representative Horace Towner, and to the chairman of the committees having the bill in charge.

RALPH B. URMEY,
JAMES R. JOY.

NEW YORK

W. H. Anderson presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Prohibition
and Abridg-
ment of
Religious
Liberty.

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church has been a prominent and aggressive factor in the fight for the enactment of prohibition and is irrevocably committed to its enforcement; and,

Whereas, Opponents of prohibition have been falsely charging for more than a year that the prohibition movement is a Protestant movement and that it is intended ultimately to abridge religious liberty by interfering with the religious observance of non-Protestant churches; and,

Whereas, These untrue charges have been exploited by some religious and many secular publications with the evident purpose of arousing such resentment and prejudice as to prevent the otherwise cordial acceptance of prohibition on its tested merits by persons not members of the Churches directly identified with the prohibition movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the interests of truth and good feeling, that we place upon record the fact that the prohibition activity of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the prohibition legislation supported by it have not been designed to interfere with anything except alcohol and the traffic therein for beverage purposes, and this to the end that everything that is vital and genuine in any religion may be freed from the unholy competition of the liquor traffic and every human being saved from the menace of a legalized transgressor of the divine law of love; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby cordially invite all citizens of the republic, regardless of creed, who stand for obedience to and enforcement of the law to unite with us in upholding the prohibition amendment upon the broad basis of fundamental righteousness and enlightened patriotism in order to secure a fair test of the most momentous moral and economic experiment ever tried by a great nation.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
R. E. WILSON.

NEW YORK EAST

F. M. North offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is reported on high authority that more people are dying in Europe and the war zone of Asia this year as a direct result of the war than died in any one year of the war; and,

Whereas, Official reports indicate that unless effective relief measures are inaugurated the death rate from starvation, exposure, and preventable diseases during the coming year will be as great, if not greater, than during the past year; and,

Whereas, Relief of hunger, sickness, and distress has ever been a recognized essential in Christian ministry as established by the precept and example of our divine Master; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon our churches and upon all associated with our membership to give generously through approved channels for the relief of hunger and distress of all war-stricken peoples of Europe and Asia; and in particular we charge the Board of Foreign Missions, which during the past year has been administering in Europe the relief and reconstruction funds contributed by the churches through the Centenary, with the responsibility of bringing the facts concerning the present need before the churches of America in order that a worthy response may be secured; and we further charge the Board of Foreign Missions with the responsibility for the effective administration of relief abroad in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

In taking this action we recognize that such relief as can be secured through economic readjustments is primarily a responsibility of the governments and we also recognize that other agencies are actively concerned in this great service. It is our hope that the full cooperation of all denominational, interdenominational, and other agencies representative of American Christianity may at an early date be enlisted and so coordinated as to bring about an expression of the Christian spirit of America in meeting these appalling needs.

FRANK MASON NORTH,
FRANK CHILD,
ELMER A. DENT,
E. L. WALDORF,
E. G. RICHARDSON.

NORTH INDIA

B. T. Badley offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

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EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Relief for
Sufferers in
War Zones.

MAY 8

EIGHTH

DAY.

Morning.

Prohibition
in India.

In view of the special campaign for prohibition that is now being undertaken by our Church throughout India, under the leadership of our Centenary commission, backed by three hundred and fifty thousand Methodists in that land; and,

In view of the unquestioned fact that not only Christian leaders, but also Hindu and Mohammedan leaders of India, are heartily in sympathy with this great effort to free India of the liquor traffic; and,

In view of the unbounded enthusiasm created throughout India by the action of the United States in enacting legislation introducing national prohibition, and because of the position of leadership occupied by the United States in the world of temperance reform;

Resolved, That this General Conference record its hearty sympathy with this great movement in India, and recommend all temperance organizations and publications connected with our Church and invite all other Churches to cooperate in every possible way in encouraging this great cause.

B. T. BADLEY,
J. N. WEST,
G. H. THOMAS,
C. D. ROCKEY,
M. C. SINGH.

NORTH INDIANA

G. R. Grose presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Increased
Wage for
School
Teachers

Whereas, The public schools of the nation are facing a grave situation on account of the shortage of teachers;

Whereas, This inadequate supply of teachers is due in large part to the fact that a living professional wage is not being paid by the schools;

Whereas, "Deeming, next to the religion of the Son of God, the light of knowledge best calculated to lessen human woe and to increase human happiness" and to make stable the foundations of civil institutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church earnestly calls upon all school officials, boards of education, and State Legislatures to make immediate provision for a living professional wage for the teachers in our public schools; be it

Resolved, further, That we appeal to all ministers and to the press, both religious and secular, to help awaken the public sentiment of the nation to save the schools by maintaining an adequate force of trained teachers.

FRANK W. GREENE,
E. STARBUCK,
M. B. STULTS,
NELLIE P. CHANDLER,
HORACE L. BURR,
C. W. BEECHER,
O. J. WARD,

GEORGE R. GROSE,
WALLACE W. MARTIN,
FRED B. FISHER,
FREELAND A. HALL,
W. B. FREELAND,
A. G. NEAL.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

Publishing
of Standing
Committees.

E. R. Redhead, on a question of privilege, declared that the failure to publish the full list of Standing Committees in the Rangefinder and the Daily Advocate has seriously inconvenienced many, and asked for some relief.

On motion of R. J. Wade, it was ordered that as soon as the complete personnel of the Committees is reported to the Secretary they be again published in the Daily Advocate.

On a question of privilege, J. W. Hancher announced that

Daughters
of Bishop
Simpson.

three daughters of Bishop Simpson, Mrs. C. W. Buoy and the Misses Elizabeth and Ida Simpson, were in the audience, and requested the presiding Bishop to introduce them.

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DAY.
Morning.

They were introduced to the Conference.

E. L. Waldorf announced that a daughter of Bishop Kingsley, Mrs. F. A. Arter, was also present, and requested that she be introduced.

Daughter
of Bishop
Kingsley.

Mrs. Arter was introduced.

The call of Conferences was renewed.

Calendar

PHILADELPHIA

C. M. Boswell presented a resolution asking for the appointment of general evangelists.

Evangelists.

On motion of J. R. Gettys, it was referred to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

W. H. G. Gould offered a resolution commending the Industrial Court of Kansas.

Industrial
Court.

On motion of E. P. Dennett, it was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

On a question of privilege, G. P. Eckman, for the Committee on Courtesies, presented the Rev. Frank C. McKean, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

F. C.
McKean.

ROCK RIVER

W. R. Wedderspoon presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, A plan has been announced to legalize the prize-fighting business in all States of the Union; and,

Prize-
fighting.

Whereas, Promoters will endeavor to secure a franchise from each State for the monopoly of prize fighting, to be accomplished by a joker, section 21 of the Walker prize-fight bill, Senate No. 1081, which was introduced at Albany, January, 1920;

The monopoly contends that the proposed law will do the youth of America what boxing has done in the army and navy during the war. But note the striking difference:

REGULAR ARMY BOXING

1. Limited to four rounds; never exceeded six rounds.
2. Each round did not exceed two minutes.
3. Between amateurs.
4. No prizes, only medals.
5. No admission fees.
6. Decision on points.
7. Under military discipline.
8. No betting permitted.

WALKER BOXING BILL

1. Limited to fifteen rounds.
2. Rounds not to exceed three minutes.
3. Between professionals.
4. Prizes unlimited.

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DAY.
Morning.

5. Admission fees legalized.
6. The knockout is the chief object.
7. Under state commissioners.

8. No section attempts to prevent betting.

Instead of training young men for the defense of their country the proposed law will increase brutality, violence, cruelty, and gambling;

Resolved, That this plot against the public peace and morality ought to arouse every patriot against this attempt to exploit and increase the brutality of our young manhood.

W. R. WEDDERSPOON,
JOHN THOMPSON,
W. T. JENNINGS,
WILLIAM M. SHIMMIN,
HENRY S. HENSCHEN.

C. M. Stuart presented the following resolution:

Order of
Conference
Presidency.

Whereas, The accepted tradition of the Board of Bishops, loyally followed, is that during the sessions of the General Conference they shall preside in the order of seniority; and,

Whereas, The Disciplinary provision is that the General Superintendents shall preside in the General Conference in such order as they may determine; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be requested to inquire of the Board of Bishops whether it might not be agreeable to them, in view of the acoustic properties of the hall and the natural restlessness of the body under pressure of accumulated business, to select from their number, without regard to the accepted order of seniority, those who have special aptitudes for the direction and dispatch of business to preside during those sessions of the Conference in which matters of legislation are likely to be the chief concern.

CHARLES M. STUART,
DAVID G. DOWNEY,
JAMES R. JOY,
J. S. L. THOMAS.

The presiding Bishop announced that the resolution was not adopted.

Doubt being expressed, a count vote was taken, which showed 430 for and 355 against, and the resolution was declared adopted.

Announcements were made.

Reference.

On motion of Titus Lowe the report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as published in the Handbook of the Society, and also the reports of Bishops in charge of foreign fields, and of Missionary Bishops, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Communi-
cations for
Committee
on
Judiciary.

H. W. Rogers, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, stated that the Committee held a communication from W. F. Steele asking for a statement from the Committee as to the relation of a General Superintendent to his Conference.

On his motion, the communication was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

H. W. Rogers also announced that he held a communication from the delegates of the Arkansas Conference, requesting a decision as to their status in case the Saint Louis and the Arkansas Conferences are united.

On his motion, the communication was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

H. W. Rogers moved that a communication from the Dakota Annual Conference, asking to have reopened the case of F. P. Blakemore against the Nebraska Annual Conference, be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

It was so referred.

Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with Benediction by C. B. Spencer.

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EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Adjourn-
ment.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1920

Conference reconvened at 8 P. M., with Bishop Hughes in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, "Arise, my soul, stretch every nerve," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Thirkield.

The Conference sang the Hymn "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing."

The Secretary presented the credentials of the Rev. Frank H. Smith, B.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Japan Methodist Church, as follows:

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.
Evening.

Devotions.

Credentials
of Frank
H. Smith.

Tokyo, Japan, April 10, 1920.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America:

DEAR BRETHREN:

The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan, at its session in Tokyo, November, 1919, elected Professor Eiyo Takasugi, Ph.D., of the Northern Imperial University, and the Rev. F. H. Smith, B.D., a missionary among the Japanese in Korea, as its Fraternal Delegates to your honored Church.

As Dr. Takasugi has heavy school duties at present, he will be unable to attend your Conference.

The bearer of this, Rev. F. H. Smith, who has long been known to you as a missionary, need not be formally introduced.

Since 1905 he has been an energetic and successful missionary in this country and Korea, and is loved in both countries. He has done a good work in Nagoya and Nagasaki. In the latter place for some time he was the principal of Chinzei Gakuin. He has also rendered splendid service to our Church as presiding elder in Korea. Nobody can deny his valuable service rendered as a Christian missionary for the cause of mutual understanding between the Japanese and Korean people.

Brother Smith will bear to you our fraternal message, and he will tell you all the recent news of our Church.

Your Church will be glad to know that our Tai Sei Undo (the Centenary forward movement) in Japan has been a great success.

Finally, I most sincerely desire to maintain a cordial relation and a hearty cooperation between the mother Church in America and the young Church in Japan.

Very cordially yours,

KOGORO UZAKI,

Bishop of the Methodist Church of Japan.

MAY 8

EIGHTH

DAY.

Evening.

Address by

F. H. Smith.

Credentials

of C. W.

Tadlock.

Bishop Hughes introduced F. H. Smith, who brought the greetings of the Church he represents.

The Secretary read the credentials of the Rev. Charles W. Tadlock, Ph.B., D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COLLEGE OF BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH,

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

The College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has appointed as Federal Messenger to your Church one of our most successful and esteemed pastors, the Reverend Charles William Tadlock, Bachelor of Philosophy, Doctor of Divinity, of the Saint Louis Annual Conference. For many years Doctor Tadlock has been appointed to our most important charges and has also done the work of a presiding elder. In every instance he has done the work faithfully, successfully, and acceptably.

He will bear to you our fraternal greetings, and, being acquainted with our history and the work of our God through us and for us, he will tell you of our trials and triumphs. He will also tell you that God graciously continues to bless us in the conversion of sinners and the confirmation of believers in the most holy faith, and especially to the glory of God, that our whole Church is praying for and expecting a widespread revival throughout our borders.

Assuring you of our abiding interest in the success of the work of God committed to your great Church, and of our earnest prayers that your wonderful past may be only a prophecy of what you are to accomplish for our blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, we are, dear brethren,

Yours most faithfully,

THE COLLEGE OF BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH,

COLLINS DENNY, *Secretary.*

Signed on behalf of the College of Bishops in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, this third day of February in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty.

W. W. King, at the request of Bishop Hughes, introduced Dr. Tadlock, who delivered his address.

The Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hughes.

Address

of C. W.

Tadlock.

Adjourn-

ment.

MAY 9

NINTH

DAY.

Afternoon.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 9, 1920

Conference convened for the Memorial Service at 3 P. M., Bishop Bristol presiding.

The Hymn beginning, "Ten thousand times ten thousand," was sung.

Prayer was offered by George Elliott.

The Twenty-third Psalm was read by Bishop Burt.

Memoirs for Bishops who have died during the quadrennium were read as follows:

That of Bishop William P. Eveland, by M. A. Rader.

Memoirs
of Bishops.

Of Bishop Franklin E. E. Hamilton, by G. P. Eckman.
 Of Bishop James W. Bashford, by W. L. Y. Davis.
 Of Bishop Alexander P. Camphor, by Bishop J. C. Hartzell.
 Of Bishop Matthew S. Hughes, by Bishop W. F. Anderson.
 The Conference stood and sang the Hymn beginning, "The King of love my Shepherd is."

MAY 9
 NINTH
 DAY.
Afternoon.

Memoirs of Editors and former General Conference Officers who have died during the quadrennium were read, as follows:

Memoirs
 of Others.

Of Levi Gilbert, former Editor of Western Christian Advocate, by E. C. Wareing.

Of James M. Buckley, former Editor of The Christian Advocate, by J. R. Joy.

Of E. Charles E. Dorion, Editor of Zion's Herald, by Edgar Blake.

Of Wilbur F. Sheridan, Secretary of the Epworth League, by C. E. Guthrie.

Of Freeman D. Bovard, former Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, by John Stephens.

Of Edwin Locke, Secretary of the General Conference, by W. A. Keve.

Memoirs of Delegates to this General Conference who have died since their election were read as follows:

Memoirs
 of Delegates.

Of Thomas W. Locke, by T. H. Campbell.

Of Thomas B. Ford, by W. W. Youngson.

Of Hu Caik Hang, by R. A. Ward.

The Hymn beginning, "My faith looks up to thee," was sung. Bishop Hamilton pronounced the Benediction.

Adjourn-
 ment.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1920

MAY 10
 TENTH
 DAY.
Morning.

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., Bishop Hughes presiding. The Hymn beginning, "Awake, my soul, stretch every nerve," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Cooke.

Devotions.

Bishop Cooke then read a short Scripture lesson from the eighth chapter of Romans, and spoke on the theme, "They Sang a Hymn, and Went Out" (Matt. 26. 30).

The Conference joined in the singing of the Hymn, "O Worship the King, All Glorious Above."

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Journal.

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported that the Committee had examined the Journal of the sessions of Saturday and Sunday and found it correct.

The Journal was approved.

Committee
on
Credentials.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following recommendations, which were approved:

It is recommended that Walter A. Kellar, of West German Conference, be excused for an indefinite period.

That John T. Breece, of Ohio Conference, be excused from May 8 to 15, inclusive, and E. D. Bancroft seated in his place.

That David W. Aupperle, lay delegate of Colorado Conference, be seated.

That E. J. Lockwood, of Upper Iowa Conference, be excused for Monday, May 10, and the first reserve, R. F. Hurlburt, be seated in his place.

That W. B. Wolcott, of New Jersey Conference, be excused after May 10, and that W. A. Sweeney, first reserve, be seated in his place.

C. W. Burns, of Northern Minnesota Conference, excused from Saturday's sessions, has returned and is again in his seat.

Bishop Nicholson, on a question of privilege, read the following telegrams from the Rev. George MacAdam, pastor of McCabe Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago:

Death of
Bishop
Vincent.

Bishop John H. Vincent very suddenly passed away this morning about eight. No illness. Apparently no pain. Dressed himself as usual. Direct me if you desire.

GEORGE MACADAM.

Arrangements for Bishop Vincent's funeral await word with Dr. George E. Vincent. Interment will be in New York.

GEORGE MACADAM.

Message of
Sympathy.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the Conference instructed Bishop Nicholson, with the Conference Secretary, to send Dr. G. E. Vincent, son of Bishop Vincent, a message of sympathy and an expression of appreciation of the work and character of his illustrious father.

Death of
John T.
Stone.

On a question of privilege, Bishop McDowell announced the death last night of John T. Stone, of Baltimore.

Prayer.

The Conference stood while Bishop McDowell offered prayer for the bereaved ones of the families.

Two stanzas of "Day is Dying in the West," a hymn copyrighted by Bishop Vincent, were sung.

Message of
Sympathy.

On motion of J. R. Edwards, it was ordered that a telegram of condolence signed by the Presiding Officer and Secretary of the Conference, be sent to the wife and family of John T. Stone.

W. W. Youngson presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, This General Conference is highly honored in the presence of one of the elect women of American Methodism, a woman well versed in the history, polity, and personnel of our Church; one who for years shared with her revered husband the experiences of our itinerant Methodism; one who gave to the ministry of our Church two sons who were elevated to the episcopacy, our lamented Bishop Matthew Simpson Hughes and the distinguished president of this body to-day, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request Bishop William F. Anderson to escort Mrs. Thomas B. Hughes to the platform, that her son may have the unique privilege of presenting his mother to the General Conference.

W. W. YOUNGSON.

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Mrs. T. B.
Hughes.

Bishop Anderson escorted Mrs. Hughes to the platform, and Bishop Hughes presented her to the Conference.

The call of Conferences was resumed.

Calendar.

ROCK RIVER

W. R. Wedderspoon presented a resolution concerning the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

Bible in
Public
Schools.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, it was referred to the Committee on Education.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

B. H. Wilson presented a resolution regarding border city conditions between the United States and Mexico.

Mexican
Border
Conditions.

C. L. Mead moved to refer it to the Committee on State of the Church.

A motion by F. W. Larkin to lay on the table did not prevail.

The motion to refer prevailed.

SAINT LOUIS

J. M. M. Gray presented a resolution concerning better remuneration for public school teachers.

Increased
Salary for
School
Teachers.

On motion of C. M. Van Pelt, it was referred to the Committee on Education.

W. W. King offered a resolution on the attitude of the Turkish government toward Christians.

Turkish
Govern-
ment.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

C. C. Hall offered a resolution regarding the employment of evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Evangelists.

MAY 10

TENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Equal
Ecclesiasti-
cal Rights
for Women.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

M. Madeline Southard presented a resolution urging equal ecclesiastical rights for women.

A point of order by Ray Allen, that under Rule 23 the resolution cannot be considered until after publication in the Daily Advocate, was sustained.

On motion of E. M. Antrim, the rules were suspended to permit Mrs. Jane B. Robinson to speak to the resolution.

W. G. Clinton moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Rolla V. Watt moved as an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

The amendment prevailed.

The motion, as amended, prevailed.

UPPER IOWA

Reference.

On motion of C. W. Flint, those portions of the reports of the Book Committee and of the Publishing Agents, dealing with the Sunday school literature, as published in the Handbook, were referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

VERMONT

Candidates
for
Ministry.

W. R. Davenport presented a resolution concerning candidates for the ministry, on which consideration was deferred until after recess.

Committee.

Bishop Wilson, for the Board of Bishops, nominated the following as a Committee on Hospitals and Homes, and the nominations were confirmed:

Ministers: Dist. No. 1. J. F. Knotts, New England; 2. W. W. T. Duncan, New York East; 3. W. E. Brown, Central New York; 4. E. A. Martin, Philadelphia; 5. W. A. Wiant, West Ohio; 6. M. J. Naylor, Washington; 7. W. McMorris, Mississippi; 8. Dugald McCormack, Southwest Kansas; 9. M. E. Gilbert, Nebraska; 10. T. E. Newland, Central Illinois; 11. H. L. Davis, Northwest Indiana; 12. G. T. Notson, Dakota; 13. J. A. Diekmann, West German; 14. C. B. Sylvester, California; 15. J. E. Baker, Idaho. *Laymen:* 1. R. E. Wilder, New Hampshire; 2. W. J. Stitt, New York; 3. E. R. Redhead, Northern New York; 4. G. C. Shannon, Baltimore; 5. E. S. Nail, North-East Ohio; 6. Samuel Clark, East Tennessee;

7. J. H. Smith, Florida; 8. H. J. Stover, Oklahoma; 9. C. J. Fennell, Nebraska; 10. Perley Lowe, Rock River; 11. Charles W. Leach, Detroit; 12. M. C. Tift, Northern Minnesota; 13. C. J. W. Koenig, California German; 14. Mrs. Z. L. Parmelee, Southern California; 15. E. C. S. Brainerd, Idaho. *At Large:* A. P. Sloan, New York East; J. B. Stein, Central Pennsylvania; H. G. Ogden, Genesee; J. W. Jenkins, Saint Louis; Mrs. Salina Williamson, California; C. B. Koch, Central German; F. A. McCarty, Illinois; L. D. Bristol, Maine; W. F. Spry, Upper Iowa.

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Announcements were made.

Conference took its morning recess.

Recess.

Conference reconvened at 10:40.

The Hymn beginning, "Rock of Ages, cleft for me," was sung.

On a question of privilege, J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, reported that W. B. Fleming, ministerial delegate from the West Virginia Conference, had arrived, and the Committee recommended that he be seated in the place of O. F. Anderson, alternate.

Committee
on
Credentials.

Also that U. S. Smith, of the Iowa Conference, be excused for the day, and G. L. Minear, second reserve, be seated in his place.

The recommendations were approved.

The resolution presented by W. R. Davenport, on which consideration had been deferred, was called.

Consideration
Resumed.

On motion of W. J. Davidson, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

On a question of privilege, A. G. Kynett offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, There does not seem to be in the Discipline any provision for the formation of missions, or method of procedure;

Missions.

Resolved, That the question of formulating such provision and method be referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

A. G. KYNETT,
V. F. BROWN.

The call of Conferences was resumed.

Calendar.

WEST OHIO

D. F. Helms offered a resolution relating to the reading in the congregations of the rules and advices.

Rules and
Advices.

MAY 10

TENTH
DAY.Morning.
Disciplinary
Change.

On motion of F. R. Bayley, it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Daniel McGurk offered a resolution concerning the substituting of the title "General Superintendents" for that of "Bishops" in the Discipline.

G. G. Vogel moved to refer it to the Committee on Itinerancy.

On a point of order by F. R. Bayley, consideration was deferred until after the resolution had been printed in the Daily Advocate.

WEST VIRGINIA

Sunday
Elections.

Daniel Westfall presented a resolution asking for a decision by the Committee on Judiciary as to the validity of an election of church trustees when such election occurs on the Sabbath.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Seating of
Delegates.

Archibald Moore presented a resolution concerning the seating of delegates at subsequent General Conferences.

The question of consideration was raised and immediate consideration was denied.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Arrangements for the next General Conference.

WILMINGTON

Order of
the Day.

Robert Watt moved that a resolution which he held be made the order of the day for 12:10 to-day, following the announcements.

The motion was lost.

WISCONSIN

Ministerial
Exchange.

E. D. Kohlstedt presented a resolution on the exchange of pastoral service between Foreign- and English-Language Conferences.

On motion of A. E. Smith, it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Life
Service
Volunteers.

W. F. Hovis presented a resolution providing for financial aid to life service volunteers during the period of their preparation.

M. E. Gilbert moved that it be referred to the Committee on Education.

G. G. Vogel moved as a substitute that it be referred to a Special Committee to be created from the Board of Education,

the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Home Missions, the Board of Sunday Schools, the Board of Control of the Epworth League, and a representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

The substitute prevailed.

The presiding Bishop asked the Conference to complete the action by requesting the various organizations named to nominate the committee, whereupon

Edgar Blake moved a reconsideration of the motion.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Edgar Blake moved to amend the substitute by providing that the Special Committee be made up from and by the Standing Committees representing the work of the several organizations named.

The amendment was accepted by G. G. Vogel.

The substitute prevailed.

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Reconsideration.

WYOMING

E. A. Martin, for the Committee on Boundaries, asked for a decision by the Committee on Judiciary, as to whether the request for an Enabling Act, which was made at a special session of the Northern German Conference, is a legal action.

The question was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ray Allen moved that the further call of Conferences be dispensed with.

W. W. Lucas moved to amend by adding the words, "after Wednesday's session."

G. H. Trever moved as a substitute that the call of Conferences be dispensed with after one more full call is made.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson the whole matter was laid on the table.

Reference.

To Omit
Further
Call of
Conferences.

PITTSBURGH

J. B. Risk moved a reconsideration of Saturday's resolution concerning the presidency of the General Conference.

After discussion, on motion of J. R. Gettys, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

On a question of privilege, A. W. Harris presented a resolu-

Motion to
Reconsider.

Greetings to
W. V. Kelley.

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.

tion asking for a committee to prepare and send greetings to W. V. Kelley.

On motion of Ray Allen, the resolution was amended by adding the name of A. W. Harris to the committee.

The resolution as amended was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That Francis J. McConnell, David G. Downey, A. W. Harris, and James R. Joy be appointed to prepare a letter of affectionate greeting, to be sent from this General Conference to the revered William Valentine Kelley.

Standing
Committee
Committee
on
Episcopacy,
Report No. 1.
Recommittal.

The roll of Standing Committees was called.

D. G. Downey, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, presented Report No. 1 of that committee, and it was adopted.

J. W. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, requested the pleasure of the Conference as to the recommittal of Report No. 1 of that committee.

On motion of W. H. Van Benschoten, both the majority and the minority reports were recommitted.

Referred.

E. B. Evans offered a resolution which he desired to substitute for both the majority and the minority reports, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church without reading.

Committee
on
Temporal
Economy,
Report No. 1.

Rolla V. Watt, chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy, presented the Report No. 1 of that committee, and it was adopted.

Committee
on
Sunday
Schools,
Report No. 1.

W. E. Carpenter, chairman of the Committee on Sunday Schools, presented Report No. 1 of that committee.

He stated that there were some errors in the report as printed in the Daily Advocate, and the Secretary said he had received no copy of the report.

After reading, R. F. Bayley moved that the report be recommitted.

F. B. Fisher moved as a substitute that the report be adopted, with the understanding that the chairman and secretary of the committee be authorized to make verbal correction.

On motion of S. A. Bright, the substitute was laid on the table.

W. J. Davidson moved as an amendment that action be deferred until the report is accurately printed in the Daily Advocate and a copy is in the hands of the Secretary.

The amendment prevailed.

The motion, as amended, prevailed.

E. S. Tipple, for the Commission on Entertainment, requested that permission be given to withdraw the session schedule for this afternoon, and consolidate it with the evening meeting.

Permission was granted.

Announcements were made.

Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with Benediction by Bishop Scott.

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Afternoon
Sessions.

Adjourn-
ment.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Lewis in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, "O could I speak the matchless worth," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Leete.

Bishop Leete read a portion of the first chapter of Colossians, and spoke on "The Preeminence of Christ."

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Majestic sweetness sits enthroned."

The Committee on Secretary's Record reported that the Journal of yesterday's session had been examined and found correct.

The Journal was approved.

On a question of privilege, Secretary Mills moved that E. A. Simons, for several sessions one of the Secretaries of the General Conference, be invited to a seat on the platform.

The invitation was extended.

Secretary Mills nominated F. B. Smith, of the Louisiana Conference, as an Assistant Secretary, and the nomination was confirmed.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following recommendations, which were approved.

That C. M. Tift, of the Northern Minnesota Conference, be excused May 10, 11, and 12, and W. L. Smithies, first reserve, be seated in his place.

That W. H. Gold, of the Minnesota Conference, be excused May 12 and 13, and that H. J. Kuhn be seated in his place.

That L. F. Higgins, of East Maine Conference, has arrived and taken his place which was occupied by Mrs. Carrie S. Baldwin, second reserve delegate.

That D. M. Calkins, of Genesee Conference, be excused for May 13, and D. L. Tuttle, reserve, be seated in his place.

That Mrs. F. D. Leete, of Georgia Conference, be excused May 11, and that Mr. Burr Stokoe be seated in her place.

That L. M. Dunton, of South Carolina Conference, has arrived and has taken his place occupied by first reserve J. F. Page.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Devotions.

Journal.

E. A.
Simons.

Assistant
Secretary.

Committee
on
Credentials.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Committee
on Rules.
Report No. 2.
Greetings
from
Australia.

Memorials
Recalled
and
Referred.

Rules in
Leaflet
Form.

Order
of the
Day.

Committee
on
Episcopacy,
Report No. 2.

Delivery of
Telegrams.

Order of
the Day.

Hour of
Adjourn-
ment.

On a question of privilege, Edgar Blake, chairman of the Committee on Rules of Order, presented Report No. 2 of that committee.

The report was adopted seriatim.

The presiding Bishop read a cablegram of greetings from the Methodist General Conference of Australia.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the Secretary was instructed to send an appropriate reply to the cablegram.

On motion of Titus Lowe memorials relating to Conferences on Mission Fields which had been referred to other committees were recalled and referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

On motion of G. H. Trever, the Committee on Rules was instructed to prepare the rules in leaflet form, with the changes printed in italics or other distinguishing type, for distribution among the delegates.

D. G. Downey, on a question of privilege, moved that the report of the Commission appointed at the last General Conference to study conditions in Europe be made the Order of the Day, immediately after the approval of the Journal to-morrow.

It was so ordered.

On a question of privilege, D. G. Downey, chairman, presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Episcopacy.

After consideration, the previous question was ordered, on motion of Frank Doran.

The report was adopted.

The Conference stood and sang the Doxology and the Hymn, "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord."

The Secretary announced that, owing to the difficulty in securing pages, Harry King, President of Clark University, had consented to deliver telegrams to the members, and asked that he be authorized to do so.

The authority was given.

E. S. Tipple, for the Commission on Entertainment, announced that Mr. H. P. Davison had accepted the invitation of the Conference to address it, and on his motion the address was made the Order of the Day for Monday morning, May 17, at 11:30 o'clock.

A motion by J. B. Hingeley that the hour of adjournment to-day be fixed at 12:15 was lost.

Announcements were made.

Recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:45.

On invitation, the Central German Conference Quartet sang a selection and responded to an encore.

The presiding Bishop announced that Bishop Thoburn, who is close to the border land, had sent his greetings to the Conference by Bishop Warne, and requested that Bishop Warne be heard.

Bishop Warne expressed to the Conference the affectionate greetings of Bishop Thoburn.

On motion of C. L. Mead, the presiding Bishop, Bishop Warne, and the Conference Secretary were requested to send Bishop Thoburn the cordial greetings of the Conference and the expression of its earnest desire for his recovery.

D. G. Downey presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Episcopacy.

The report was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The following expression, presented by D. G. Downey for the Committee on Episcopacy, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

The request of Bishop Richard J. Cooke to be released from the exacting duties of the general superintendency came as an unwelcome surprise to the members of the General Conference. In granting his desire, the Conference, speaking for the entire Church, which he has so long and so well served, gratefully records its high appreciation of him and his work through his ministry. Himself an enthusiastic scholar, he has inspired in hundreds of others a noble love of learning. Himself a profound student of literature, he has made large and worthy contribution to the literature of the church. Himself a true teacher of Christ's gospel, he has awakened in many the prophetic spirit. Himself familiar with the law and history of the church, he has held others steady in their loyalty to what is best. Himself a man of God and a friend of Christ, he has led many to walk in the spirit.

And the General Conference now grants his request for the retired relation in the episcopacy with the assurance of its affection and honor, and of the prayers of the Church that through many days he may live and labor in congenial and useful ways, adorning the gospel of Christ by his continued devotion and fidelity.

On a question of privilege, G. P. Eckman for the Committee on Courtesies, presented the Rev. C. W. Tadlock, Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who spoke a few words of farewell.

Under a question of privilege, J. W. Hancher moved, and the motion prevailed, that the Rev. Stonewall Anderson, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be invited to a seat on the platform.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Recess.
Quartet.

Greetings
from
Bishop
Thoburn.

Greetings
to Bishop
Thoburn.

Committee
on
Episcopacy,
Report No. 4.

Apprecia-
tion of
Bishop
Cooke.

Farewell
Message
of C. W.
Tadlock.

Stonewall
Anderson.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Committee
on
Episcopacy,
Report No. 3.
Absence
Excused.

D. G. Downey presented Report No. 3 of the Committee on Episcopacy, and it was adopted.

On a question of privilege, Roberto Elphick moved that the delegates from Chile and Argentina, who had been detained because of labor conditions in South America, be excused for their absence the first ten days of the session.

They were excused.

Appreciation of, and
Greetings
Bishop
John E.
Robinson.

On a question of privilege, Titus Lowe moved that the presiding Bishop and the Secretary, with Bishop Warne, send the affectionate greetings of the Conference to Bishop John E. Robinson who to-day entered the retired relation because of his age, and whose infirmities prevented his making the journey from India.

As a substitute of the motion of Titus Lowe, B. T. Badley presented the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

On the occasion of the retirement of Bishop John Edward Robinson, the delegates of the Southern Asia field and missionaries of that field present at General Conference, desire to put on record in this General Conference their love and esteem for this man of God who has had so large a share in leading the Methodist Church in that great field into the wonderful victories that have marked our history there.

They desire to express their great appreciation of the heroic services that have marked his long and distinguished career in that great field, as pastor, district superintendent, editor, and bishop, and give hearty recognition to the outstanding qualities of heart and mind that have marked his career of forty-six years in India.

Bishop Robinson's brotherly spirit, manly and courageous attitude, and ever cordial dealings have won for him a profound regard among those with whom he has been a colaborer, as well as among those for whom he has devoted the long and faithful years of his life.

In this token of love and esteem we are sure this General Conference will be glad to join.

Resolved, That this General Conference send to Bishop John E. Robinson our love and greetings, and assure him of our prayers that God's gracious presence may be with him now in the years of rest, as it has been during the long years of intense devotion to the cause of Christ to which he has unsparingly given himself—brain, heart, and hand.

We include in our greetings the gracious and godly woman who has suffered and toiled with her husband during these long years. We rejoice with them both in the splendid devotion of their entire family to the cause of the Master in India, all five of their daughters having returned as missionaries to that field, and their only son having given several years of distinguished medical service to that land, making many missionaries and their friends his great debtors. We rest in the confidence that the life and example thus given, not only to India, but to the great cause of the Church throughout America as well, will ever redound to the glory of our God.

Signed, in behalf of Southern Asia,

BRENTON T. BADLEY,
J. N. WEST,
ALBERT A. PARKER,
CHARLES PARKER,
BENSON PARKER,
G. L. LORENZO,
G. H. THOMAS,

N. K. MUKERJI,
M. C. SINGH,
ALMA H. HOLLAND,
D. G. ABBOTT,
CORA MORGAN,
C. H. S. KOCH,
GO HOOD KENG,

M. A. RADER,
G. J. SHAW,
H. B. GRAY,
MABEL EDDY,
RUTH A. PARTRIDGE,
C. D. ROCKEY,

The Conference remained standing and sang, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

W. E. Carpenter, chairman of the Committee on Sunday Schools, presented Report No. 1 of that committee.

Marvin Campbell moved to amend by substituting, in Section 2, the word "majority" for the words "two thirds."

A motion by G. G. Vogel, to lay the amendment on the table, was lost.

A motion by G. H. Trever, to consider the report seriatim, was also lost.

A motion to amend was lost.

H. G. Budd moved to amend the report in Section 2 by adding the words, "the charges having been proven and a verdict of guilty having been found," following the words "after such investigation."

On motion of W. H. G. Gould the amendment was laid on the table.

G. T. Byrd moved to amend Section 1 of the report by striking out the words, "other assistants."

On motion of W. F. Burris, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of M. E. Gilbert, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted.

Wallace MacMullen presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, an elected delegate to this body from the New York Conference, and a highly honored and influential member of many preceding General Conferences, is unable to attend this session; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference send loving greetings to Chancellor Day, and assure him of its prayers that his health may be preserved, and continued success come to his leadership of the great university with which his name is inseparably joined.

W. P. Chen presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates representing the Methodist Episcopal Church in China wish to express their deepest regret of the loss of the beloved Bishop James W. Bashford, D.D., LL.D. His death is keenly felt by the non-Christian Chinese as well as by the Chinese Christians.

He was a far-sighted statesman, a broad-minded diplomat, as well as a devoted leader in the Kingdom of God.

We deem it appropriate that we publicly express through this General Conference our gratitude for the great work he was able to accomplish for China, and we desire to assure Mrs. Bashford of our deep sympathy and prayers in her bereavement.

Submitted by the Chinese Delegates.

H. C. WANG,
C. H. KUO,
L. G. DSANG,
C. N. CHEN,

C. HUNG,
C. P. HU,
L. C. LIN,

M. S. MEI,
W. P. CHEN,
RUBY SIA.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Committee
on
Sunday
Schools,
Report No. 1.

Greetings to
J. R. Day.

Appreciation
of Bishop
Bashford.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Report No. 2.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and the Conference sang "There's a Land That is Fairer than Day."

Rolla V. Watt, chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy, presented Report No. 2 of that committee.

Edgar Blake offered two amendments, which were accepted and incorporated in the report.

After discussion, the previous question was ordered, on motion of W. W. Lucas.

The report was adopted.

J. M. Phelps presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

S. J. Herben.

Regarding The Daily Christian Advocate as one of the helpful agencies in providing a general intelligence of Conference business, and recognizing the signal ability with which it is being edited for the present session; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we make grateful acknowledgment of the service being rendered by the editor, Dr. Stephen, J. Herben, and that upon this, his birthday, we tender hearty congratulations and best wishes for abundant blessings upon him and his through all the years.

JAMES M. PHELPS,
CHARLES M. STUART,
JOHN THOMPSON.

Greetings
to African
M. E. Church
and
African M. E.
Zion
Church.

On motion of R. B. McRary, the Secretary was instructed to send greetings to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in Saint Louis, Mo., and also to that of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in session at Nashville, Tenn.

Adjournment.

Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with Benediction by Bishop Richard Cooke.

MAY 12
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.
Devotions.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., Bishop Bristol presiding.

The Conference sang the Hymn, "O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing."

Bishop McConnell offered prayer.

Bishop McConnell then read a portion of the tenth chapter of John, and spoke on "Abundant Life Through Christ."

The Hymn beginning, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," was sung.

Journal

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported that the Journal of yesterday's session had been examined and found correct.

The Journal was approved.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, recommended that G. E. Satterlee, of the Kansas Conference, be excused for to-day, and that B. M. Powell be seated in his place.

The recommendation was approved.

On a question of privilege, H. S. Henschen, chairman of the Committee on Overhead Expense, requested that anyone having matters to present to that committee should present them in writing.

Under the order of the day, F. M. North presented the report of the Special Commission on Europe.

The report was referred to the Special Committee on the work of the Church in Europe, by action of the Conference when the Commission was created.

Marvin Campbell, on a question of privilege, requested that more heat be provided for the building.

E. G. Richardson, chairman of the Committee on Book Concern, presented Report No. 1 of that committee, and it was adopted.

H. L. Jacobs, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, requested that Reports Nos. 1 and 2 be returned to the committee for further consideration.

It was so ordered.

E. L. Kidney, chairman of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, presented Report No. 1 of that committee, and it was adopted.

J. W. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on State of the Church, presented Report No. 2 of that committee.

After discussion, previous question was ordered, on motion of Joshua Stansfield.

The Conference declined to adopt the report.

On a question of privilege, S. F. Kerfoot moved that the Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D.D., President Emeritus of Hamline University, be invited to a seat on the platform.

The invitation was extended.

President Emeritus H. H. Lowry of Peking University was also invited to a seat on the platform.

On a question of privilege, Bishop Berry introduced to the Conference Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Announcements were made.

MAY 12
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.
Credentials
Committee.

Request.

Report of
Commission
on
Europe.

Building
Cold.

Committee
on Book
Concern
Report No. 1.

Reports
Returned.

Committee
on Home
Missions
and Church
Extension,
Report No. 1.
Committee
on State
of Church,
Report No. 2.

G. H.
Bridgman.

H. H. Lowry

Bishop
Cannon.

MAY 12
TWELFTH
DAY.

Morning.
Recess.

Committee
on
Credentials.

A ten-minute recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:45.

The Hymn beginning, "O happy day, that fixed my choice," was sung.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following announcements and recommendations, and the recommendations were approved:

That C. B. Dixon, of Northern New York Conference, be excused after May 12, and that the reserve, J. O. Stranahan, be seated in his place.

That G. T. Weingartner, of Erie Conference, be excused from attendance May 15, 16, and 17.

That W. S. Watson, of Wisconsin Conference, be excused on and after May 16, and that E. W. Leach, first reserve, be seated in his place.

That G. E. Maxwell, of Minnesota Conference, be excused after May 14, and that H. J. Kuhn, his reserve, be seated in his place.

That H. M. Havner, of Iowa Conference, be excused from May 12 to 17, and that G. E. Wahl, first reserve, be seated in his place.

That U. S. Smith, of Iowa Conference, has returned and taken his place which was occupied by G. L. Minear.

That T. A. Winkleman, of Arkansas Conference, be excused from further attendance upon the sessions of the Conference.

On a question of privilege, D. G. Downey presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Church
Union.

Resolved, That notice having been received that a deputation will ask this General Conference for a hearing in behalf of the movement, initiated by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for a union of evangelical denominations in a United Church of Christ in America, the deputation be allowed twenty minutes in which to address the General Conference, in business session, on this subject.

D. G. Downey announced that the deputation consists of Bishops Hamilton and Wilson and Dr. Bagnell, and Professor George W. Richards, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Order of
the Day.

On motion of D. G. Downey, it was ordered that the twenty minutes requested in the above resolution be granted at some time during the business session Saturday when Professor Richards can be present.

Farewell
Message of
F. L.
Wiseman.

G. P. Eckman, on a question of privilege, presented the Rev. Frederick Luke Wiseman, Fraternal Delegate of the British Wesleyan Conference.

Rev. Frederick Luke Wiseman delivered his farewell message.

Intro-
ductions.

On a question of privilege, Bishop Berry presented to the presiding Bishop, for introduction to the Conference, the Rev. Stonewall Anderson, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Education

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Rev. J. H. Reynolds, D.D., President of Hendrix College, and a member of the Commission on Unification for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Bishop Bristol introduced Dr. Anderson and Dr. Reynolds to the Conference.

On a question of privilege, Rolla V. Watt, for the Committee on Temporal Economy, requested common consent to eliminate the word "white" from Report No. 2, adopted yesterday, and to have the report reprinted in the Daily Advocate.

Consent was given.

On a question of privilege, J. F. Goucher presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Mr. Summerfield Baldwin, the highly honored layman of Baltimore Conference, who was a member of the General Conferences of 1872, 1884, 1900, 1908, 1912, and 1916, and who was elected a delegate to this Conference, has been detained at his home by the advice of his physician; be it

Resolved, That this General Conference, through its presiding officer and secretary, convey to Mr. Baldwin our cordial greetings, with the expressed hope that he may be able to take his seat in this Conference before its close.

On a question of privilege, C. A. Tindley requested that Bishop Hartzell be permitted to present to the Conference a member of the Negro race who has a unique distinction in Methodism.

Consent was given, and Bishop Hartzell presented to the Conference Miss Diana B. McNeil, now a teacher in our College at Liberia, who at the General Conference of 1892 was held in the arms of Bishop William Taylor and presented to the Conference with the statement that there are no heathen children in Africa.

On a question of privilege, C. E. Guthrie announced that a number of Epworth League delegations were planning to attend the anniversary of that organization, Thursday night, May 20, and requested that the General Conference delegates waive their right to the retention of their seats until 7:30 that evening.

On motion of Edgar Blake, it was voted that the delegates place their seats at the disposal of the Epworth League visitors on the evening of the anniversary of that organization.

H. L. Jacobs, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, presented Report No. 3 of that committee, and it was adopted.

H. L. Jacobs requested that because of certain clerical errors

MAY 12
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

Change
in Report.

Greetings to
Summerfield
Baldwin.

Miss Diana
B. McNeil.

Seats for
Epworth
League
Anniversary.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report No. 3.
Report
Reprinted.

MAY 12

TWELFTH
DAY.Morning.
Resolution
Recalled and
Referred.

in Report No. 4 of the Committee on Itinerancy the report be reprinted. It was so ordered.

H. L. Jacobs stated that the resolution submitted Monday by E. D. Kohlstedt, and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, had to do exclusively with legal matters, and, on his motion, seconded by E. D. Kohlstedt, the entire resolution was recalled from the Committee on Itinerancy and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Committee
on Epworth
League,
Report No. 1.

W. W. Martin, chairman of the Committee on Epworth League, presented Report No. 1 of that committee, and it was adopted.

Committee
on Freedmen,
Reports Nos.
1 and 2.

F. M. Larkin, chairman of the Committee on Freedmen, presented report No. 1 of that committee, and it was adopted.

F. M. Larkin, chairman of the Committee on Freedmen, presented Report No. 2 of that committee.

Two slight inaccuracies in the printed report were noted and corrected.

After discussion, on motion of Robert Watt, the previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted.

Bequests.

Edgar Blake stated that during the quadrennium of 1904-8, when the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Board of Education, and the Sunday School Union were combined as the Board of Freedmen's Aid, Education, and Sunday Schools, seven bequests were made to it, and he now, at the request of the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Board of Education, and the Board of Sunday Schools, moved that a statement of facts as to the transaction be referred to the Committee on Judiciary for a report as to the division of the bequests.

The motion prevailed.

Bishop
Nicholson
Excused.

On motion of J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, Bishop Nicholson was excused from the session of Friday, May 14, to attend a funeral.

Committee
Change.

Bishop Wilson, for the Board of Bishops, requested that E. C. S. Brainard be excused from service on the Committee on Hospitals and Homes, and Miss Augusta E. Ariss be appointed in his place, and it was so ordered.

J. W.
Robinson.

On a question of privilege, E. A. White moved that the Rev. John W. Robinson, fraternal delegate to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, be invited to a seat on the platform.

The invitation was extended.

Announcements were made.

Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., Bishop Cannon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, pronouncing the Benediction.

MAY 12
TWELFTH
DAY:
Morning.
Adjourn-
ment.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Stuntz in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, "Ten thousand harps and voices," was sung.

Bishop Shepard offered prayer.

The Conference sang the Hymn, "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy."

Bishop Shepard gave the morning devotional address on the subject "How to Conserve the Best of the Past."

Committee on Secretary's Record reported that the Journal of yesterday had been examined and found correct.

The Journal was approved.

Bishop Lewis, on a question of privilege, introduced the Rev. H. H. Lowry, of China, who brought to the Conference the personal greetings of the President of the Chinese Republic.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Credentials Committee recommend that E. C. Hardesty, of Wilmington Conference, be excused May 17 and 18. No reserve.

That W. P. MacVey, of Central Illinois Conference, be excused for May 15, and J. B. Bartle be seated in his place.

That W. A. Elliott, of Erie Conference, be excused for May 14.

That G. G. Logan, Lincoln Conference, be excused for May 13.

Paul Keefer, reserve delegate of West German Conference, has arrived and takes the place of W. A. Keller, excused.

The order of Miscellaneous Business was called.

C. C. Darnall offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, One of the great and pressing needs of the church to-day is a revival of home religion and worship in the home; and,

Whereas, Every home has its atmosphere, where freedom and love prevail, restraint is eliminated, confidences exchanged and there is the most perfect and restful liberty; and,

Whereas, It is in the home where the first concern for souls is represented in the yearning of father and mother for their children, and out of this devotion of life toward life there is developed the consuming flame of a passion that only love truly knows; and,

Whereas, It is our desire to improve the spiritual side of the home life by the inculcation of Christian virtues through the exercise of religious practices in order that a genuine revival of religious life and expressions of spiritual power may be more fully manifested; therefore, be it

MAY 13
THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Devotions.

Journal.

Greetings
from
President of
Chinese
Republic.

Committee
on
Credentials.

Miscellaneous
Business.

Home
Religion.

MAY 13
THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Resolved, First, That we reaffirm our faith in the spiritual power and moral uplift which comes to the individual as a result of a regular and systematic observance of daily prayer, reading of the Scriptures, a careful study of God's Word, religious conversation, and discussion of moral and spiritual subjects in the home; and,

Second, That we appeal to all Methodist families to institute and establish in their homes such a form or program of systematic family worship as may seem advisable and best adapted to meet the spiritual needs and requirements of the various members of the household; and,

Third, That we earnestly call upon and urge our pastors and all others having leadership among our people to lay special emphasis upon this very vital subject and endeavor as far as possible to put into operation plans which will bring about the glorification of Jesus Christ in the home through a definite and systematic plan of family worship.

C. C. DARNALL,	WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM,
F. E. BALDWIN,	E. L. WALDORF,
J. B. MEACHAM,	H. L. JACOBS,
E. J. LOCKWOOD,	FRED B. FISHER,
E. H. FORKEL,	EDGAR BLAKE,
C. M. STUART,	JOHN THOMPSON,
F. T. KEENEY,	J. S. LADD THOMAS.

Episcopal
Residences.

D. G. Downey, on a question of privilege, presented Report No. 6 of the Committee on Episcopacy, dealing with Episcopal residences, and moved that the rules be suspended for consideration of the report at this time.

Rolla V. Watt moved as a substitute that the report be printed according to our rules.

On motion of L. H. King, the substitute was laid on the table.

The motion to suspend the rules prevailed.

E. R. Redhead moved to amend the report by substituting Syracuse for Buffalo as the Episcopal residence of the Buffalo Area.

A motion by B. F. Kagey, that the previous question be ordered on the amendment, was lost.

A motion by J. R. Gettys, that after the announcements recess be taken, with L. R. Potter having the floor, prevailed.

Announcements were made.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:50.

Glee Club.

On invitation, the Ladies' Glee Club of Simpson College entertained the Conference with a selection and responded twice to calls for encores.

On a question of privilege, the Secretary read the following telegram:

Telegram
of Com-
mendation.

Secretary Methodist General Conference, Des Moines, Iowa.

Nearly two hundred State and national leaders of the Interchurch World Movement and of cooperative denominations, meeting May 12 at Cleveland, for conference on the campaign, heartily and unanimously express to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church

their profound appreciation of the inspired leadership of Dr. S. Earl Taylor and the splendid contributory service of Dr. George M. Fowles, Rev. W. E. Doughty, Ralph E. Diffendorfer, and other outstanding members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the development of the program and work of this great cooperative movement.

FRED P. HAGGARD,
J. CAMPBELL WHITE,
Committee.

MAY 13
THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Discussion of the report of the Committee on Episcopacy was resumed.

Consid-
eration
Resumed.

On motion of G. H. Trever, the previous question was ordered on the substitute offered by E. R. Redhead.

The substitute was lost.

J. C. Nicholson moved that further consideration be deferred until the report is printed in the Daily Advocate.

Consid-
eration
Deferred.

Following further discussion, the previous question was ordered on motion of J. I. Bartholomew.

The motion to defer consideration prevailed.

On a question of privilege, E. S. Tipple introduced to the Conference the Rev. Bennett Mitchell and his wife, pioneers in Iowa Methodism.

Intro-
ductions.

On a question of privilege, J. F. Goucher introduced the Rev. W. W. Pinson, D.D., Secretary of the Benevolent Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. J. I. Pepper, a prominent layman of that Church.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, stated that he held an appeal of Orlando E. Akers from the decision of a Judicial Conference; also an appeal by B. S. Taylor, from a ruling made by Bishop Harris in 1886, and that these appeals could not be considered without authority from the Conference.

Appeals.

H. W. Rogers called attention to two typographical errors in Report No. 1 of the Committee on Judiciary as printed on page 261 of the Daily Advocate, and asked that the word "who" be inserted near the close of paragraph four immediately following the words "can be"; also that in paragraph six, after the word "conviction," the words "may be a reason" be inserted.

Errors in
Report.

On a question of privilege, H. W. Rogers requested that a proposed constitutional amendment passed by the Laymen's Association be read, and printed in the Daily Advocate, and that the proposed amendment with the accompanying resolution be referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Constitu-
tional
Amendment.

MAY 13

THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Sympathy to
A. P. Nelson.

The request was granted and the paper read.

On a question of privilege, E. C. Dixon presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. Adolphus P. Nelson, Member of Congress from Wisconsin, first lay delegate from West Wisconsin Conference, President of the Laymen's Association the past quadrennium, is kept from his place in this General Conference by severe illness; and,

Whereas, Brother Nelson has been elected to five General Conferences and has rendered distinguished service in the benevolent societies of our Church at home, and in the Church at large, as well as exhibiting a high order of Christian statesmanship in the House of Representatives in Washington;

Resolved, That we express our sympathy with Brother Nelson in his sickness and our regret that he cannot take his place in this Conference.

E. C. DIXON,	H. T. LANGE,
R. A. CHASE,	MRS. PEARL V. D. TOMLINSON,
W. P. HUGHES,	J. E. KUNDERT,
L. S. COE,	E. W. BLAKEMAN.

On a question of privilege, B. T. Badley presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Mrs. Lois S.
Parker.

The senior missionary connected with the world-wide work of our Methodism is Mrs. Lois S. Parker, widow of Bishop E. W. Parker of India. At eighty-six years of age she is still busy on the field, working in the town of HarDOI and traveling among the outlying villages.

Mrs. Parker's illustrious career in India spans the years from 1859 to 1920. Scarcely had the smoke and ruins of the Indian Sepoy rebellion cleared away, when she and her husband began their remarkable work in that land. After sixty-one years devoted to that field, Mrs. Parker is still keen, alert and full of plans as she rounds out her unique term of service. Four years ago she took a retired relation, but has received an appointment every year since. This strength and endurance of body and mind are matched by her outstanding qualities of heart and soul.

One of the most remarkable distinctions she enjoys is that of being the only living member of the small group of Methodist women who at Boston in 1869 founded the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Yet so eager was she to get back to her work in India, when she was in this country last year to attend the jubilee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, that she left Boston before the celebration was over, in order to get the earliest possible passage across the seas to her beloved India.

Resolved, Therefore, that this General Conference, considering it a high privilege to send its greetings to Mrs. Lois S. Parker, instructs its Secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to her, and express to her our profound esteem and admiration for her great life and distinguished services, assuring her of our love and prayers that the golden glory of the sunset years of her life may be in keeping with the glorious ministry which she has so wondrously exemplified throughout our Church.

BRENTON T. BADLEY,	C. E. PARKER,
JOHN F. GOUCHER,	A. A. PARKER,
FRANK MASON NORTH,	G. L. LORENZO,
CORA MORGAN,	M. C. SINGH,
J. N. WEST,	BENSON BAKER.
ALMA H. HOLLAND,	

Adjourn-
ment.

Announcements were made, and Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with the Benediction by the Rev. Bennett Mitchell.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1920

MAY 14
FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Conference was called to order at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Henderson in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, "My faith looks up to thee," was sung.

Bishop Stuntz led in prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer. Devotions.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Lead on, O King Eternal."

Bishop Stuntz read passages from the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth chapters of John and the first chapter of Acts, and addressed the Conference on the subject, "The Supernatural Task and the Supernatural Equipment."

The Hymn beginning, "O Thou, in whose presence my soul takes delight," was sung.

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported that the Journal of yesterday was examined and is correct. Journal.

The Journal was approved.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted: Committee on Credentials.

The Committee on Credentials recommends:

That O. A. Olsen, Norway Conference, be excused from the session of Saturday, May 15.

That W. A. Fellers, of Nebraska, be excused May 14 and 15, and that the first reserve, M. D. Cameron, be seated in his place.

That Mrs. F. D. Leete, of Georgia Conference, be excused for May 14 and 15, and that Mr. Burr Stokoe, be seated in her place.

That Frank B. Trotter, of West Virginia, be excused on and after May 17, and that his reserve, S. V. Woods, be seated in his place for the remainder of the session.

That the excuse of M. C. Tift, Northern Minnesota Conference, be continued for Friday, May 14, and that W. L. Smithies be continued in his place.

That Frank Jones, of the Missouri Conference, be excused for May 14 and 15.

On a question of privilege, F. A. Horne, for the New York East Conference, and Bishop Berry, for the Detroit Area, presented Bishop Henderson with bouquets of roses in commemoration of the birthday he celebrates to-day, and the Conference joined them in extending congratulations. Birthday of Bishop Henderson.

On motion of D. G. Downey, chairman, Report No. 6 of the Committee on Episcopacy, was taken up. Committee on Episcopacy, Report No. 6.

R. F. Bayley moved to amend the report by providing that only two Episcopal residences be established in Europe.

MAY 14
FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of Ray Allen, the amendment was laid on the table.

J. R. Edwards moved to recommit the report, with the request that the entire number of Episcopal residences be reduced by three.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the motion to recommit was laid on the table.

After discussion, on motion of W. R. Wedderspoon, the previous question was ordered on the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted.

Bishop J. E.
Robinson.

On a question of privilege, D. G. Downey, at the request of the delegates from India, presented a letter from Bishop John E. Robinson, and after reading the last paragraph, moved that the letter be made a part of the record of the Conference and printed in the Daily Advocate.

It was so ordered.

Following is Bishop Robinson's letter:

HONORED FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

To be debarred from attending with you this present session of the General Conference is one of the greatest disappointments of my whole life. I had been looking forward to it with ardent expectation during the quadrennium. My episcopal colleagues of Southern Asia had kindly devolved upon me the privileged task of preparing the report of that great and most interesting field for the past four years, the last opportunity I should have of rendering such a service, but this I was reluctantly obliged to forego. I coveted also the last opportunity I could reasonably look forward to of renewing acquaintance with old and valued friends in the homeland, and of having a farewell visit with precious relatives, and then returning to India to settle down and employ my remaining years in some form of humble service, according to the will of God, by which our growing church in India might be benefited.

But, alas! health conditions unexpectedly became serious, and untoward symptoms loomed up so ominously that my medical advisers positively forbade my attempting the long voyage to America with its incidental hardships and difficulties at this unsettled time. So here in India I remain, in the all-wise providence of God, by no means precluded from the duties which pertain to administration, but needing to fall back every day on the all-sufficient grace of my gracious Saviour to enable me patiently and cheerfully to acquiesce in the disappointment which divine wisdom has seen fit to allow to befall me. I thank my Lord and Master that his presence and grace enable me to realize the blessed power of faith which claims that "He doeth all things well."

Forty-six years ago this summer the Board of Foreign Missions, at that time known as the Missionary Society, appointed me a missionary of India. During that period it has been my good fortune to live and serve, and officially to administer the affairs of the church in practically all the presidencies and provinces of the Indian Empire, and in several of the feudatory states. The remarkable progress of our Church's great and wide-spread work, confined at the time of my appointment to India to a single province in upper India, has spread in every direction all over the empire. And out of the work in India may be said to have developed the flourishing missions of our church in British Malaysia, Dutch East Indies, and the Philippine Islands; in all of which it has been my privilege to exercise episcopal administration.

It is unspeakably gratifying to me, in laying down the reins of office,

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FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

to be able to report to you a quadrennium of splendid advance in all directions in Southern Asia. Let me have the privilege of laying before you just a few items. Our Methodist community now stands at 421,646, a solid increase of 81,440 for the quadrennium. In our Sunday schools are now enrolled 198,944 pupils, an increase of 48,606. Our total Epworth League membership stands at 29,918, an increase of 8,628. Educational institutions of all grades now number 1,880, and their students 56,225, an increase of 10,065. Missionaries and their wives number 251, only three more, alas! than four years ago; but over against this discouraging item I am glad to report that our forces of native workers of all grades (members of Conferences, local preachers, exhorters, teachers, etc.) stands at 8,650, an increase for the quadrennium of 1,333. The statistics show that our church property of all kinds has risen to over 15,000,000 rupees, a clear advance of nearly three and a half millions. A feature which has particularly encouraged and rejoiced us has been the splendid financial record of the quadrennium, at a time, too, when many parts of our field have been ravaged by epidemics of influenza, plague and cholera, and when war affairs distracted attention and affected finances. For ministerial support the sum of 881,295 rupees was contributed, a magnificent advance of 303,976 rupees, or over 34 per cent. The amount collected in the several Conferences for all purposes reached a grand total of 2,691,546 rupees, an advance of very nearly one million rupees. For all these tokens of the divine presence and favor we give all the glory and unstinted praise to our gracious covenant God.

In closing, let me say, honored fathers and brethren, that I accept the Church's decree as to my retirement at this General Conference with mingled emotions. It is true that it is with a large measure of regret that I lay down the heavy burden of official responsibility which has rested upon me in no slight degree; but there is also a grateful feeling of relief that younger and abler hands shall grasp the helm. It would be almost ungrateful on my part were I not to express my profound gratitude to the beloved Church through whose generosity and forbearance there have come to me in the good providence of God such unspeakably great privileges, blessings and honors during those happy and fruitful forty-five years. It being my present purpose to settle down in India for my few remaining years of life, according to the will of my Heavenly Father, I hope to be able to watch the church's continued progress and prosperity in that great empire. If it please God to vouchsafe the necessary physical health, I look forward definitely to some useful service in the preparation of literature needed for our growing Indian church. Great political and social movements have recently come to the birth in India, which I firmly believe will help and not hinder the progress and success of the Christian propaganda. With the word of the living God in our hands, we confidently believe to see in the coming years that triumph of our holy faith, of which the promises and predictions of Holy Scripture give glorious assurance.

Your brother in the love and service of Jesus.

J. E. ROBINSON.

D. G. Downey moved that as soon as the Secretary can prepare the ballots the Conference proceed to the election of General Superintendents.

Election.

W. H. G. Gould moved to amend, that in the election of Bishops we have one ballot for the three and another for the remaining nine.

A point of order by D. G. Downey, that the order of election of General Superintendents is prescribed and cannot be changed without the suspension of the Rule, was sustained.

The motion of D. G. Downey prevailed.

MAY 14
FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Recess.

As chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, D. G. Downey was granted the privilege of speaking a few words of instructions before the taking of the ballot.

Announcements were made and the Conference went into a recess.

Conference reconvened at 10:50.

The Hymn beginning, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," was sung.

Quartet.

On invitation, the Central German Conference Quartet sang a selection and responded to an encore.

Referred.

H. W. Rogers, on a question of privilege, stated that the Judiciary Committee held a paper from the Northern German Conference concerning the legality of a certain session of that Conference upon which a decision of the Committee on Judiciary was asked, and on his motion, it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

P. H. Swift presented a statement concerning Marie Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Committee
on
Credentials.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, recommended that F. M. Wiley, of the Kansas Conference, be excused because of illness in his family; also that Herman Stannard, second reserve of Troy Conference, be excused after to-day.

The recommendations were approved.

Area
Report.

On a question of privilege, Bishop Wilson, for the Bishops, requested that Bishop Leonard have the privilege of making a brief report of the Area of the late Bishop M. S. Hughes. The request was granted.

Referred.

Bishop Wilson announced that an important communication had been received, and the Bishops requested authority to refer it to the Committee on State of the Church.

The authority was given.

Bishop
Mitchell
Ill.

Bishop Berry, on a question of privilege, informed the Conference that Bishop Mitchell had been taken seriously ill yesterday, and was compelled to return home.

Sympathy
for Bishop
Mitchell.

On motion of F. M. North, Bishop Anderson, Bishop Berry, and the Conference Secretary were made a committee to prepare and send a message of sympathy and good will to Bishop Mitchell.

M. E. Snyder moved that the Conference now proceed to ballot for the election of Missionary Bishops to the General Superintendency.

The motion prevailed, and on request Bishop Berry led the Conference in prayer.

The First Set of Tellers was called forward, and the Secretary read the Rules governing the election.

On a question of privilege, J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, recommended that U. S. Smith, of the Iowa delegation, be excused for the remainder of to-day's session and for the session of to-morrow, and that Thomas Osborn, first reserve, be seated in his place.

The recommendation was approved.

The ballot was taken and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries J. M. Arters and F. M. Willis.

D. E. Skelton presented a resolution favoring the granting of a bonus to the soldiers of the late war.

On motion of E. P. Dennett, it was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

M. E. Gilbert presented a resolution concerning the record of church membership which, on motion of W. F. Hovis, was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

On motion of Herbert Clegg, O. P. Miller, treasurer of the General Conference Commission, was granted the privilege of the floor and made a statement of the condition of the treasury and the expense of this General Conference.

J. M. Phelps offered a resolution on caring for Supply Preachers in their old age.

On motion of D. G. Downey, it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the Conference proceeded to ballot for the election of twelve General Superintendents.

Bishop Wilson nominated the Second Set of Tellers, and the nominations were confirmed. (See Tellers.)

The tellers were called forward.

W. H. Van Benschoten moved that in view of the large number of names on the ballot a Third Set of Tellers be elected to join group two in the counting.

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the motion was laid on the table.

E. A. Dent moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 7:30

MAY 14
FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Ballot for
Missionary
Bishops to
be made
Bishops.

Committee
on
Credentials.

Bonus to
Soldiers.

Record of
Church
Membership.

Report of
O. P. Miller.

Supply
Preachers.

First
Ballot for
Bishops.

MAY 14
FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

this evening to hear the report of the tellers and if necessary take another ballot.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the motion was laid on the table.

On motion of George Elliott, the time was extended for the completion of the ballot.

Upon request, the Secretary again read the Rule concerning secrecy as to the result of the ballot.

The vote was taken and the Tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries M. E. Snyder and C. P. Dorsey.

The Presiding Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Missionary Bishops to be elected General Superintendents:

Total number of ballots cast.....	820
Total ballots defective.....	18
Total ballots counted.....	802
Necessary to a choice.....	536
Frank W. Warne receives.....	802
John W. Robinson receives.....	802
Eben S. Johnson receives.....	802

Frank W. Warne, John W. Robinson, and Eben S. Johnson, having received the required number of votes, were declared elected General Superintendents.

Bishop-elect
Robinson.

On a question of privilege, Bishops Berry and Bristol escorted Bishop-elect John W. Robinson to the front of the platform, and the presiding Bishop presented him to the Conference.

Bishop-elect
Johnson.

Bishops Hartzell and Anderson conducted Bishop-elect Eben S. Johnson to the front of the platform, and he was presented to the Conference.

Bishop-elect Frank W. Warne was not present.

A motion of F. A. Arter, that after announcements the Conference adjourn, prevailed.

Adjourn-
ment.

Announcements were made and the Conference adjourned at 12:40 P. M., with the Benediction by Bishop Henderson.

MAY 15
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., Bishop Shepard presiding. The Hymn beginning, "Faith of our fathers, living still," was sung.

Devotions.

Bishop Henderson offered prayer.

Bishop Henderson then read a portion of the twenty-second chapter of Genesis, and drew lessons from the consecration of Abraham.

MAY 15
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Rock of ages, cleft for me."

The Committee on Secretary's Record reported that the Journal of yesterday had been examined and found correct.

Journal.

The Journal was approved.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

Committee
on
Credentials.

Your committee recommends that S. S. Tyler, Michigan Conference, be excused for May 15. No reserve.

That S. F. Kerfoot, Minnesota Conference, be excused for May 15, and that R. B. Stansell be seated in his place.

That C. E. Rarick, Northwest Kansas Conference, be excused from May 17 to 22, inclusive, and that J. T. S. Reed be seated in his place.

That Walter E. Myers, North-East Ohio Conference, be excused from May 15 to 22.

That M. C. Tift, Northern Minnesota Conference, be further excused for May 15, and J. S. Ulland be seated in his place.

That J. M. McClellan of the Kansas Conference be excused for May 15, and that B. M. Powell, first reserve, be seated in his place.

J. G. WILSON, *Chairman.*
F. A. HAZELTINE, *Secretary.*

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the first ballot for General Superintendents. (See Ballot.)

Result of
First Ballot
for Bishops.

Lauress J. Birney, having received the required number of votes, was declared elected.

When the names of those receiving six votes were reached, in the announcement of the ballot, on motion of E. M. Mills further announcement was dispensed with.

On motion of F. E. Dunn, Bishops E. H. Hughes and F. J. McConnell were requested to escort Bishop-elect Birney to the platform and present him to the presiding Bishop.

Bishop-elect
Birney.

This was done, and Bishop Shepard presented Bishop-elect Birney to the Conference, and invited him to a seat with the Bishops.

On motion of F. E. Dunn, L. H. Murlin, first reserve delegate of the New England Conference, was seated in the place of Bishop-elect Birney.

L. H. Murlin
Seated.

On questions of privilege, the following persons requested that their names be omitted from future ballots for the office of General Superintendents: M. N. Smith, G. R. Grose, D. G. Downey, M. S. Rice, J. H. Race, B. M. Tipple, H. L. Jacobs, E. S. Tipple, J. L. Fort, and G. P. Eckman.

Names
Withdrawn.

MAY 15
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Announce-
ment of
Ballots.
Second
Ballot for
Bishops.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the presiding Bishop was requested in announcing subsequent ballots not to announce the names of persons receiving fewer than twenty votes.

On motion of Frank Doran, the Conference proceeded to take ballot for eleven General Superintendents.

The Third Set of Tellers was nominated by Bishop Wilson, their nomination confirmed, and they were called forward. (See Tellers.)

The ballot was taken and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries G. B. Cliff and C. B. Sylvester.

The order of Miscellaneous Business was called.

Miscellaneous
Business.
Greetings
to the
President of
the Chinese
Republic.

John Marshall moved that a Committee of five be appointed by the Bishops, one of whom shall be a Bishop, another a representative from China, and three other members from this body, to prepare a response to the greeting brought us Thursday from the President of the Chinese Republic, which shall be engrossed, signed by the presiding officer and Secretary of the Conference, and delivered to the President of the Chinese Republic by some personal messenger who is soon to go to that country.

The motion prevailed.

Calendar.

R. J. Wade moved that the Rules be suspended, the orders of Miscellaneous Business and the Call of Conferences be passed, and the Conference now proceed under the calendar.

It was so ordered.

Committee
on
Itinerancy
Report. No. 1.

H. L. Jacobs, chairman, presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Itinerancy.

An amendment by E. D. Kohlstedt, substituting "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension" for "A Commission of Seven," was presented.

Bishop
Kephart.

G. P. Eckman, on a question of privilege, introduced to the Conference Bishop Cyrus J. Kephart, Fraternal Delegate from the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

Order of
the Day.

On a question of privilege, D. G. Downey moved that, pursuant to the action of Thursday, the hearing of the Deputation on Church Union be made the Order of the Day immediately after recess this morning.

The motion prevailed.

Recess.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:45.

The Hymn "America" was sung.

Under the Order of the Day, G. P. Eckman introduced Prof. G. W. Richards, chairman of the Committee on Deputations of the American Council on Organic Union of the Churches of Christ, who addressed the Conference and presented the plan of Organic Union proposed by the Council.

MAY 15
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Address
of Prof.
Richards.

He closed with the request that a committee be appointed to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Council.

Request
Referred.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the request was referred to the Committee on Unification, and it was ordered that the plan for organic union be printed in the Daily Advocate.

On a question of privilege, G. P. Eckman, for the Committee on Courtesies, introduced Mr. Robert H. Gardiner, Secretary of the Advisory Committee of the Commissions on the World Conference on Faith and Order, who addressed the Conference.

R. H.
Gardiner
Addresses the
Conference.

G. P. Eckman moved to refer to the Committee on Unification the two recommendations made in Mr. Gardiner's address, namely, That the Commission appointed eight years ago to cooperate in making arrangements for a world Conference on Faith and Order be reappointed, and that that Commission be given authority to send delegates to a preliminary meeting in Geneva next August.

Recommendations
Referred.

The motion prevailed.

On a question of privilege, G. P. Eckman introduced Professor Herbert L. Willett, representative of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

H. L. Willett.

F. H. Coman, on a question of privilege, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, One of the most serious, significant and difficult problems presented to this General Conference is that involved in the unification of American Methodism; and,

Request for
Prayer for
Guidance.

Whereas, This General Conference must deal with this problem wisely, and therefore must know the will of God, that justice and love may prevail; therefore be it

Resolved, That every member of this body is hereby urged to give himself to earnest private prayer in this behalf; and that a special season of prayer be observed during this morning's session; and that the presiding Bishop designate the time and conduct the service.

The presiding Bishop, on a question of privilege, called to the front of the platform Bishop-elect Warne, who was not present yesterday, and presented him to the Conference.

Bishop-elect
Warne.

The Bishop appointed as the committee to prepare a reply to the greetings from the President of China the following:

Committee

MAY 15
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Hour for
Prayer.

Considera-
tion
Renewed.

Bishop W. S. Lewis, W. P. Ch'en, John Marshall, F. M. North, and Joseph Beech.

The Bishop fixed 12 o'clock as the hour for prayer ordered by the resolution adopted a few minutes ago.

The consideration of Report No. 1 of the Committee on Itinerancy was renewed, and the amendment of E. D. Kohlstedt was accepted.

Edgar Blake moved to amend paragraph 2 of the report so that it shall read:

2. As to the best and most effective method of promoting and organizing the work of our church among foreign-speaking peoples; and what changes, if any, may be needed in our foreign language Conferences in America.

The amendment was accepted by the Chairman.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the previous question was ordered on the report.

The report was adopted.

Annual
Missions.

On a question of privilege, Ray Allen presented a resolution, referring to the method of procedure in the organization of Annual Missions, consideration of which, in accordance with the Rules, was deferred until it is printed in the Daily Advocate.

Prayer for
Guidance on
Unification.

The hour of prayer for guidance on the question of Unification having arrived, the Conference stood and united in prayer with Bishop Oldham and F. H. Coman.

Committee
on Mexico.

On a question of privilege, Titus Lowe, for the Committee on Foreign Missions, requested the appointment by the Bishops of a committee of fifteen to which shall be referred all memorials regarding the situation in Mexico.

The request was approved.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report No. 2.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Itinerancy was presented by H. L. Jacobs, chairman.

C. E. Vermilya moved to amend paragraph 169 of the report by inserting in line seven after the word "location" "provided such relation be granted only to those who avowedly intend to discontinue a regular ministerial or evangelistic work." And substituting for the words "the same to be certified" "which relation shall be certified"; so that the paragraph shall read:

An Annual Conference, first having examined a member's character, at the session of the Conference when a request for location is made, and finding him in good standing, may at his request grant him a certificate of location, provided such relation be granted only to persons who avowedly intend to discontinue regular ministerial or evangelistic work, which relation shall be certified by the president of the Confer-

ence. Such minister shall thereupon hold his membership, as a local elder or deacon, in the Quarterly Conference where he resides, and may be readmitted by an Annual Conference, at its discretion, upon his certificate of location and the recommendation of his Quarterly Conference, and the Annual Conference from which he located.

MAY 15
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The amendment was adopted.

A motion by E. P. Dennett to recommit the report for correction, was, on motion of J. R. Gettys, laid on the table.

The report was adopted.

On a question of privilege, J. B. Hingeley presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the result of ballot No. 2 for the election of bishops be announced at the opening of evening session of the General Conference, and that a new ballot be taken immediately, if necessary; and that the ballot be sealed and delivered into the custody of the secretary of the General Conference, not to be counted until such hour on Monday, May 17, as the secretary shall determine.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, recommended that W. B. Freeland, of the North Indiana Conference, be excused for to-day and D. H. Guild be seated in his place; also that Daniel McGurk, of the West Ohio Conference, be excused until Monday and J. F. Olive, first reserve, be seated in his place.

Committee
on
Credentials.

The recommendations were approved.

On motion of R. B. Urmy, the congratulations of the Conference were tendered to O. P. Miller, treasurer of the Commission, upon his birthday anniversary.

Congratula-
tions to
O. P. Miller.

The announcements were made, and Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with the Benediction by Bishop-elect L. J. Birney.

Adjourn-
ment.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1920

MAY 15
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

Conference reconvened at 8 P. M., Bishop Shepard presiding.

The Hymn beginning, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," was sung.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for General Superintendent. (See Ballot.)

Fred B. Fisher, Ernest L. Waldorf, and Charles E. Locke, having received the required number of votes, were declared elected.

Result of
Second
Ballot for
Bishops.

Bishop-elect Fred B. Fisher, was on motion of W. W. Martin, escorted to the platform by Bishops Nicholson and Wilson, presented to the Conference by the presiding Bishop, and invited to a seat with the Bishops.

Bishop-elect
Fisher.

MAY 15
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.
Bishop-elect
Waldorf.

S. B. Salmon
Seated.

Bishop-elect
Locke.

E. I. Rasmus
Seated.

Committee
on
Credentials.

Bishop-elect Ernest L. Waldorf, on motion of F. W. Luce, was invited to a seat on the platform, escorted thither by Bishops Anderson and Henderson, and presented to the Conference by the presiding Bishop.

On motion of F. W. Luce, S. B. Salmon, first reserve delegate of the North-East Ohio Conference, was seated in place of Bishop-elect Waldorf.

On motion of F. M. Larkin, Bishop-elect Charles E. Locke was invited to a seat on the platform, escorted thither by Bishop Leonard and M. N. Smith, and presented by the presiding Bishop.

On motion of F. M. Larkin, E. I. Rasmus, first reserve delegate of the Southern California Conference, was seated in the place of Bishop-elect Locke.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following recommendations, which were approved:

That Frank R. Hollenback be seated for the evening session as reserve for O. W. Auman, of the Colorado Conference.

That Thomas Osborn, of the Iowa Conference, be excused and G. L. Minear be seated in his place.

That W. P. Chen, of West China Conference, be excused until May 17, and that P. O. Hansen be seated in his place.

That J. A. Breece, who was excused Saturday, May 8, has returned and is seated to-night with the Ohio Conference.

That Mrs. A. M. Pringle, of the Dakota Conference, be excused for a few days and S. E. Wilson be seated in her stead.

That J. M. McClelland of Kansas Conference, be excused for May 15, and B. M. Powell, first reserve, be seated in his place.

That W. E. Myers, of North-East Ohio Conference, be excused from May 15 to May 22.

That W. L. Smithies, of Northern Minnesota Conference, be continued in place of M. C. Tift until his return.

Third
Ballot for
Bishops.

W. D. Cole
Withdraws.

Wives of
Bishop-elect.

Credentials.

The Conference proceeded to take a ballot for eight General Superintendents.

W. D. Cole, on a question of privilege, withdrew his name from among those voted on for the office of General Superintendent.

Bishop Wilson nominated the Fourth Set of Tellers who were elected and called forward. (See Tellers.)

On motion of Ray Allen, the wives of the Bishops-elect were invited to seats on the platform.

The third ballot for General Superintendent was taken and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretary R. J. Wade.

The Secretary read the credentials of the Rev. Frank C. McKean, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and those of Bishop C. J. Kephart, D.D., LL.D., Fraternal

Delegate from the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

On motion of E. M. Mills, the audience was invited to occupy the unoccupied seats of the delegates.

The Conference sang "Blest be the tie that binds."

G. P. Eckman, for the Committee on Courtesies, introduced the Rev. Dr. McKean, who brought fraternal greetings from the Presbyterian Church.

Bishop Shepard spoke of his cordial reception as fraternal delegate to the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

He then presented Bishop Kephart, who delivered his fraternal message.

The Bishop introduced Professor Herbert L. Willett, representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and Professor Willett addressed the Conference.

Conference adjourned with the Benediction by the Rev. Dr. McKean.

MAY 15
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

Address by
Frank C.
McKean.

Bishop
Shepard's
Report.

Address
by Bishop
Kephart.

Address
by Professor
Willets.

Adjourn-
ment.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 16, 1920

Conference convened at 3 P. M., in the Coliseum.

The Hymn "Faith of Our Fathers" was announced and sung. E. S. Tipple offered prayer.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "God, the All-Terrible! thou who ordainest."

Bishop Wilson delivered the address of the day in commemoration of the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The Hymn "America" was sung.

Conference adjourned with the Benediction by E. S. Tipple.

MAY 16
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
Devotions.

Address
on Ter-
centenary
of Landing
of Pilgrim
Fathers.

Adjourn-
ment.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop McConnell in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, "Come all that dwell below the skies," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Bristol.

Bishop Bristol read Matthew 14. 22-33, and addressed the Conference on "The Misuse and Abuse of Divine Power."

A solo was sung by Miss Elizabeth Shipley.

The Conference sang one stanza of the Hymn beginning, "How firm a foundation,"

MAY 17
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Devotions.

MAY 17

SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.Morning.
Journal.

W. D. Cole reported for the Committee on Secretary's Record that the Journal of the sessions of Saturday and Sunday had been examined and found correct.

The Journal was approved.

Committee
on
Credentials.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following announcements and recommendations, and the recommendations were approved:

That E. M. Avery, of the Nebraska Conference, be excused for to-day, and that M. D. Cameron, first reserve, be seated in his place.

That W. T. Arnold, first reserve of the North Indiana Conference, be seated in place of Bishop-elect F. B. Fisher.

B. P. Wheat, of the Troy Conference, has arrived and taken his place occupied by Herman Stannard.

M. C. Tift, of the Northern Minnesota Conference, has arrived and taken his place occupied by W. L. Smithies.

George W. Dixon, of the Rock River Conference, has arrived and taken his place occupied by E. H. Forkel.

Requested that Henry Eckland, of the Central Swedish Conference, be excused for May 17.

Death of
Mrs. Anton
Bast.

On a question of privilege, Bishop Nuelsen informed the Conference of the death of the wife of Anton Bast, ministerial delegate from the Denmark Conference.

Vote of
Sympathy.

On motion of D. G. Downey the Conference expressed, by a rising vote, its sympathy for Brother Bast in his bereavement.

J. G. Walsh.

On a question of privilege, J. H. Race moved that the Rev. J. G. Walsh, of the Kentucky Conference, be invited to a seat on the platform.

The invitation was extended.

Recom-
mendations
Referred.

On motion of A. G. Kynett, it was ordered that certain recommendations concerning boundaries in Europe be referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions with instructions to report its finding to the Committee on Boundaries.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report No. 4.

H. L. Jacobs, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, presented Report No. 4 of that committee.

An amendment by Edward Smith, that in "Paragraph 186," line eleven, of the printed report the words "Presiding Bishop" be substituted for the words "his District Superintendent," was accepted and incorporated in the report.

W. W. Barnes moved to amend the report by substituting in Paragraph 186, line twelve, the words "at least thirty days prior to" for the words "not later than."

On motion of W. F. Burris, the amendment was laid on the table.

G. W. White moved to amend line seven of Paragraph 186

by striking out the word "etc." and inserting the word "or" before the word "rest."

After discussion on motion of S. A. Bright, the previous question was ordered.

MAY 17
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The amendment was lost.

C. M. Van Pelt moved to amend Paragraph 186 by striking out in line eleven, the words "Presiding Bishop" and inserting in that line after the word "to" the words "his District Superintendent, or after the District Superintendent has given notice to the Bishop," so that the sentence shall read, "This leave of absence may be granted by the Bishop on vote of the Annual Conference to which the Minister belongs, after said Minister has given written notice to his District Superintendent, or after the District Superintendent has given notice to the Bishop, not later than the first day of the session of the Annual Conference, of his intention to request such leave of absence."

W. J. Davidson moved to amend the amendment by providing that the notice be given to both the District Superintendent and the presiding Bishop.

On motion of G. H. Trever, the previous question was ordered on the entire report.

The amendment offered by W. J. Davidson was lost.

The amendment of C. M. Van Pelt was adopted.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

On a question of privilege, Bishop Wilson requested that the Board of Bishops be authorized to refer to the Committee on Judiciary a resolution passed by them on Saturday.

Referred.

The authority was granted.

E. P. Robertson, chairman of the Committee on Education, presented Report No. 1 of that committee.

Committee
on Edu-
cation,
Report No. 1.

An amendment offered by R. J. Wade, to strike out the first paragraph of the report, was accepted by the chairman.

Following discussion, on motion of R. A. Chase, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted.

E. G. Richardson, chairman of the Committee on Book Concern, presented Report No. 2 of that committee, and it was adopted.

Committee
on Book
Concern,
Report No. 2.

On motion of E. G. Richardson, Report No. 3 of the Committee on Book Concern was made the Order of the Day for

Order of
the Day.

MAY 17
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Committee
on Sunday
Schools,
Report No. 2.

Wednesday morning, May 19, following the report of the Committee on Privileges.

W. E. Carpenter, chairman of the Committee on Sunday Schools, presented Report No. 2 of that committee.

An amendment by Edgar Blake was accepted by the chairman and incorporated in the printed report.

The report was adopted.

E. P. Robertson, for the Committee on Education, announced that consideration would be deferred on Report No. 2 of that committee.

Order of
the Day

On a ruling by the presiding Bishop that the Chairman of a Standing Committee has no authority to defer consideration of a Report, E. P. Robertson secured consent of the Conference to place Report No. 2 of the Committee on Education first on the calendar to-morrow morning.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the reports of the Committee on Judiciary were classed as privileged, after the custom of previous General Conferences.

Announce-
ment.

On a question of privilege, H. S. Henschen, chairman of the Committee on Overhead Expense, repeated the request made several days ago, that any one having information for that committee should submit it in writing.

Announcements were made.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:45.

The Hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was sung.

Quartet.

On invitation, a Deaconess Quartet rendered a selection and responded to an encore.

Resolution of
Sympathy.

J. J. Moe, on a question of privilege for the Scandinavian Delegation, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has come to our attention that Rev. Anton Bast received a cablegram from Copenhagen, saying that his beloved wife passed away Saturday morning, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Conference express to Dr. Bast and his son, who is present at this Conference its profound sympathy, and we pray that God's sustaining grace and blessing may be with them in this darkened hour of their bereavement. Be it further

Resolved, That Bishop John L. Nuelsen be asked to offer prayer at this solemn hour.

Prayer.

The Conference stood while Bishop Nuelsen offered prayer.

Credentials
Read.

G. P. Eckman, on a question of privilege, moved that the following credentials of the Rev. C. C. Alleyne, Fraternal Dele-

gate from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, be read, and he be introduced to the Conference.

This was done.

GENERAL CONFERENCE ROOMS, A. M. E. ZION CHURCH
Knoxville, Tenn. 15th May, 1920.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Session at Des Moines, Iowa.

HONORED FATHERS AND BRETHREN, GREETINGS:

This is to certify that the bearer, the Rev. C. C. Alleyne, A.M., is duly accredited and commissioned by the Board of Bishops of the A. M. E. Zion Church to bear our fraternal greetings to you.

The Rev. Mr. Alleyne is the editor of the A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review, and is one of our ablest representatives; and we ask for him a cordial and patient hearing.

Praying God's richest blessings upon your success,

Signed: GEORGE WYLIE CLINTON,
Senior Bishop.

FREDERICK M. JACOBS,
General Secretary.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the third ballot for General Superintendent. (See Ballot.)

Ernest G. Richardson, having received the required number of votes, was declared elected.

On motion of F. M. North, Bishop-elect Richardson was escorted to the platform by Bishop Wilson and D. G. Downey, presented to the Conference by the presiding Bishop, and invited to a seat with the Bishops.

On motion of F. M. North, J. E. Holmes, first reserve of New York East Conference, was seated in place of Bishop-elect Richardson.

On questions of privilege, D. D. Forsyth and J. W. Van Cleve withdrew their names from further consideration in the balloting for General Superintendents.

On motion of Frank Doran, the Conference proceeded to take the ballot for seven General Superintendents.

Bishop Wilson, for the Bishops, nominated the Fifth Set of Tellers, who were elected and called forward. (See Tellers.)

The ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries J. M. Arters and F. M. Willis.

On a question of privilege, C. C. Hall moved that O. H. Clark, of the Southern Illinois Conference, be invited to a seat on the platform.

The invitation was extended.

Under the Order of the Day, H. P. Davison, chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies of the World, was introduced and addressed the Conference.

MAY 17
SEVENTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Result
of Third
Ballot
for Bishops.

Bishop-elect
Richardson.

J. E. Holmes
Seated.

D. D.
Forsyth
and J. W.
Van Cleve
Withdraw.

Fourth
Ballot
for Bishops.

O. H. Clark.

Address by
Henry P.
Davison.

MAY 17
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Apprecia-
tion of
Red Cross.

W. H. Van Benschoten offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, From various parts of the world, and particularly from many sections of war-stricken Europe, there comes from thousands upon thousands of God's children and our brothers and sisters, the cry of "Help us or we die"; and,

Whereas, The Red Cross is continuing its great work of the war time, and, so far as its resources and means will permit, is facing the fearful conditions which exist and is nobly responding to the call of the suffering and the dying; and

Whereas, The Hon. Henry P. Davison, the head of the world Red Cross, has brought to us the heart-breaking message of need; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in General Conference in the city of Des Moines, State of Iowa, do hereby record our full and sincere indorsement of the great humanitarian and Christian purposes of the Red Cross and our highest recognition of its wide service of mercy and brotherly love to suffering humanity; and that we do urge all people, and because of the representative character in which we are here assembled, do particularly urge the members and friends of our Church connection to generously support by effort and means, the far-reaching and merciful work of the Red Cross; and that the government of the United States should take appropriate action to help meet the crisis as to human existence in portions of Europe; and be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby express to the Hon. Henry P. Davison our deep appreciation and sincere thanks for his bringing to us his heart-stirring message of the hour, and assure him of our prayers and Godspeed in his work for suffering mankind, to which he is so effectively devoting his high abilities.

J. B. Trimble.

On a question of privilege, P. J. Maveety moved that J. B. Trimble, of the Northwest Iowa Conference, be invited to a seat on the platform.

The invitation was extended.

M. C. Wilcox.

On motion of E. J. Lockwood, M. C. Wilcox for twenty-five years a missionary in China, was also invited to a seat on the platform.

Special
Committee.

J. W. Van Cleve, on a question of privilege, moved that the part of Report No. 2 of the Committee on Education which makes an appeal for increased giving, with all requests of a similar nature pending in other committees, be referred to a Special Committee composed as follows:

Three members each from the Committee on Foreign Missions, Home Missions and Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, Sunday Schools, American Bible Society, Deaconess Work, and Itinerancy; said members to be appointed by the chairmen of the several committees.

It was so ordered.

Afternoon
Session.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at five o'clock this afternoon, to hear the

report of the tellers, and if necessary take another ballot for General Superintendents.

J. B. Hingeley presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the privileges of the platform be granted for the Anniversary of the Board of Conference Claimants to retired ministers who may be in attendance, and that the platform ushers be requested to provide and reserve fifty seats for this purpose, tickets for the seats to be secured in advance on application at the office of the Board of Conference Claimants in the Armory Exhibit, third floor of the Coliseum.

MAY 17
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Conference
Claimants'
Anni-
versary.

J. B. Hingeley offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Rule 40 requires that each committee shall consider all separate subjects referred to it, and in the last General Conference, committees presented many reports of nonconcurrence in individual memorials,

Resolved, That the secretaries of the committees be requested to include such reports of nonconcurrence in one final report, which shall state the number and character of memorials and the subject to which they refer.

Reports
of Non-
concurrence

Announcements were made.

Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with the Benediction by A. C. Millar, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Adjourn-
ment.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 17, 1920

Conference convened at 5:00 P. M., Bishop McConnell presiding.

The Hymn beginning, "O for a thousand tongues," was sung.

MAY 17
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

Devotions.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. M. Springer.

The Chautauqua Preachers Quartet sang and responded to an encore.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the fourth ballot for General Superintendents. (See Ballot.)

Result
of Fourth
Ballot
for Bishops.

There was no election.

On questions of privilege, J. S. Hillman and Wallace MacMullen withdrew their names from further consideration for the office.

J. S. Hillman
and W. Mac-
Mullen
Withdraw.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the Conference proceeded to take another ballot for seven General Superintendents.

The Sixth Set of tellers was called forward, the ballot was

Fifth Ballot
for Bishops.

MAY 17
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Adjourn-
ment.

taken, and the tellers withdrew in charge of assistant secretaries M. E. Snyder and C. P. Dorsey.

Announcements were made, and the Conference adjourned at 5:30 P. M., with the Benediction by Bishop J. W. Robinson.

MAY 18
EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Devotions.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Leete presiding.

The Hymn beginning, "Majestic sweetness sits enthroned," was sung.

The first Psalm was repeated in unison.

Bishop Hughes offered prayer.

A selection was rendered by the Chautauqua Preachers Quartet.

Bishop Hughes gave the morning address on the theme "Religious Habits," using 1 Cor. 16. 15 as a text.

The Conference sang the Hymn, "Sweet Hour of Prayer."

Journal.

The Committee on Secretary's Record reported that the Journal of yesterday had been examined and found correct.

The Journal was approved.

Committee
on
Credentials.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following announcements and recommendations, and the recommendations were approved:

That G. M. King, of the Gulf Conference, be excused from further attendance after to-day's session.

That F. A. McCarty, of the Illinois Conference, be excused for May 18 and 19, and that W. D. Fairchild, third reserve, be seated in his place.

That Mrs. E. Jennie McNeil of the Michigan Conference, be seated in the place of J. C. Coburn.

That J. H. Gray, of the East Maine Conference, be excused from further attendance after the 20th, and that A. E. Luce, first reserve, be seated in his place.

That W. H. Davenport (Kentucky), be seated in the place of E. R. Overley for May 19 and 20.

That W. T. Arnold (North Indiana), be seated in place of Bishop-elect F. B. Fisher.

That J. M. Mitchell (Southern Illinois), be excused for the rest of the Conference and that N. H. Moss be seated in his stead.

That George W. Dixon (Rock River) has returned and taken his seat.

Result of
Fifth Ballot
for Bishops.

The result of the fifth ballot for General Superintendents was announced by the presiding Bishop. (See Ballot.)

Charles W. Burns, having received the required number of votes, was declared elected.

Bishop-elect
Burns.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, Bishop-elect Burns was escorted

to the platform by his brother, G. B. Burns, Ministerial Delegate from the Philadelphia Conference, and Bishop Wilson, presented to the Conference by the presiding Bishop, and seated with the Bishops.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, M. P. Burns, first reserve of the Northern Minnesota delegation, was seated in the place of Bishop-elect C. W. Burns.

Mrs. Charles W. Burns was, on motion of J. B. Hingeley, invited to a seat on the platform beside her husband.

On motion of Frank Doran, the Conference proceeded to take a ballot for six General Superintendents.

On motion of J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, E. R. Overley, of the Kentucky delegation, was excused for May 18 and 19, and W. H. Davenport, first reserve, seated in his place.

The First Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot for six General Superintendents was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries J. M. Arters and F. M. Willis.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

1920, May 17, P. M., 3:25
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1:40 P. M.

The Methodist Episcopal Church:

SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, COLISEUM, DES MOINES, IOWA:

The Bishops, clergy, and laymen of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Iowa, assembled in their Annual Diocesan Convention in Grace Church, Cedar Rapids, desire to send affectionate respectful greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding their sessions in Des Moines. In doing so we thankfully recognize the splendid work which you have been permitted to accomplish for our common Lord. We are grateful not only for the splendid lead which you gave us in the recent enlarged endeavors to further the kingdom of God, but also for your generosity in placing at the disposal of the leaders of our own nation-wide campaign the whole machinery by which you attained so outstanding a success. We thank God for the spiritual unity, which grows day by day as we realize that unity of life, the life of Christ which we all share. We hope and pray for that more apparent unity which will fulfill our blessed Lord's prayer that they all may be one. Corporate unity presents great and difficult problems. It is not easy to heal the divisions of centuries. If we did not believe in the presence and power of the Holy Ghost in the church we would say that union is impossible, but believing increasingly in His presence and power, we may look for great spiritual miracles. What is needed for all His people is to let the Holy Spirit lead us into all truth and into the unity of the faith. We unite in prayer that the same Holy Spirit may guide all your deliberations, that in everything God may be glorified through Jesus Christ our Lord.

FELIX H. PICKWORTH,
Secretary.

On motion of E. M. Mills, the Committee on Courtesies was instructed to form a fitting reply to the greetings of the Diocesan Convention,

MAY 18
EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

M. P. Burns
Seated.

Mrs. C. W.
Burns.

Sixth Ballot
for Bishops.

Committee
on
Credentials

Greetings
from
Protestant
Episcopal
Diocesan
Convention.

MAY 18
EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Cablegram
from
Bulgaria.

The Secretary read the following cablegram from the Bulgaria Mission Conference in session at Roustschuk, Bulgaria:

Roustschuk, May 18, 1920.

Methodist General Conference, Des Moines, Iowa.

Brotherly greetings from Bulgaria Mission Conference. New Bulgaria looks to America as the leader of religious thought and life. Methodism especially fitted for solving religious and moral problems in our country. Wishing you God's blessing upon your deliberations.

TODOROFF,
DELCHIEFF,
District Superintendents, ..
CANTSCHEA, *Secretary.*

Greetings to
E. E. Count.

F. M. North announced that E. E. Count, for many years Superintendent of the Bulgaria Mission, lies ill in the Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, and moved that the greetings of the Conference be sent to Brother Count.

The greetings were ordered sent.

Death of
C. S.
Davison.
Messages of
Sympathy.

F. M. North announced the death of the Rev. Charles S. Davison of our Mission in Japan, and moved that a message of condolence and sympathy be sent to his family, and to his father J. C. Davison.

It was ordered that the message be sent.

A. G. Kynett presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Committee
on
Boundaries.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of the Committee on Boundaries have authority to edit the final report of the committee, and shall be the final authority in any question as to what the action of the Committee on Boundaries has been.

A. G. KYNETT,
CHARLES M. BOSWELL.

Memorials
Referred.

On a question of privilege, W. W. King moved that certain memorials from India and the Philippines, concerning the establishing of branches of the Book Concern, be recalled from the Committee on Book Concern and referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

It was so ordered.

Quad-
rennial
Report of
Trustees.

E. I. Antrim presented the quadrennial report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was received without reading, and, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Memorial
Referred.

H. L. Jacobs, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, announced that the committee held a memorial from the North India Conference, asking for a reconciliation of Paragraphs 36 and 423 of the Discipline, and, on his motion, the memorial was transferred from the Committee on Itinerancy to the Committee on Judiciary.

J. R. Levy offered a resolution concerning the illegal use of drugs, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

J. P. Jones offered a resolution on the Union of Churches of Foreign-Speaking Origin, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

On motion of W. F. Conner, the Conference resumed work under the calendar.

On a question of privilege, Edgar Blake moved that Charles M. Charlton, of the New England Southern Conference, senior effective Chaplain in the United States Navy, be presented to the Conference and invited to a seat on the platform.

It was so ordered, and Chaplain Charlton was escorted to the platform and introduced by the presiding Bishop.

On motion of Edgar Blake, Lieutenant A. J. Hayes, of the Maine Conference, a Chaplain of the Navy, was invited to a seat on the platform, and introduced to the Conference by the presiding Bishop.

E. P. Robertson, chairman of the Committee on Education, requested that the consideration of Report No. 2 of that committee, which was next on the calendar, be deferred until after the Committee on Conference had acted upon it.

The request was granted.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, for the Committee on Judiciary, a communication from the Conference in Switzerland, which had been referred to that committee, was withdrawn, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

H. W. Rogers presented successively Reports Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Committee on Judiciary, and they were adopted.

J. W. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, presented Report No. 3 of that committee, and it was adopted.

Titus Lowe, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented successively Reports Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of that committee.

The reports were adopted and referred to the Committee on Boundaries, to be incorporated in its report.

H. L. Jacobs, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, presented Report No. 5 of that committee.

A proposed amendment by G. W. White, to insert in the fifth

MAY 18
EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Illegal
Use of
Drugs.

Foreign-
Speaking
Churches.
Calendar.

Introduc-
tion of
Chaplains
Charlton
and
Hayes.

Consid-
eration
Deferred.

Communi-
cation
Referred.

Committee
on
Judiciary,
Reports
Nos. 1, 2, 3,
4, 5.

Committee
on State
of Church,
Report No. 3.

Committee
on Foreign
Missions,
Reports
Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report No. 5.

MAY 18
EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

line of Section 1, after the words, "Stewards' Meeting," the words, "or the Official Board," was accepted by the chairman.

L. H. King moved to amend the report by inserting in line thirteen, after the word, "tobacco," the words, "and strong drink."

On motion of Frank Doran, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of J. L. Fort, the previous question was ordered. The report was adopted.

Committee.

Bishop Wilson, Secretary of the Board of Bishops, nominated the Committee of fifteen on Mexico, and the nominations were confirmed as follows:

C. O. Ford, New England; E. S. Tipple, New York; S. J. Clarkson, Genesee; J. F. Goucher, Baltimore; I. E. Miller, North-East Ohio; F. S. Wallace, Southern California; S. B. Campbell, Saint Louis; L. J. Price, Atlanta; J. L. Pollock, Upper Iowa; J. M. Mitchell, Southern Illinois; H. P. Bush, Detroit; Mrs. P. V. D. Tomlinson, West Wisconsin; B. E. Breihan, Southern German; M. N. Smith, Southern California; F. B. Kemp, Columbia River.

Announcements were made.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:45.

Quartet.

On invitation, the Chautauqua Preachers' Quartet rendered a selection and responded to an encore.

J. H. Scott.

On motion of F. H. Coman, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges, J. H. Scott, of the Delaware Conference, was invited to a seat on the platform.

Ray Allen called up the following resolution, presented by him Saturday and printed in the Daily Advocate of yesterday, and it was adopted:

Annual
Missions.

Resolved, That Paragraph 207 of the Discipline, relating to duties of Bishops, be amended by inserting an additional section to read: "To organize such annual missions within his area as shall have been authorized by the General Conference."

Committee
on
Credentials.

On recommendation of J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, J. M. Mitchell, lay delegate from the Southern Illinois Conference, was excused after to-day's session, and N. H. Moss, first reserve, seated in his place.

Special
Committee.

On a question of privilege C. C. Darnall moved that a Special Committee, consisting of three members from each of the Stand-

ing Committees on State of the Church, Sunday Schools, Epworth League, and Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, be raised to consider a plan for promoting family worship.

The motion prevailed.

H. L. Jacobs, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, presented Report No. 6 of that committee, and it was adopted.

W. W. Martin, chairman of the Committee on Epworth League, presented Report No. 2 of that committee.

J. M. Walker moved to amend Section 2 of the report, by striking out immediately after the word "possible," the words, "and to make whatever provision may be practicable for an offering, which shall be forwarded to the Central Office at Chicago, to be used in the extension of the Epworth League work."

A motion by W. S. Chinn, to lay the amendment on the table, was lost.

On motion of C. E. Vermilya, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment was adopted.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

W. W. Martin presented consecutively Reports No. 3 and 4 of the Committee on Epworth League, and they were adopted.

W. W. Martin presented Report No. 5 of the Committee on Epworth League.

G. H. Bickley moved to amend Paragraph 2 by substituting for the words, "Department of World Evangelism," the words, "Treasurer of the Local Chapter," so that the paragraph shall read:

2. That alterations or additions be made in the constitution of the Local Chapters of the Epworth League so as to make it the duty of the Treasurer of the Local Chapter to organize, etc.

The amendment prevailed.

E. P. Dennett moved to amend the report by striking out Section 1.

After discussion, on motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by A. J. Higgins, to lay the amendment on the table, was lost.

The amendment was adopted by a count vote of 436 for and 336 against.

MAY 18
EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report No. 6.
Committee
on Epworth
League,
Report No. 2.

Committee
on Epworth
League,
Reports
Nos. 3 and 4.
Committee
on Epworth
League,
Report No. 5.

MAY 18

EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Petition
Withdrawn
and
Referred.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

H. W. Rogers, for the Committee on Judiciary, requested that a petition by E. D. Kohlstedt and others, regarding the exchange of English and Foreign-speaking pastors, which had been referred to that committee, be withdrawn and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

It was so ordered.

Special
Committee.

On motion of W. W. Martin, it was ordered that a Special Committee, consisting of three members from each of the Standing Committees on Sunday Schools, Epworth League, and State of the Church, be appointed to consider the matter of recreation for young people.

Committee
on
Episcopacy.
Reports
Nos. 5, 7, 8.

D. G. Downey, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, presented successively Reports Nos. 5, 7, and 8 of that committee, and they were adopted.

Committee
on Epworth
League,
Report No. 5
Recon-
sidered.

J. R. Edwards moved to reconsider Report No. 5 of the Committee on Epworth League, for the purpose of striking out Paragraph 3.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

On motion of J. R. Edwards, Paragraph 3 was stricken out.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

On motion of C. W. Flesher, the time was extended to hear the result of the ballot and to take another if necessary.

Result of
Sixth Ballot
for Bishops.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the sixth ballot for General Superintendents. (See Ballot.)

There was no election.

Seventh
Ballot
for Bishops.

The Conference then proceeded to take another ballot for six General Superintendents.

The Second Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries D. H. Rutter and M. W. Dogan.

Afternoon
Session.

W. L. McDowell moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 5:00 o'clock this afternoon, to hear the report of the ballot, and if necessary take another.

J. B. Hingeley moved to amend by making the hour 2:30 p. m.

Ray Allen moved as a substitute that the hour be fixed at 7:45.

On motion of C. C. Hall, the substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of E. B. Evans, the amendment was laid on the table.

A proposed amendment by A. G. Kynett, fixing the time at 5:30, was accepted by W. L. McDowell.

On motion of W. W. Lucas, the previous question was ordered.

The motion fixing the time at 5:30 P. M. prevailed.

J. L. Fort offered a resolution concerning the inclusion of the Epworth League in the list of Boards which constitute the General Boards provided in the report of the Commission on Finance, and it was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Announcements were made.

Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with the Benediction by M. P. Burns.

MAY 18
EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Resolution
Referred.

Adjourn-
ment.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 18, 1920

Pursuant to adjournment, Conference reconvened at 5:30 P. M., Bishop Leete presiding.

The Hymn "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus" was sung.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. E. Craig.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the seventh ballot for General Superintendents. (See Ballot.)

Anton Bast, Edgar Blake, and George H. Bickley, having received the required number of votes, were declared elected.

On motion of August Stromstedt, Bishop-elect Anton Bast was escorted to the platform by Bishops Burt and Nuelsen, presented to the Conference by the presiding Bishop, and seated with the Bishops.

On motion of Adolphus Linfield, Bishop-elect Edgar Blake was escorted to the platform by Bishops Hughes and McConnell, presented to the Conference by the presiding Bishop, and seated with the Bishops.

On motion of Adolphus Linfield, A. L. Smith, first ministerial reserve of the New Hampshire Conference, was seated in the place of Bishop-elect Blake.

On motion of C. M. Boswell, Bishop-elect George H. Bickley was escorted to the platform by Bishops Welch and Berry, presented to the Conference, and seated with the Bishops.

MAY 18
EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

Devotions.

Result of
Seventh
Ballot
for Bishops.

Bishop-elect
Bast.

Bishop-elect
Blake.

A. L. Smith
Seated.

Bishop-elect
Bickley.

MAY 18

EIGH-
TEENTH
DAY.*Afternoon.*John
Thompson
Withdraws.Wives
of Bishops-
elect.Eighth
Ballot
for Bishops.

John Thompson, on a question of privilege, withdrew his name from further consideration for General Superintendent.

On motion of J. W. Hancher, the wives of the Bishops who were elected to-day were invited to seats beside their husbands.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the Conference proceeded to take a ballot for three General Superintendents.

The Third Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries C. P. Dorsey and M. E. Snyder.

Announcements were made.

*Adjourn-
ment.*

Conference adjourned at 6:00 o'clock, with the Benediction by Bishop Hartzell.

MAY 19

NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.*Morning.*

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Cooke in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, 'O speak to me, that I may speak,' was sung.

Devotions.

Bishop Lewis offered prayer.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Hail, thou once despised Jesus."

Bishop Lewis used Matt. 17. 1-8 as the basis for his morning address on the subject of the Transfiguration.

A selection was sung by the North Indiana Conference Quartet.

Journal.

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported that the Journal of yesterday's sessions had been examined and found correct.

The Journal was approved.

*Committee
on
Credentials.*

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following recommendations and announcements, and the recommendations were approved:

That A. W. Huckle (Michigan) be excused from further attendance after Thursday evening.

That Frank Jones (Missouri) have his leave of absence extended to Friday, May 21.

That F. P. Sizer (Saint Louis) be excused, and Herbert Bruner be seated in his place.

That F. A. Lundberg (Central Swedish) be excused after May 21, and that W. C. Bloomquist be seated in his place.

That L. H. Murlin (New England) be excused from further attendance after May 24.

That E. S. Nail (North-East Ohio) be excused from further attendance after Friday, May 21.

That H. S. Henschen (Rock River) be excused after to-day, and that E. H. Forkel be seated in his stead.

That B. F. Myers (Dakota) be excused from further attendance after Thursday, and that W. T. McConnell be seated in his place.

That E. J. Hammond (Georgia) be excused from the morning session to-day, and that O. J. Carder be seated in his place.

That R. B. Hayes (Central Missouri) be excused from this noon until Friday morning.

C. W. Neitz, of the Central Illinois Conference, has returned and taken his place.

MAY 19

NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

J. W. Kinnear, on a question of privilege, requested consent to refer a memorial relating to a proposed change in the constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Memorial
Referred.

Consent was given.

D. G. Downey, on a question of privilege for the Denmark delegation, requested that George Bast be permitted to act as interpreter for the delegation.

Interpreter.

The request was granted.

F. A. Hazeltine, on a question of privilege, asked common consent to refer a memorial regarding Puget Sound College to the Committee on Education.

Memorial
Referred.

Consent was given.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the eighth ballot for General Superintendents. (See Ballot.)

Result of
Eighth
Ballot for
Bishops.

Frederick T. Keeney and H. Lester Smith, having received the required number of votes, were declared elected.

On motion of W. E. Brown, Bishop-elect Frederick T. Keeney was escorted to the platform by Bishop Burt and W. E. Nottingham, of the Central New York delegation, presented by the presiding Bishop, and seated with the Bishops.

Bishop-elect
Keeney.

On motion of W. E. Brown, L. S. Boyd, first reserve, was seated in place of Bishop-elect Keeney.

On motion of A. L. Parker, Bishop-elect H. Lester Smith was escorted to the platform by Bishop Henderson and George Elliott, of the Detroit delegation, presented by the presiding Bishop, and seated with the Bishops.

Bishop-elect
Smith.

On motion of George Elliott, John Dystant, first reserve, was seated with the Detroit delegation in place of Bishop-elect Smith.

John
Dystant
Seated.

On a question of privilege, J. E. Crowther withdrew his name from further consideration for General Superintendent.

J. E.
Crowther
Withdraws.

MAY 19

NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Resolution of
Sympathy.

E. A. White offered the following, which was adopted:

Dr. E. W. S. Hammond, who, forty years ago in the General Conference at Cincinnati, charmed that body with his eloquence and oratory upon the need of a Negro bishop, passed to his final reward Sunday night a week ago. He had been a minister with us for fifty years; once an editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate; several times a member of this body; a professor, a writer, an orator, a preacher. I wish to move, if it meets the pleasure of this Conference, that we here record these facts and send to his widow and children at Indianapolis our sympathy.

Resolution
Referred.

N. K. Mukerji offered a resolution asking that natives of India be eligible to appointment as missionaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

George Elliott presented the following, which was adopted:

Anniversary
of Land-
ing of
Mayflower.

This year makes the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. The coming of the Pilgrims to America was part of a movement so significant to the history of modern institutions and times that the facts concerning it should be made known to the widest possible circle. In a very true and profound sense the Mayflower carried with her the moral destinies of the world. These Pilgrims were the pioneers of civil and religious liberty. They are heralds of a faith which, tested by the heroic men it has produced and the heroic works it has wrought, challenges comparison with any faith by which men have been molded and inspired. Their confidence in the revealed word of God, their zeal for religious liberty, their faith in popular government and popular education, and their sense of their obligations to men as well as to God, are among the great and high qualities and solid virtues for which these men made their sacrifices.

To recover the sense of the value of these principles, to emphasize the spiritual significance of the coming of the Pilgrims, to make the spirit of the Pilgrims the basis of an appeal to heroism, consecration, and the spirit of sacrifice, which is so necessary if we are to meet the new and pressing problems of to-day, there has been instituted an organization known as the American Mayflower Council.

Fitting preparations are afoot also in England, Holland, and France, for a celebration that shall be worthy of the Pilgrims' deeds.

The American Mayflower Council is a general organization and has offered its good services in coordinating the program and proposals of the various committees and commissions that are planning to observe the Tercentenary year, and seeks the cooperation of Christian people in making the anniversary memorable.

This General Conference responds heartily to the suggestions of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America that we cooperate in this celebration of one of the great epochs in human history.

We ask that the Board of Bishops and the Connectional Boards of the Church, especially the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the Board of Sunday Schools, shall bring this subject to the attention of all our churches and schools and furnish plans for worthy recognition of this historic event.

We suggest the period beginning with Thanksgiving Day, November 25, and ending with Forefathers' Day, December 20, as a suitable time in which our pastors and churches shall make use of the inspiring memories to reinforce the lessons of piety and patriotism.

Letter from
J. R. Day.

The Secretary read the following letter from Chancellor J. R. Day in reply to the greetings of the Conference:

May 15, 1920.

Rev. Edmund M. Mills, Secretary Methodist Episcopal General Conference, Des Moines, Iowa.

MY DEAR DR. MILLS:

The General Conference has done me great honor in taking even a moment of its crowded time to send me greetings, unexpected, and I fear

scarcely merited. It is sixteen years since I was given by a General Conference a full measurement of the marvelous heart of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I did not need it to test my loyalty, but it never can be effaced so long as my memory retains any experience of my life here or hereafter.

It is a keen disappointment that I am denied the privilege of attending this great Conference, but I have too much faith in the lesson of Jonah to disobey so plain a voice of duty as commanded me to remain here at my work. My disappointment is increased by the great things being done by the Conference, reported to me by the Advocates and letters from my friends. Some of these things I wanted to see done four years ago. Our glorious Church is marching on, and so is our glorious country.

With profound respect,

(Signed) JAMES R. DAY.

Secretary Mills also read the following telegram:

Boston, Mass.

The Indian Christian students in America send their most sincere thanks to the chair and the delegates for giving India the long-desired general superintendency. We hope and will try to make the best use of it.

JAMES ARLIKATTI,
Chairman.

On motion of C. P. Colegrove, on a question of privilege, Professor John W. Bissell was invited to a seat on the platform.

The Secretary read a resolution from the Nebraska Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Secretary E. M. Mills nominated L. S. Boyd, of the Central New York Conference, as an assistant secretary, and the nomination was confirmed.

E. D. Kohlstedt, chairman of the Committee on Book Concern, presented Report No. 3 of that committee, and spoke to the report.

Pending further consideration, the Conference proceeded to ballot for one General Superintendent.

The Fourth Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries G. B. Cliff and C. B. Sylvester.

Announcements were made.

Recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:40.

On invitation, the North Indiana Conference Quartet sang and responded to an encore.

Consideration of Report No. 3 of the Committee on Book Concern was resumed.

I. B. Schreckenga called attention to verbal inaccuracies in the printed report, which were corrected.

MAY 19
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Telegram
of Thanks.

Professor
J. W. Bissell.

Resolution
Referred.

Assistant
Secretary.

Committee
on Book
Concern,
Report No. 3.

Ninth
Ballot for
Bishop.

Recess.

Quartet.

Consid-
eration
Resumed.

MAY 19
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Result of
Ninth Ballot
for Bishops.

Marvin Campbell presented the minority report, moved its substitution for the majority report, and spoke to the motion.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the ninth ballot for General Superintendents. (See Ballot.)

Charles L. Mead, having received the required number of votes, was declared elected.

Bishop-elect
Mead.

On motion of D. D. Forsyth, Bishop-elect Charles L. Mead was escorted to the platform by Bishops McConnell and Anderson, presented to the Conference, and seated with the Bishops.

F. R.
Hollenback
Seated.

On motion of D. D. Forsyth, F. R. Hollenback, first reserve, was seated in the place of Bishop-elect Mead, in the Colorado Conference delegation.

On motion of W. W. Lucas, the Conference proceeded to the election of two General Superintendents as provided for in Group 3, Report No. 2 of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

First
Ballot for
Negroes
as Bishops.

The Fifth Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken for two Negroes as General Superintendents, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries D. H. Rutter and M. W. Dogan.

Considera-
tion
Resumed.

Consideration of the minority report of Report No. 3 of Committee on Book Concern was resumed.

A motion by W. F. Burris, that the previous question be ordered, was lost.

After further discussion, on motion of J. R. Gettys, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of J. G. Wilson, the minority report was laid on the table.

The majority report was adopted.

Time
Extended.

On motion of T. M. Mills, the time was extended to hear the result of the ballot for Negroes as General Superintendents, and if necessary take another.

Trans-
portation.

E. S. Tipple, on a question of privilege, read communications regarding the validating of railroad tickets and arrangements for the return of the delegates to their homes.

Time for
final Ad-
journment.

J. B. Hingeley offered a resolution fixing Wednesday, May 26, 1920, at 2 P. M., as the hour of final adjournment of the Conference.

A. G. Kynett moved to substitute Thursday, May 27, at 12:30.

After discussion, the previous question was ordered, on motion of W. L. McDowell.

The substitute prevailed.

The amended resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the date of final adjournment of this General Conference be fixed for Thursday, May 27, 1920, and that the final roll be called at 12:30 P. M., on that day.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the General Conference, the Bureau of Transportation, and the Committee on the Entertainment of the General Conference be directed to make arrangements accordingly.

On a question of privilege, Titus Lowe, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, requested that the committee be permitted to withdraw Reports Nos. 4 and 6 for corrections and emendations, with the provision that they retain their place on the calendar.

The permission was granted.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Negroes as General Superintendents. (See Ballot.)

Robert E. Jones, having received the required number of votes, was declared elected.

On motion of R. B. McRary, Bishop-elect Robert E. Jones was escorted to the platform by Bishops Thirkield and McDowell, presented to the Conference, and seated with the Bishops.

On motion of R. B. McRary, H. L. Ashe, second reserve, was seated in the North Carolina delegation, in the place of Bishop-elect Jones.

E. A. White and J. C. Sherrill, on questions of privilege, withdrew their names from further consideration on the ballot.

The Conference proceeded to ballot for one Negro General Superintendent.

J. E. Kundert was substituted for J. C. Craig on the Sixth Set of Tellers.

The Sixth Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries M. E. Snyder and C. P. Dorsey.

At the request of Bishop Wilson, for the Board of Bishops, J. E. Holmes was substituted for W. W. T. Duncan on the Committee on Hospitals and Homes.

A. G. Kynett moved that if another ballot for Negro General Superintendents be necessary, it be taken at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

On motion of Titus Lowe, the motion was laid on the table.

G. M. Spurlock, on a question of privilege for the Committee on Rules, requested that the Committee be permitted to print

MAY 19

NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Reports
Temporarily
Withdrawn.

Result
of First
Ballot for
Negroes as
Bishops.

Bishop-elect
Jones.

H. L. Ashe
Seated.

E. A. White
and
J. C. Sherrill
Withdraw.
Second
Ballot for
Negroes
as Bishops.

Change in
Committee.

Printing of
Amended
Rules.

MAY 19
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

the amended rules in the Daily Advocate instead of in pamphlet form, as instructed.

The permission was granted.

Announcements were made.

Adjourn-
ment.

Conference adjourned at 1.10 P. M., with Benediction by Bishop Cooke.

MAY 19
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1920

Conference reconvened at 8:00 P. M., Bishop Cooke presiding.

The Aeolian Ladies Quartet rendered a selection.

G. P. Mains offered prayer.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for Negro General Superintendents. (See Ballot.)

There was no election.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the Conference proceeded to ballot for one Negro General Superintendent.

The First Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries J. M. Arters and F. M. Willis.

The Conference session resolved itself into the Anniversary of the Board of Conference Claimants.

The following telegram was read by J. B. Hingeley:

Saint Paul, Minn., May 18, 1920.

Rev. J. B. Hingeley, General Conference, Coliseum, Des Moines, Iowa.
Deeply regret that my illness keeps me away from the Conference Claimants' meeting. No cause lies more closely to my heart. All our Methodist people thank God that the Veterans of the Cause are coming to recognition of their great worth. The Church which does not care for its retired Ministers is unworthy of the Christian name. I pray God's richest blessings on the dear Veterans who have made our Church what it is to-day.

CHARLES BAYARD MITCHELL.

The following program was then carried out:

PROGRAM

QUARTET.....AEOLIAN LADIES QUARTET
ADDRESS.....THE REV. JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, D.D.,
Corresponding Secretary, Chicago
SOLO.....MISS ELIZABETH SHIPLEY
ADDRESS.....BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON, D.D., LL.D., New York
QUARTET.....MALE QUARTET
ADDRESS.....BISHOP WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, D.D., LL.D., Saint Louis
HYMN:

Faith of our fathers! living still
In spite of dungeon, fire, and sword;
O how our hearts beat high with joy
Whene'er we hear that glorious word!
Faith of our fathers! holy faith!
We will be true to thee till death!

Devotions.

Result of
Second
Ballot for
Negroes as
Bishops.

Third
Ballot for
Negroes as
Bishops.

Faith of our fathers! we will love
Both friend and foe in all our strife;
And preach thee, too, as love knows how,
By kindly words and virtuous life;
Faith of our fathers! holy faith!
We will be true to thee till death!

MAY 19
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

BENEDICTION.....THE REV. C. A. TINDLEY

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1920

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., Bishop Thirkield pre-
siding.

The Hymn "Joy to the World" was sung.

Devotions.

The Chautauqua Preachers Quartet rendered a selection.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Fairest Lord
Jesus! Ruler of all nature!"

Prayer was offered by Bishop Quayle.

The Quartet sang another selection.

Bishop Quayle delivered the morning address, using as a
text Rev. 22. 3, "And his servants shall serve him."

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported
that the Journal of yesterday's sessions had been examined and
found correct.

Journal.

The Journal was approved.

F. A. Hazeltine, Secretary of the Committee on Credentials,
presented the following report, which was adopted:

Committee
on
Credentials.

That R. F. Hopwood and S. M. Smith, of Pittsburgh Conference, be
excused from attendance upon the Conference from Friday, May 21, and
W. A. Arnold be seated in place of Mr. Hopwood.

That Joshua Stansfield, of Oregon Conference, be excused from further
attendance after May 24, and that C. T. Wilson be seated in his place.

That M. W. Holt, of Northern New York Conference, be excused from
further attendance after May 22.

That G. F. Carpenter, of the Des Moines Conference, be excused for
May 21 and 22, and that A. V. Proudfoot be seated in his place.

That W. D. Hawkins, of Tennessee Conference, be excused after the
24th.

That G. R. Grose, of the North Indiana Conference, be excused for
Thursday, and that D. H. Guild be seated in his place.

That B. A. Walker, of Erie Conference, be excused from further at-
tendance, and that S. W. McDowell be seated in his stead.

That John Embry, of Oklahoma Conference, be excused from further
attendance.

That J. R. Levy, of South Carolina Conference, be excused from
further attendance after May 21, and G. K. Adams be seated in his
place.

That W. C. Dettler be seated in place of E. R. Burkholder, of Southern
Kansas Conference.

That John Watchorn, third reserve of the Philadelphia Conference,
be seated in place of Bishop-elect G. H. Bickley.

That C. H. Neff, of North Indiana Conference, be seated.

That C. F. Anderson, of West Virginia Conference, be seated in place
of W. C. Hartinger this morning.

That R. B. Nay, of West Virginia Conference, be seated in place of
Peter Silman on Friday.

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.

Morning.

Rev.
John Lee.

Order of
the Day.

On a question of privilege, F. H. Coman, for the Committee on Privileges, requested that the Rev. John Lee, of Chicago, be invited to a seat on the platform.

The invitation was extended.

C. A. Pollack, on a question of privilege, moved that Report No. 1 of the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the approval of the Journal.

A motion by Titus Lowe, that the report take its regular place on the calendar, was laid on the table.

The motion of C. A. Pollock prevailed.

Resolution
Referred.

On motion of W. J. Davidson, on a question of privilege, a resolution which he offered, relating to the continuation of enrollment for life service, was referred without reading to the Special Committee on Financial Assistance for Life Service Candidates.

Result of
Third
Ballot for
Negroes as
Bishops.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the third ballot for Negro General Superintendents.

Matthew W. Clair, having received the required number of votes, was declared elected.

Bishop-elect
Clair.

On motion of E. C. Lyon, Bishop-elect Clair was escorted to the platform by Bishops McDowell and Bristol, presented to the Conference, and seated with the Bishops.

E. S.
Williams
Seated.

On motion of E. C. Lyon, E. S. Williams, first reserve, was seated in the place of Bishop-elect Clair in the Washington Conference delegation.

Singing by
Negro
Delegates.

On motion of A. L. Parker, the Negro Delegates under the leadership of W. S. Chinn were requested to sing, "Beloved, Now are We the Sons of God."

They sang that Hymn and also the Hymn, "Lord, I Want to be a Christian," the entire Conference joining in the latter.

Order of
the Day.

J. W. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, moved that Report No. 6 of that committee be made the Order of the Day immediately after recess this morning.

After discussion, on motion of Robert Watt, the previous question was ordered.

The motion was lost.

On a question of privilege, F. C. Dunn presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, This General Conference has felt deeply and still feels the inspiration of the searching question raised by the address of the Bishops at its opening, namely, "What is our chief business at this Conference?" and,

Whereas, It is not less important that as we go home to carry the influence of these days for the Church throughout the world, we should go with a clear vision of duty and strong purpose to perform it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Bishops to select from their number one who in the closing session of this body shall review the work of these days and lift before us the objectives which should make the next quadrennium worthy of that through which, by God's grace, we have come with such substantial success.

JAMES R. JOY,
FRANK C. DUNN.

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.

A. G. Kynett, for the Committee on Boundaries, moved, on a question of privilege, that a certain resolution proposing a change in Paragraph 496 of the Discipline be received and printed in the Daily Advocate.

Resolution
Received.

It was so ordered.

On motion of Secretary Mills, the Conference proceeded to ballot for three Publishing Agents.

First
Ballot for
Publishing
Agents.

The Second Set of Tellers was called forward, and the Secretary read the rules governing the election.

The following nominations were made: Ray Allen, A. J. Benjamin, W. F. Burris, E. H. Cherrington, W. T. Cherry, E. R. Graham, W. C. Hansen, S. J. Herben, R. H. Hughes, H. L. Jacobs, T. E. Newland, J. H. Race, Herbert Scott, John Thompson, C. M. Van Pelt, Daniel Westfall.

On a question of privilege, C. M. Van Pelt withdrew his name.

C. M.
Van Pelt
Withdraws.

The ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries M. E. Snyder and F. M. Willis.

Edward Smith, on a question of privilege, moved that a resolution concerning Boundaries in Montana, which he held, be referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Resolution
Referred.

It was so referred.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the Conference proceeded to the election of Corresponding Secretaries.

First
Ballot for
Secretary-
ships.

On motion of H. T. Ames, the Secretary was instructed to read the nominations in the order prescribed on the ballot.

The nominations for the various secretaryships were read by the Secretary as follows:

Board of Foreign Missions: C. M. Charlton, F. M. North, S. Earl Taylor.

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.

Board of Home Missions and Church Extension: C. M. Boswell, D. D. Forsyth, G. G. Vogel, B. H. Wilson.

Board of Education: J. W. Hancher, A. W. Harris.

Board of Sunday Schools: J. C. Baker, W. S. Bovard, W. D. Cole, W. J. Davidson, J. F. Knotts, L. H. Hough, I. B. Schreckengast.

Board of Conference Claimants: J. B. Hingeley.

Epworth League: C. E. Guthrie, A. Ray Moore.

Freedmen's Aid Society: O. W. Auman, J. W. E. Bowen, R. A. Chase, M. S. Davage, A. J. Higgins, P. J. Maveety, Archibald Moore, R. B. McRary, J. B. Randolph, I. Garland Penn, Albert E. Smith.

On questions of privilege, the following nominees withdrew their names: C. M. Boswell, G. G. Vogel, B. H. Wilson, for Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; J. F. Knotts, for Board of Sunday Schools; M. S. Davage, R. B. McRary, J. B. Randolph, for Freedmen's Aid Society.

Time was extended to take the ballot before recess.

The ballot was taken, and the tellers withdrew in charge of assistant secretaries M. W. Dogan and D. H. Rutter.

Recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:50.

The Hymn beginning, "Love divine, all loves excelling," was sung.

On recommendation of J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, H. P. Bush, of the Detroit Conference, and H. H. Fleming, of the New York Conference, were excused from further attendance after to-day.

On a question of privilege, E. A. White moved that Chaplain O. W. Scott, of the United States Army, be introduced and invited to a seat on the platform.

This was done.

On a question of privilege, G. P. Eckman, for the Committee on Courtesies, presented Bishop S. J. Chown of the Methodist Church of Canada, and the presiding Bishop introduced him to the Conference.

Bishop Chown briefly addressed the Conference.

G. P. Eckman introduced to the Conference the Rev. Channing H. Tobias, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. M.
Boswell,
G. G. Vogel,
and
B. H. Wilson
Withdraw.
J. F. Knotts
Withdraws.

M. S.
Davage,
R. B.
McRary,
J. B.
Randolph
Withdraw.
Time
Extended.
Recess.

Committee
on
Credentials.

Chaplain
Scott
Introduced.

Bishop
Chown
Introduced.

C. H. Tobias
Introduced.

W. W. Martin, chairman, on a question of privilege, requested permission to withdraw, for verbal corrections, Report No. 8 of the Committee on Epworth League, the report to retain its place on the calendar.

Permission was granted.

Rolla V. Watt, chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy, requested permission to have Report No. 6 of that committee withdrawn for revision and reprinting without losing its standing on the calendar.

The privilege was granted.

Rolla V. Watt presented Report No. 3 of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.
Reports
Withdrawn
for
Correction.

Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Report No. 3.

W. M. Short moved to amend by adding, between paragraphs four and five of the report, the following paragraph:

Provided that in the localities where the Methodist Episcopal Church and other Protestant Churches are each maintaining local organizations, the Quarterly Conference of any church may, with the consent of two thirds of the membership of such charge voting in such manner as said Quarterly Conference may direct, and the concurrence of two thirds of the membership of such Quarterly Conference, federate or unite such local charge with another Protestant church in the same locality; and, in consummating such federation or union, may authorize and direct the trustees of such charge to sell, convey, or otherwise transfer the property of such charge, or the proceeds thereof, to such federated or united organization upon such terms and restrictions as said Quarterly Conference may deem best. And such sale, conveyance, or transfer of said property shall not constitute an abandonment of the same or a violation of the provisions under any section of this chapter. And such property or the proceeds of the sale of the same shall not be subject to the order or control of the Annual Conference within whose bounds the same may be situated.

A motion by W. L. McDowell, that the motion be referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy for an early report, was lost.

On motion of Frank Doran, the amendment was laid on the table.

Ray Allen offered the following amendment:

Add as the fifth paragraph the words, "in any State or Territory where any provision of this paragraph may not be in accord with the laws thereof, such provision shall be inoperative."

The amendment was lost.

C. M. Van Pelt moved to amend by inserting in line two of paragraph three of the report, after the word, "or," the words, "the disposition of the proceeds of the sale."

A proposed amendment by F. M. North, inserting the words, "in the United States," after the word, "society," in the first line of the second paragraph, was accepted by the chairman.

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of F. A. Arter, Ray Allen was granted the privilege of the floor to speak on the amendment which he had proposed and which had not been adopted.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment of C. M. Van Pelt was adopted.

A proposed amendment by W. H. Van Benschoten, covering in different form the proposed amendment by Ray Allen, was accepted by the chairman and incorporated in the report.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

Early
Adjourn-
ment of
Morning
Session.

On a question of privilege, J. B. Hingeley moved that the Conference adjourn at an early hour this morning, and that the delegates from the contributing Conferences to the various Advocates meet together to nominate editors.

It was so ordered, and J. B. Hingeley, upon request, designated the places of meeting.

Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Report No. 4.

Rolla V. Watt presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

M. S. Daniels moved to amend by adding the following:

Be it further *Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to devise, if possible, some plan whereby, should it appear that the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church or its membership may become jeopardized by a noncompliance with this recommendation, steps for intervention may be taken on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for its membership.

On motion of S. A. Bright, the amendment was laid on the table.

The report was adopted.

Committee
on American
Bible
Society,
Report No. 1.

L. C. Wright, chairman of the Committee on American Bible Society, presented Report No. 1 of that committee.

E. P. Dennett moved that the report be adopted as printed.

F. R. Bayley moved that the portion of the report declaring that "larger apportionment for the work should be made if available" be referred to the Special Committee ordered Monday under a motion of J. W. Van Cleve.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

The report was adopted.

Change in
Committee.

On nomination of Bishop Wilson, for the Board of Bishops, G. W. Dixon was substituted for H. S. Henschen on the Committee on Overhead Expense.

On a question of privilege, Bishop-elect R. E. Jones presented

the presiding Bishop with a gavel of ivory and ebony brought to this country by Bishop Camphor on his last trip from Africa.

Bishop Thirkield accepted the gavel with appropriate words.

On a question of privilege, J. B. Hingeley was granted permission to refer a memorial without reading to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, it was ordered that to-morrow, May 21, be the last day for filing the Journals of the Annual and Mission Conferences, and that those not filed by noon on that day shall be reported as "unexamined."

On motion of V. F. Brown, time was extended to hear the report of the ballot and take another if necessary.

E. E. Higley conveyed an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce to be its guests on a sight-seeing trip Monday afternoon, and moved that no business session be called for Monday from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

D. G. Downey moved to amend by expressing our sincere appreciation of the invitation, but declining with regret because the rush of business will undoubtedly compel the Conference to hold an afternoon session Monday.

Frank Doran moved to amend the amendment by accepting the invitation and ordering business session from 4:00 to 5:00 P. M., Monday.

On motion of Titus Lowe, the amendment of Frank Doran was laid on the table.

The amendment of D. G. Downey prevailed.

The motion, as amended, prevailed.

The Secretary announced that the tellers were not yet ready to report the ballot.

On motion of D. G. Downey, it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at 5:30 P. M., to hear the report of the ballot and take such other ballot as may be necessary.

Announcements were made.

Conference adjourned at 1:05 P. M., with the Benediction by Bishop-elect Jones.

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.

Morning.
Gavel
Presented.
Memorial
Referred.

Last Day
for Filing
Annual
Conference
Journals.

Time
Extended.

Invitation
to View
City of
Des Moines.

Afternoon
Session.

Adjourn-
ment.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 20, 1920

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Afternoon.

Pursuant to adjournment, Conference reconvened at 5:30 P. M., Bishop Thirkield presiding.

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Devotions.
Communi-
cation
Referred.

Committee
Excused
from
Reporting.

Result
of First
Ballot for
Publishing
Agents.

Result
of First
Ballot for
Secretaries.

J. W. E.
Bowen
Withdraws.

Second
Ballot for
Publishing
Agents.

Candidates
Withdraw.

The Hymn beginning, "I love to tell the story," was sung. The Lord's Prayer was repeated in concert.

A request by Bishop Wilson, that the Board of Bishops be permitted to refer to the Committee on Foreign Missions a certain communication concerning changes in the Discipline affecting Foreign Fields, was granted.

H. W. Rogers, on a question of privilege, stated that the Bishops had come to agreement on a question which was referred the other day to the Committee on Judiciary, relating to the consecration of Bishops, and that the members of the committee approved the decision; he therefore moved that the committee be discharged from making a report on the question.

It was so ordered.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the first ballot for Publishing Agents. (See Ballot.)

J. H. Race and E. R. Graham, having receiving the majority of the votes cast, were declared elected.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the first ballot for Secretaries. (See Ballot.)

The following, having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared elected:

Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions: F. M. North, S. Earl Taylor.

Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension: D. D. Forsyth.

Secretary of the Board of Education: A. W. Harris.

Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools: W. S. Bovard.

Secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants: J. B. Hingeley.

General Secretary of the Epworth League: C. E. Guthrie.

Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society: I. Garland Penn, P. J. Maveety.

On a question of privilege for J. W. E. Bowen, who has not the rights of the floor, G. H. Trever stated that Brother Bowen had been nominated for Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society without his knowledge, and that he was not a candidate.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the Conference proceeded to ballot for one Publishing Agent.

On questions of privilege, John Thompson, E. H. Cherring-

ton, Daniel Westfall, and W. F. Burris withdrew their names from the list of candidates.

The Fourth Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken, and the tellers withdrew in charge of assistant secretaries G. B. Cliff and C. B. Sylvester.

On a question of privilege, E. M. Antrim, for the Committee on Book Concern, asked permission to withdraw Report No. 4 of that committee, for slight correction and reprinting, without having the report lose its standing on the calendar.

Permission was granted.

On motion of W. F. Burris at 6 o'clock P. M., the Conference adjourned.

Bishop Hamilton pronounced the Benediction.

MAY 20
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Afternoon.

Report
Withdrawn
for
Correction.

Adjourn-
ment.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Welch in the chair.

MAY 21
TWENTY-
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

The Hymn "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy" was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Nuelsen.

Devotions.

The Central German Conference Quartet rendered a selection. The Conference joined in singing the Hymn "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling."

Bishop Nuelsen gave an exposition of Eph. 3. 16.

The quartet sang again.

One stanza of "How Firm a Foundation" was sung.

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported the Journal of yesterday's sessions correct.

Journal.

The Journal was approved.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Committee
on
Credentials.

Your Committee on Credentials recommends:

That T. H. Ward (second reserve delegate, Baltimore Conference) be excused from further attendance after May 24.

That T. J. Bassett (Northwest Indiana Conference) be excused for May 21, and that M. H. Appleby be seated in his place.

That D. P. Miller (Baltimore Conference) be excused for May 22.

That J. P. Jenkins (Dakota Conference) be excused from further attendance, and that W. S. Shepherd be seated in his place.

That C. J. Fennel (Nebraska Conference) be excused for May 21, and that M. D. Cameron, first reserve, be seated in his place.

That T. W. McKinney (second reserve, Philadelphia Conference) be seated in place of John Watchorn, third reserve.

That T. A. Hull (Troy Conference) be excused after Sunday (important business),

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TWENTY-
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

That W. H. Finch (New York East Conference) be excused from Wednesday, May 26.

That C. M. Saltzman (Baltimore Conference) be excused on and after to-day.

That H. C. Conrad (Wilmington Conference) be excused from further attendance after May 25.

That John Roberts (New York East Conference) be excused Wednesday, May 26.

That H. W. Selby (New England Conference) be excused after to-day, and Silas Peirce be seated in his place.

That F. W. Hixson (Northwest Indiana Conference) be excused after Monday, and that Demetrius Tillotson be seated in his place.

That W. J. Stitt (New York Conference) be excused after Saturday from further attendance.

That A. E. Morris (East Maine Conference) be excused after May 23 and that W. D. Genge be seated in his place.

That L. H. Murlin (New England Conference) have his leave begin Tuesday instead of Monday next as previously announced.

That O. F. Ward (North Indiana Conference) be excused after to-day and that H. L. Burr be seated in his place.

That George Livermore (Central New York Conference) be excused after Wednesday.

That C. W. Beecher (North Indiana Conference) be excused after recess May 26.

That H. A. Truesdale (North-East Ohio Conference) be excused after Friday, May 21.

That W. F. Spry (Upper Iowa Conference) be excused after Tuesday, May 25.

That L. M. Potter (Genesee Conference) be excused from further attendance after Tuesday, May 25.

That M. A. Rader (Philadelphia Conference) be excused for Saturday and that E. S. Ninde be seated in his place.

That L. F. Higgins (East Maine Conference) be excused after Saturday.

That F. H. H. Roberts (New Mexico Conference) be excused from further attendance after to-day.

That F. L. Brown (New York East Conference) be excused after to-day, and that Mrs. Horatio Berry be seated in his place.

That T. W. Larkin (Genesee Conference) be excused from further attendance after May 25.

That H. H. Fleming (New York Conference) be excused from further attendance after to-day.

That W. S. Keefe (Northern New York Conference) be excused after Saturday.

That D. C. Johnson (Northern New York Conference) be excused after May 25.

That H. P. Bush (Detroit Conference) be excused after to-day.

That F. M. Clevinger (West Ohio Conference) be excused after May 20, and that J. M. Killits be seated in his place.

That A. V. Bower (Wyoming Conference) be excused after Tuesday.

That J. W. Harrison (Northwest Indiana Conference) be excused after Saturday, and that J. W. Gardner be seated in his place.

Result of
Second
Ballot for
Publishing
Agents.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for Publishing Agents. (See Ballot.)

There was no election.

Third
Ballot for
Publishing
Agents.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the Conference proceeded to ballot for one Publishing Agent.

The Fifth Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries D. H. Rutter and M. W. Dogan.

C. A. Pollock, chairman of the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, presented Report No. 1 of that committee.

A clerical error in the printed report was noted and corrected. The report was adopted.

C. A. Pollock presented Report No. 6 of the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, and it was adopted as printed.

On a question of privilege, D. G. Downey read the following letter from W. V. Kelley, Editor of the Methodist Review:

Clifton Springs Sanitarium, N. Y.

May 15, 1920.

To the General Conference at Des Moines:

DEAR AND HONORED FATHERS AND BRETHERN:

Eight years ago, at Minneapolis, Dr. Buckley, partly on my advice, requested, after thirty-two years of editorial labor, to be relieved of that responsibility.

Acting now on the advice I then gave him, I send to you the same request for myself. Were I physically able, I would willingly show my respect for our great Church by presenting this request in person. For many reasons I long to be with you in Des Moines; for four reasons especially:

First. For the privilege, hitherto long enjoyed, of looking upon so imposing and potent a body and listening to its deliberations and deliverances on subjects so pregnant with vast and vital issues of world-wide and age-long importance that only the divine Head of the Church can foresee the far-reaching results of your action here taken.

Second. I long to be with you for the unspeakable joy of meeting once more, face to face, many honored, beloved, and long-cherished friends who have trusted me more than I have ever dared to trust myself, and whose friendship is my dearest earthly treasure.

Third. I would fain express to the world-wide Methodism I have tried to serve, now assembled representatively in Des Moines, my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the Church in intrusting to me for so long a time so great an interest and agency as the Review, through which I have been permitted to be a helper and servant to the many thousands of working pastors and preachers. And I would give public thanks for the Giver and Preserver of Life for permitting me to serve for so many years.

Fourth. But chiefly do I wish I might stand before you in order to magnify and plead for your own great old Review, because, strange as it seems, there are Methodists who do not know what the Methodist Review is and has been for a hundred years.

1. Some Methodists do not know what a rich possession to our church the more than one hundred large octavo volumes of the Review are; what a library of vast and varied value. These volumes, bound in cloth or leather, standing in long array on the library shelves of our own and other colleges and seminaries, and in not a few private libraries, are a storehouse of knowledge and wisdom, containing the rich deposit of a century's thinking and authorship; an index and reflection of the mind of Methodism, a record of its development and progress, as well as a portrait gallery and biographical cyclopedia of its leaders from the beginning until now.

2. Some Methodists are utterly ignorant of the eminently honorable rank held by our Review through a century as a high-grade literary, philosophical, theological, historical, and scientific magazine. Take three confirming illustrations of its rank and influence:

A. A fair sample of its alertness and competent ability in the world of literature is the fact that in 1846, over seventy years ago, the Methodist Review was the first periodical in this country to introduce to the American public by a full and adequate exposition, interpretation, and

MAY 21
TWENTY-
FIRST
DAY.

Morning.

Committee
on Temper-
ance, Pro-
hibition, and
Public
Morals.

Report No. 1.

Committee
on Temper-
ance, Pro-
hibition, and
Public
Morals.

Report No. 6.

Letter from
W. V. Kelley

MAY 21
 TWENTY-
 FIRST
 DAY.
 Morning.

critical estimate the poetry of Miss Elizabeth Barrett—those unique poems of the heart which drew the attention of young Robert Browning to his future wife. Such service in the realm of literature your Review was rendering seventy years ago, and has continued through ten decades. Its literary rank is no less to-day. Its quality is such that noted professors of English literature in large universities, not all of them Methodist, find it worth while to subscribe for their own private copies, not content with the public copy which lies on the table in the college reading room.

B. The reputation and ability of your Review in the realm of philosophy is fairly indicated by the fact that the emperor, Napoleon III, ruler of France for twenty years, knew of the Methodist Review. Having been all his life a student of philosophy, he was much interested in August Comte's Positive Philosophy as soon as its publication was completed. He read some discussions and criticisms of that philosophy which were published in the Methodist Review, and pronounced them the ablest he had seen anywhere. This we have on the authority of Dr. John McClintock, eight years editor of the Review. A review which was read by the emperor of the French and which had as a frequent contributor Professor Borden P. Bowne, foremost American philosopher of his time, must have ranked high in philosophy. Almost in his youth Bowne dealt Herbert Spencer's philosophy one of the most masterly and deadly blows it ever received.

C. The reputation of your Review in the realm of theology is indicated by the fact that when Gladstone retired from his fourth term as prime minister to the seclusion of his loved library of Hawarden, to complete some unfinished studies in theology, he included the Methodist Review among sources of information and opinion important to be consulted in his studies. And twenty-five years ago, in the early part of my editorship, I collected and forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, at his request, a bundle of the back numbers of the Review containing articles on the subjects he was investigating. A Review which the great English prime minister desired, and which had as its editor for many years Daniel D. Whedon, that victorious champion of Arminianism, the faith delivered to our Methodist fathers—such a Review could not help having high repute in theology.

But above all, the crowning glory and wonder of your Review is that it has borne such reputation and maintained this rank and record for over one hundred years—a truly monumental success. Note that this is an unparalleled achievement. Among religious bodies your Church alone has accomplished anything like it. Other denominations have tried many times to sustain a review, but not one of them has succeeded. And of all the numberless secular reviews and magazines ever published in this country, only one has survived a century. That one is the North American Review. Methodism wears this distinction on its breast as a trophy won by sustained cerebration—evidence of superior intellectual energy, enterprise, and ambition, a public service medal.

This Review of yours has world-wide circulation through a world-wide Church. Literally, "its line is gone out through all the earth, and its words to the end of the world."

Clothed with the dignity of its hundred years, it goes to carry intellectual and spiritual food and culture to our ministers and missionaries beyond the seven seas; across the Rhine, the Danube, the Nile, and the Ganges; over Alps, Andes, Himalayas, and Mountains of the Moon; it is carried up the Yangtse, and the Congo, and the Amazon; and to the islands of many seas.

Bear with me, brethren, if I deem it not undesirable that for once a Methodist General Conference, however busy, should listen to a glorification of the Methodist Review. I count it not unseemly in a retiring editor, after living twenty-seven years with and for that Review, to tell you the whole truth about it. Let me beseech you to magnify the Review. Some there are who would belittle your great Review by merging it with the book editorship or something else. I beg you not to permit that. It needs the whole time and strength of a whole man, and the very best you can find as editor.

Praying earnestly that no General Conference may ever lay diminishing and desecrating hands upon the Methodist Review, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM V. KELLEY,

On motion of D. G. Downey, it was ordered that the letter be spread upon the records of the Conference, and that it, along with the greetings sent him by the Conference, be printed in the Daily Advocate.

MAY 21
TWENTY-
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the Conference instructed the Publishing Agents to continue the salary of W. V. Kelley until the next session of his Annual Conference.

Salary of
W. V. Kelley.

J. A. Martin presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Our whole western country has been greatly bereaved in the removal of two stalwart pioneers, heroic leaders, and evangelistic preachers of the Word of life; therefore, be it

Apprecia-
tion of
T. C. Iliff
and W. W.
Van Orsdel.

Resolved, That this General Conference record its high appreciation of the life record of usefulness and the noble self-sacrifice of those planters of our Methodism in the growing West: Dr. Thomas C. Iliff and Dr. W. W. Van Orsdel, better known as Brother Van. Whole Conferences now march over the trails they blazed.

Ernest Lyon offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The late Rev. Dr. Isaac L. Thomas, a member of four General Conferences, 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1916, field agent of the Home Mission and Church Extension Board, author, preacher, and orator, having been called during the last quadrennium from labor to reward; and,

Apprecia-
tion of I. L.
Thomas.

Whereas, The name and labors of John Stewart, the noted Negro pioneer of Methodist Missions in the United States, which gave impetus to the great Centenary movement, had been forgotten by subsequent generations until restored by our late lamented brother, who organized under the auspices of the Home Mission Board what was popularly known among us as the John Stewart Memorial Fund; and,

Whereas, The affliction which resulted in his death was due to his untiring efforts and unceasing labor in the endeavor to make the movement of the Memorial Fund a success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference hereby record its grief and sorrow at the loss the Church has sustained by his death and that the Secretary of the General Conference be instructed to communicate this fact to his widow in an appropriate communication.

ERNEST LYON.
M. J. NAYLOR.

E. P. Robertson, chairman of the Committee on Education, presented Report No. 3 of that committee.

Committee
on
Education,
Report No. 3.

E. R. Heckman moved to amend the report in Section 27 by striking out Subsection 1 of Paragraph 463, Section 1.

On motion of H. E. Simpson, the amendment was laid on the table.

W. F. Conner moved to amend the report in Paragraph forty-four, by substituting the original paragraph—469 of the Discipline—for the amendment proposed in the report.

Photograph.

At this juncture, on a question of privilege for the Commission

MAY 21
TWENTY-
FIRST
DAY.

Morning.
Result of
Third
Ballot for
Publishing
Agents.
Fourth
Ballot for
Publishing
Agent.

on Entertainment, E. S. Tipple requested permission for a photographer to take a photograph of the Conference.

Permission was granted, and the photograph taken.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the third ballot for Publishing Agents. (See Ballot.)

There was no election.

On motion of J. S. Williams, the time was extended to take another ballot for one Publishing Agent.

The First Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries D. H. Rutter and M. W. Dogan.

Announcements were made.

Recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at eleven o'clock.

The Hymn beginning, "O happy day, that fixed my choice," was sung.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following recommendations, and they were approved:

That H. B. Pemberton, of the Texas Conference, be excused after May 23.

That William Nottingham, of the Central New York Conference, be excused after May 23.

That L. M. Dunton, of the South Carolina Conference, be excused after to-day's session, and that J. C. Martin, second reserve, be seated in his place.

That C. C. Hall, of the Southern Illinois Conference, be excused for May 21, and that J. G. Tucker be seated in his place.

M. D. Buell.

On a question of privilege, F. H. Coman, for the Committee on Privileges, moved that M. D. Buell, formerly Dean of Boston University, be invited to a seat on the platform.

The invitation was extended.

Consid-
eration
Resumed.

Consideration of Report No. 3 of the Committee on Education was resumed.

After discussion, on motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered on W. F. Conner's motion to amend.

The motion to amend was lost.

E. S. Tipple moved to amend Section 19 of the report by adding the words, "except that any Annual Conference desiring a redistribution of the said guarantee may have the right of appeal to the Board of Education. In the case of such appeal the action of the Board of Education shall be final."

The amendment was accepted by the chairman. A verbal inaccuracy was noted and corrected.

The following proposed amendment by I. B. Schreckengast was accepted by the chairman:

Insert in Section 19 at the end of Subsection 6: "Small colleges with limited endowments, but rich in their contribution to the religious leadership to the Church, are especially commended to the favorable consideration of the Board."

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FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

The following amendments, proposed by F. M. North, were accepted by the chairman:

In Section 27, following Subsection 5, insert, "In foreign mission fields, where the classification of schools under the national educational system differs from that of the United States, the tabulation and description of the schools shall harmonize with the national system, and in official publications in the United States appropriate explanatory notes shall be published with the tables."

At the close of Section 31 insert the words, "This shall apply to theological schools in the United States only."

At the close of Section 33, Subsection 7, insert the words, "Provided, however, that in the case of educational institutions in the foreign fields, the information desired shall be secured through the Board of Foreign Missions."

In the second paragraph of Section 27, after the word, "institutions," insert the words, "in the United States"; also in the first line of the third paragraph of Section 30, after the word "Conferences," insert the words, "in the United States."

Ray Allen moved to amend Section 42 of the report by striking out all of Paragraph 168, Section 2, of the Discipline.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by W. L. McDowell, to lay the amendment on the table, was lost.

The motion to amend prevailed.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the fourth ballot for Publishing Agents. (See Ballot.)

Result of
Fourth
Ballot for
Publishing
Agents.

R. H. Hughes, having received the majority of the votes cast, was declared elected.

On motion of R. A. Chase, the Conference proceeded to ballot for Editors.

First Ballot
for Editors.

On motion of E. R. Heckman, the time was extended.

Time
Extended.

The following nominations for Editors were read by the Secretary:

For Editor of the Methodist Review: G. P. Eckman, George Elliott, James I. Geissinger, L. H. Hough, Oscar L. Joseph, R. S. L. Jacobs, Wallace MacMullen, Eugene A. Noble, George C. Peck, I. J. Peritz, Charles M. Stuart, George H. Trever, John R. Van Pelt.

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TWENTY-
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

On a question of privilege, G. P. Eckman withdrew his name.

For Editor of The Christian Advocate: J. R. Joy.

For Editor of the California Christian Advocate: F. M. Larkin.

For Editor of the Central Christian Advocate: Claudius B. Spencer.

For Editor of the Methodist Advocate Journal: J. M. Melear.

For Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate: E. R. Zaring.

For Editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate: Edward L. Mills.

For Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate: J. J. Wallace.

For Editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate: C. K. Brown, W. Scott Chinn, M. W. Dogan, W. A. C. Hughes, T. M. Jackson, Charles C. Jacobs, E. M. Jones, L. H. King, W. W. Lucas, J. W. Moultrie.

For Editor of the Western Christian Advocate: E. C. Wareing.

For Editor of the Epworth Herald: D. B. Brummitt.

For Editor of Christliche Apologete und Haus und Herd: A. J. Bucher.

For Editor of Sunday School Publications: Henry H. Meyer, W. W. Youngson.

On questions of privilege, M. W. Dogan, T. M. Jackson, and E. M. Jones withdrew their names.

The Second Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries M. E. Snyder and F. M. Willis.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, presented Report No. 9 of that committee, and it was adopted as printed.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary was made the Order of the Day immediately following the approval of the Journal to-morrow.

Ray Allen presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The present method of making announcements not only consumes much valuable time, but fails to get the information definitely before the members of Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That all proposed announcements for each day must be given to the Secretary not later than recess.

M. W.
Dogan,
T. M.
Jackson,
and
E. M. Jones,
Withdraw.

Committee
on
Judiciary,
Report No. 9.

Order of
the Day.

Announce-
ments
Mimeo-
graphed.

Resolved, That the Secretary then compile a list of such as pertain to the work of the General Conference, or its organizations, cause it to be duplicated, and copies distributed to the delegates before adjournment each noon.

MAY 21
TWENTY-
FIRST
DAY.

Morning.

Order of
the Day.

E. H. Cherrington moved that the Report of the Committee on Unification be made the Order of the Day to-morrow following consideration of Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary.

Frank Doran moved to amend by making it the Order of the Day immediately after the approval of the Journal Monday morning, May 24.

S. A. Bright moved, as a substitute, that the report take its regular place on the calendar.

The amendment proposed by Frank Doran was adopted.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, the substitute was laid on the table.

The motion, as amended, prevailed.

J. B. Hingeley moved that beginning with to-morrow, May 22, the Conference hold afternoon sessions, convening at 3:00 o'clock.

Afternoon
Sessions.

J. W. Hancher moved as a substitute, that the holding of afternoon sessions begin with Monday, May 24.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the substitute was laid on the table.

The motion of J. B. Hingeley prevailed.

Conference adjourned at 12:45 P. M., with the Benediction by Bishop-elect Blake.

Adjourn-
ment.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1920

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Morning.

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop Nicholson presiding.

The Hymn beginning, "O Thou, in whose presence my soul takes delight," was sung.

Devotions.

Bishop Anderson offered prayer.

The Conference sang the Hymn "My Faith Looks Up to Thee."

Bishop Anderson read John 17, and spoke on "Equipment for Highest Service."

The Hymn "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" was sung.

Ray Allen, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, re-

Journal.

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Morning.

Committee
on
Credentials.

ported that the committee had examined the Journal of yesterday and found it correct.

The Journal was approved.

F. A. Hazeltine, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following recommendations, which were approved:

That C. W. McCaskill, of Nebraska Conference, be excused to-day, and that J. W. Kirkpatrick be seated in his place.

That Charles C. Read, of New Jersey Conference, be excused after May 26.

That H. J. Stover, of Oklahoma Conference, be excused after Monday, May 24.

That E. Z. Wallower, of Central Pennsylvania Conference, be excused after May 26.

That J. M. McClelland, of Kansas Conference, be excused after Tuesday, May 25, and that B. M. Powell take his seat.

That Anton Hansen, of Nebraska Conference, be excused after May 23, and that M. D. Cameron be seated in his place.

That M. C. Tift, of Northern Minnesota Conference, be excused after May 23, and that J. S. Ulland be seated in his place.

That G. A. Buss, of Northwest German Conference, be excused after May 25.

That I. F. Roach, of Oklahoma Conference, be excused after May 25.

That L. A. Q. Williams, of Upper Mississippi Conference, be excused after May 26.

That C. H. Neff, of North Indiana Conference, be excused from further attendance after next Tuesday, May 25.

That R. E. Bell, of New York Conference, be excused after the session of Wednesday, from further attendance.

That R. A. Winchester, of North Carolina Conference, be excused after the session of Wednesday from further attendance.

That H. J. Kuhn, of Minnesota Conference, be excused after May 23 from further attendance.

That W. E. McKenzie, of Northwest Indiana Conference, be seated for to-day in place of T. J. Bassett, and that he be seated in place of F. W. Hixson after next Monday.

That O. W. Auman, of Colorado Conference, be excused for to-day, and that A. F. Ragatz be seated in his place.

That M. B. Stults, of North Indiana Conference, be excused after May 26.

That F. W. Luce, of the North-East Ohio Conference, be excused until Monday.

Officers of
G. A. R.

L. W. Munhall, on a question of privilege, stated that the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, with many other prominent officers of that organization, will be in the city Monday, and moved that they be invited to seats on the platform during Monday's session, and that a Committee of three be appointed to draft a suitable expression of appreciation of the soldiers of the Civil War, which resolution shall be presented in the presence of the distinguished visitors.

The motion prevailed.

Civil War
Veterans
Presented.

On a question of privilege, J. C. Arbuckle, Perley Lowe, Harvey Anderson, L. W. Munhall, Bishop Cranston, and Bishop Hamilton, participants in the Civil War, were called forward and presented.

The Conference stood and sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the first ballot for Editors of Church Periodicals. (See Ballot.)

The following, having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared elected:

The Christian Advocate, J. R. Joy.
California Christian Advocate, F. M. Larkin.
Central Christian Advocate, C. B. Spencer.
Methodist Advocate Journal, J. M. Melear.
Northwestern Christian Advocate, E. R. Zaring.
Pacific Christian Advocate, E. L. Mills.
Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, J. J. Wallace.
Western Christian Advocate, E. C. Wareing.
Epworth Herald, D. B. Brummitt.
Christliche Apologete und Haus und Herd, A. J. Bucher.
Sunday School Publications, H. H. Meyer.

There was no election of Editor for the Methodist Review or for the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

On a question of privilege, W. A. C. Hughes withdrew his name as candidate for Editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

MAY 22
 TWENTY-
 SECOND
 DAY.
 Morning.
 Result of
 First Ballot
 for Editors.

W. A. C.
 Hughes
 Withdraws.

The Conference proceeded to ballot for an Editor of the Methodist Review and an Editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

Second
 Ballot for
 Editors.

The Second Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries, M. W. Dogan and D. H. Rutter.

Bishop Wilson, for the Board of Bishops, requested that the Bishops and Bishops-elect, with the exception of Bishop Leonard, who will preside, be excused from the afternoon session of today, and that the session conclude not later than 4:30.

Bishops
 Excused.

It was so ordered.

The presiding Bishop called attention to a gavel of historic associations, which he held in his hand, the property of J. B. Walsh, of the Kentucky Conference, which is to be used in today's session.

Gavel.

After expressing thanks for the use of the gavel, the Bishop introduced J. B. Walsh to the Conference.

J. B. Walsh.

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Morning.

Greetings to
Methodists
of Germany.

On a question of privilege, J. H. N. Williams offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Bishop John L. Nuelsen reports to the General Conference that upon his resumption of the supervision of the work in Germany and Austria-Hungary in the autumn of 1919 he found the work intact, and also discovered "the dominant conviction that Methodism is destined to perform a conspicuous part in the building of the new democratic Germany and a holy determination to spend everything and be spent in this service"; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session in Des Moines, Iowa, hereby requests Bishop Nuelsen to send the greetings of the Conference to our brethren in Germany, and to assure them of our appreciation of their expressed desire to remain in organic relation with the Methodist Episcopal Church which, through its organized agencies, will be found in cooperation with them to build up the work of God in Germany and throughout the world.

It is greatly regretted that the ministerial and lay delegates from Germany have not been able to reach the General Conference. Our prayer is that the great spiritual unity existing among all believers in Christ may find an ever-widening opportunity to express itself in the support of a common faith and for the glory of God.

Privileges
of Floor
to Bishop
McDowell.

On a question of privilege for the Committee on Unification, E. H. Cherrington moved that Bishop McDowell, chairman of the Committee, be granted the privileges of the floor to present and support the report when it is called Monday morning.

It was so ordered.

Subject
Withdrawn
and
Referred.

Bishop McDowell, on the question of privilege, requested that the subject of the Interchurch World Movement, which had been referred to the Committee on Unification, be recalled and referred to a Special Committee.

Special
Committee.

On motion of R. A. Chase, it was so ordered, and on motion of F. M. North, the Bishops were authorized to appoint such Special Committee.

Committee
on
Judiciary,
Report No. 6.

On the Order of the Day, H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, presented Report No. 6 of that committee.

As consideration was begun, H. T. Ames raised the point of order that the report was not in the possession of the Conference until read.

The Chair ruled the point not well taken.

G. W. White presented the minority report of the committee, moved its substitution for the majority report, and spoke to the question.

By common consent, further consideration was postponed until after recess, with J. I. Bartholomew on the floor.

Seats
Reserved.

On a question of privilege for the Committee on Arrangements, Bishop Anderson requested that four seats of the first

five rows on either side of the center aisle be reserved for the families of the Bishops-elect at the Consecration Service tomorrow afternoon.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, representing a delegation occupying some of those seats, seconded by a member of another delegation seated there, the request was granted.

On a question of privilege, F. M. North moved that all papers in the hands of any committee or group relating to the matter of the Interchurch World Movement, be withdrawn and referred to the Special Committee ordered this morning, and that the report of that committee be made the Order of the Day Monday afternoon, following the approval of the Journal.

The motion was divided by the presiding Bishop, and the first part, requiring papers relating to the Interchurch World Movement to be referred to that committee, was adopted.

The second division, making its report the Order of the Day Monday afternoon, was lost.

Announcements were made and recess taken.

Conference reconvened at 10:45.

The Hymn "I Love to Tell the Story" was sung.

On invitation, a double quartet, composed of the Central German Conference quartet and the Chautauqua Preachers quartet, sang, and responded to an encore.

The presiding Bishop appointed as the Committee on Preparation of a Resolution of Appreciation of the Soldiers of the Civil War, G. P. Eckman, L. W. Munhall, and F. A. Hazeltine.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for Editor of the Methodist Review and that of the Southwestern Christian Advocate. (See Ballot.)

George Elliott, having received the majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Editor of the Methodist Review.

L. H. King, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

Secretary Mills announced that all elections ordered by Report No. 2 of the Committee on Temporal Economy had been held.

Consideration of Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary was resumed.

On a question of privilege, following the argument by J. I. Bartholomew, a written argument by Harvey Henderson was admitted and read by the Secretary.

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

Question
Referred.

Order of
the Day.

Recess.

Double
Quartet.

Committee.

Result of
Second
Ballot for
Editors.

Elections
Completed.

• Consid-
eration
Renewed.

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of C. W. Flesher, the time of Harvey Henderson was extended to complete the reading of the argument.

The presiding Bishop ruled that B. T. Badley was out of order in discussing the effect on foreign fields of a decision favorable to the majority report.

J. M. Walker raised the point of order, that in the minority report an argument based upon the fact that the adoption of the majority report would permit Jew, Mohammedan, or Pagan to claim membership in the Church, opened the discussion to a point at which B. T. Badley was in order.

The presiding Bishop ruled that the point was not well taken.

After continued discussion, the previous question was ordered on motion of F. C. Dunn.

*Order of
the Day.*

On a question of privilege, H. W. Rogers requested unanimous consent to make the report the Order of the Day after the approval of the Journal this afternoon.

Consent was given.

Committee.

Bishop Wilson, for the Board of Bishops, appointed the following as the Special Committee on the Interchurch World Movement: D. G. Downey, John Stephens, C. M. Van Pelt, Frank Doran, W. W. King, F. A. Horne, F. C. Dunn, W. M. Short, W. H. G. Gould.

The Bishops appointed Bishop Berry to present the résumé of the work of the Conference.

*Intro-
ductions.*

On questions of privilege, the Rev. John Lee, of Chicago, was introduced by the presiding Bishop, and the Rev. Solomon P. Hood, Fraternal Delegate of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced by G. P. Eckman, chairman of the Committee on Courtesies.

*Adjourn-
ment.*

Announcements were made, and Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with the Benediction by Rev. Solomon P. Hood.

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Afternoon.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22, 1920

Conference reconvened at 3:00 o'clock with Bishop Leonard in the Chair.

Devotions.

The Hymn "Faith of Our Fathers" was sung.

Prayer was offered by G. H. Thomas.

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, announced that the committee was unable to report at this session.

The Order of the Day, consideration of Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary, was called.

On a question of privilege, J. M. Walker moved to amend, by the striking out of the minority report, near the close of the section entitled "Historical Statement," the paragraph beginning, "The far-reaching effect," and also the succeeding paragraph, on the ground that the ruling of the presiding Bishop this morning forbade debate based upon these paragraphs, and that therefore they were not debated.

A point of order by J. W. Van Cleve that, as the debate is not completed, we have no means of knowing whether the paragraphs in question may not yet be considered, was not sustained.

A point of order by Robert Watt, that H. W. Rogers had introduced the question at issue in his opening argument and the paragraphs were therefore proper subjects for discussion, was not sustained.

The proposed amendment of J. M. Walker was lost.

G. W. White spoke for the minority report.

H. W. Rogers closed the debate, speaking for the majority report.

On motion of O. G. Markham, the time of H. W. Rogers was extended.

A point of order by E. P. Dennett, that H. W. Rogers is discussing the effect upon the Church of the adoption of the majority report, and is therefore out of order under the ruling of the presiding Bishop this morning, was overruled on the ground that the paragraphs in question were retained by a vote of the Conference this afternoon.

On the vote to substitute the minority for the majority report, the presiding Bishop expressed doubt and requested a count vote.

A call by E. P. Dennett for an "AYE and NO" vote was not supported.

A count vote was taken, 359 voting for and 375 against, and the presiding Bishop declared the motion to substitute lost.

A. G. Kynett called for an "AYE and NO" vote on the adoption of the majority report, and the call was supported.

J. W. Van Cleve, on a question of privilege, moved that the AYES and NOES be taken by a written ballot.

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Afternoon.
Consid-
eration
Resumed.

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Afternoon.
Time
Extended.

A point of order by E. P. Dennett, that this is not a proper method for taking the AYES and NOES, was sustained.

On motion of G. A. Warmer, the time was extended to take the vote.

The vote was taken.

J. B. Hingeley moved that the vote be not definitely announced until printed, and an opportunity be given delegates to correct possible errors, and that then the corrected list be printed as the final record.

On motion of M. E. Snyder, the motion was laid on the table.

The Secretary reported that the vote showed 384 AYES and 369 NOES, as follows:

AYES.

AYES—Adams, Mrs. A.; Allen; Anderson, A.; Anderson, B. J. K.; Anderson, S. H.; Anderson, W. H.; Antrim, E. I.; Antrim, E.; Arbuckle; Ariss; Arnold; Arter, F. A.; Ashe; Avery, C. E.; Avison; Aupperle; Austin;

Baez; Baker, J. C.; Baldwin, F. E.; Baldwin, F. C.; Bankhardt; Bartholomew; Bath; Bayley; Beason; Bell; Beebe; Beech; Bentley; Berry, G. M.; Berry, Mrs. H.; Blackstock; Blake, A.; Blakeman; Blanchard; Boesch; Boese; Borden; Bower; Boyd; Bradley; Bradshaw; Brazier; Breihan; Bristol; Brooks; Brown, G. A.; Brown, S. C.; Brown, W. E.; Brunner; Bullard; Burns, M. P.; Burr; Buss;

Cable; Cahoon; Campbell, Marvin; Carver; Chang; Chase; Chen; Cherrington; Childress; Chinn; Cliff; Colegrove; Collins, C.; Collins, M.; Condor; Conner; Conrad; Coons; Copple; Corey; Craig; Crawford, A. J.; Crocker; Crowther; Crowley; Cunningham; Curtis;

Davenport; Dalbey; Daniels, M.; Daniels, S. A.; Darnall; Davage; Davidson; Davis, G. L.; Dent; Diefendorf; Dixon, E.; Dogan; Doran; Daughtry; Downey; Dryden; Dsan Lin Gao; Duncan; Dunn; Dyer;

Echols; Eckman; Eiss; Elliott, G.; Elliott, W. A.; English, M. N.; Evans; Burt, B.;

Fairbanks; Ferguson, E. W.; Ferguson, Mrs. M. E.; Field, H. A.; Finch; Fisher, J. E.; Flint; Ford, C. O.; Forkel, E. H.; Forsyth, D. D.; Forsyth, W. H.; Fruit;

Gale; Gerlicher; Glass; Gold; Goode; Gordon, H.; Goucher; Graham, E.; Gray, J. M. M.; Green, W. M.; Greenfield; Grimmett; Grinton; Grose; Gutterson;

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Afternoon.
AYES.

Hagaman; Halfyard; Hall, G.; Hammaker; Hancher; Har-
rison, J.; Harris; Harshbarger; Hawkins; Hazeltine; Henry;
Higgins, L. F.; Higley; Hill, J.; Hillman; Hingeley; Hoag-
land; Hodgson; Hoffman, J. W.; Holgate; Hollenback;
Holt, M.; Holter; Hoover; Hopfield; Horne; Horton; Hovis;
Hubach; Hu, Chi Ping; Hughes, A.; Hughes, R.; Hughes,
W. A. C.; Hull; Huntley;

Isham;

Jackson, Mrs. M.; Jacobs, C. C.; Jarvis; Jerklin; Jennings;
Jewett; Jones, Mrs. A.; Jones, E.; Jones, H.; Jones, J. P.;
Justus;

Kagey; Kavanagh; Kemp, H.; Kerfoot; Killits; Kinchen;
King, A. H.; King, W. W.; Knehans; Knotts; Koch, C.;
Kurth;

Lange; Lathrop; Leech, D.; Leggett; Lewis, J.; Linfield;
Lin, Li Chuan; Linn, E.; Livermore; Lockard; Logan; Lor-
enzo; Love, E.; Lowe, T.; Lowe, P.; Loyster; Lucas; Lutz;

MacMullen; Markham, O. G.; Markham, L. W.; Marsh;
Marshall, J.; Martin, R.; Martin, J. A.; Mather; Maveety;
Meacham; Meader; Meeker; Melville; Michael; Miller, I.;
Mills, Mrs. J.; Miner; Moorer; Morgan, P. W.; Mork; Mor-
rell; Mueller; Mukerji; Munch; Murdock; Murlin; Musselman;
McCarty; McClelland; McGurk; Maclean; McMorris; McRary;

Nate; Neff, C. H.; Neitz; Newland; Nichols; Nies; North;
Nottingham;

Ogden; O'Haver;

Palmer; Panzlau; Parkinson; Pascual; Pearce; Perry, H.;
Perry, Miss L.; Phelps, E.; Phelps, J.; Phillips, J.; Pierce,
E. W.; Ploughe; Pollock, C.; Pollom; Potter; Powell; Pringle;

Race; Rader; Randell, O.; Randolph; Rapicavoli; Rarick;
Redhead; Redmond; Reed, J. H.; Reid, R.; Rice; Rich, W.;
Riegel; Risley; Roach; Roberts, J.; Robertson, Miss A.; Robert-
son, E. P.; Robinson; Rockey; Rogers, H. W.; Rosebush; Rowe;
Rugg;

Salmans; Satterlee; Schreckengast; Scott; Secrest; Shaw, W.;
Shepherd, G.; Sherrill; Shimmin; Shipley; Shirk; Shore;
Shumpert; Simons; Simpson, H. E.; Sitterley; Sloan, A.;
Smith, Charles; Smith, Chester; Smith, E.; Smith, F.; Smith,
M.; Snavey; Spurlock; Stansfield; Starbuck; Stephens, J.;

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Afternoon.
AYES.

Stitt; Stone, E.; Stranahan; Stuart; Stultz; Summers; Swenson, J.;

Talley; Taylor, J. W.; Taylor, L.; Taylor, S. E.; Thomas, J. S. L.; Thomas, J.; Thompson, J.; Thompson, R.; Tipple, E. S.; Tomlinson; Trever; Turner, J.; Turner, W.; Tuttle;

Urmey;

Van Benschoten; Van Cleve; Van Pelt; Vermilya; Vogel;

Wade; Walker, C.; Walker, J.; Wallace, J. J.; Ward, J.; Ward, R. A.; Warmer; Warner, A.; Waters; Watt, R.; Wedderspoon; Weeks; Wells; Wheatley; Wheat; Wheeler, R.; White, A.; White, E. A.; Wickman; Williams, E. S.; Williams, J. H. N.; Willis; Wilson, B.; Wilson, R.; Wilson, H.; Windsor; Woodruff;

Young, T. T.; Youngson;

Zaring; Zook. Total, 384.

NOES.

NOES—Abel; Abbott; Ahgren; Ames; Anderson, C. F.; Andrews, C. C.; Arters, J. M.; Atkinson; Avery, E. M.;

Bacon; Badley; Baker, B.; Barbour; Barge; Barnes; Barroetavena; Bartley; Bartz; Bausher; Beacham; Becker; Beecher; Bennett, Alvis; Bennett, Atwood; Bennett, H.; Bills; Black; Bliss; Blood; Bond; Boswell; Boyce; Brainard, E.; Brainard, R.; Brasher; Breece; Brewster; Bright; Brown, G. H.; Brown, L.; Budd; Burns, G. B.; Burns, J. P.; Burris; Byrd;

Caldwell; Campbell, S.; Campbell, T.; Campbell, W.; Carpenter, W.; Carson; Cherry; Cissell; Clark, D.; Clark, J.; Clark, S.; Clegg; Clinton; Coe; Cole; Coman; Cook; Cooper, J. F.; Corley; Corning; Cox; Crawford, E. B.; Curran;

Davis, H. L.; Deffenbaugh; Dennett, E. P.; Dennett, L. L.; Detter; Devendorf; Dickson, S.; Diekmann; Dimond; Dorsey; Douglass; Dubois; Dunham; Durbahn; Dystant;

Eberlee; Eckland; Edgerton; Edwards; Ellis; Elphic; Engle; English, C. J.; Erikson; Eslinger; Ewing;

Fellers; Fennel; Fields, J. R.; Flemming; Flesher; Fort, J. L.; Freeland; Furman;

Gaiser; Garton; George; Getty, F.; Gettys, J. R.; Gideon; Gilbert, H.; Gilbert, M.; Gillinder; Gordon, E. L.; Gould; Graham, J.; Graham, W.; Grant; Gray, H. B.; Green, F. W.; Gustafson; Guthrie;

Hall, C. C.; Hall, F.; Hamilton, J. A.; Hammond; Hansen; Hardesty; Hardeway; Harris; Harrison, J.; Hartsock; Hayes,

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Afternoon.
NOES.

R. B.; Hayes, S.; Heckman; Helms; Henderson; Henson; Henwood; Herrmann; Hestwood; Hewitt; Hicks; Higgins, A. J.; Hill, J.; Hixon; Hodges; Hoffman, J.; Holland; Holmes, C. O.; Holt, D. B.; Hume; Hutchinson;

Jackson, T. M.; Jacobs, H.; Jandre; Jenkins, J. W.; Johnson, D. C.; Johnson, F.; Johnson, J. B.; Johnson, U.; Johnston, J.; Jones, B.; Jones, F.; Joy;

Keathley; Keefe; Keefer; Kendall; Keng; Kennedy; Keve; Kidney; Kim; King, Mrs. H. V.; King, O. D.; Kirk; Kirkpatrick; Koenig; Kohlstedt; Kuhn; Kynett;

Larkin, F.; Larkin, T.; Leach, E. W.; Leech, C.; Lewis, G.; Lister; Littlejohn; Lockwood; Long; Longmuir; Loy; Luce, A. E.; Lynch; Lyon;

MacVey; Markman; Marshall, W. E.; Martin, W.; Mason; Massey; Mast; Matney; Melear; Mills, E. M.; Minear; Moe; Moore; Morgan, Miss A.; Morgan, Miss C.; Morling; Morris, A. E.; Morris, W. T.; Mossman; Moulton; Moultrie; Mowbray; Muenzenmayer; Munhall; Monroe; McAboy; McConnell; McCormack; McDougall; McDowell, S. W.; McDowell, W. L.; McKenzie; McKeever; McKinney; McNeal;

Nasmyth; Nay; Naylor; Neal; Neff, F.; Neu; Nicholson; Noble; Notson;

Oates; Olsen; Olmstead; Orcutt; Overley; O'Ville;

Parker, Albert A.; Parker, Anson; Parker, C.; Pattee; Patten; Pemberton; Penn; Paterson, C. A.; Peterson, C.; Phelps, W.; Phillips, J.; Pick; Pierce, W. M.; Pittman; Pollock, J.; Prentis; Price;

Raine; Randell, A.; Randall, C.; Randall, E. R.; Rasmus; Read, C.; Risk; Risler; Robertson, R.; Rogers, G.; Rogers, W.; Rutter;

Salmon; Sanner; Scidmore; Shafer; Shannon; Shaw, G. J.; Sheldon; Shepherd, W. W.; Shepherd, W. S.; Short, W. M.; Skinner; Simonsen; Simpson, R.; Singh; Skelton; Sloan, C. A.; Sloan, H.; Smith, A. E.; Smith, J.; Smith, H.; Smith, O.; Smith, U.; Snyder; Soon; Southard; Souser; Spencer; Spry; Stanley; Staples; Stapleton; Stavely; Stein; Stevens, E.; Stout; Stover; Straw; Strayhorne; Svendsen, O.; Sweeney; Swift; Sylvester; Taylor, E.; Taylor, F.; Thackrey; Thomas, G. H.; Thompson, W.; Tobson; Todd; Tunnicliffe; Van Allen; Van Horn; Vaughn;

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Afternoon.
NOES.

Wagg; Wahl; Walker, J. S.; Wallace, F.; Wallower; Ward, T. H.; Wareing; Warner, C.; Warren; Waterman; Watt, R.; Weaver; Welch, A.; Wentsch; Wesley; West; Westfall; Wheeler, C.; White, G. W.; White, N.; White, C. H.; Whitmore; Wiant; Wilcox; W. H.; Willard; Williams, A.; Williams, J. A. Q.; Williams, J. O.; Williamson; Willits; Wilmarth; Wilson, J. G.; Wilson, J. J.; Winchester; Winters; Wise; Woods; Woolfolk; Wragg; Wright; Wyatt;

Young, H. Total, 369.

The presiding Bishop declared that the motion to adopt the majority report prevailed, subject to such corrections as would insure accuracy of the vote.

On a question of privilege, the Secretary read the following telegram:

Reading, Pa., May 20, 1920.

Bishop Hamilton, M. E. General Conference, Des Moines, Iowa.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States assembled in triennial session at Reading, Pa., extends brotherly greetings and felicitations to the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, and prays for the abundant blessing of God upon your deliberations. The spirit and achievements of your fellowship have been of inestimable value to the entire Church of Christ and in these days of testing we rejoice in your unfaltering faith and undiminished enthusiasm.

GEORGE W. RICHARDS, *President.*

Greetings
from
Reformed
Church.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following recommendations, and they were approved:

That J. H. N. Williams, of the California Conference, be excused from further attendance after May 26.

That C. E. Welch, of the Erie Conference, be excused after May 22, and that H. G. Eaton, second reserve, be seated in his place.

That J. S. Souser, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, be excused from further attendance after May 25.

That S. D. Bausher, of the Philadelphia Conference, be excused from further attendance after May 24.

That W. E. Massey, of the New Jersey Conference, be excused from further attendance after May 22.

That D. S. Shaw, of the Detroit Conference, be excused from further attendance after May 22.

That E. B. Evans, of the Des Moines Conference, be excused from further attendance after May 22, and that A. V. Proudfoot, first reserve, be seated in his place.

That S. F. Kerfoot, of the Minnesota Conference, be excused from further attendance after May 26.

Adjourn-
ment.

Announcements were made, and the Conference adjourned at 5:15 with the Benediction by Bishop-elect Anton Bast.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1920.

Conference reconvened at 8:00 P. M., Bishop Berry presiding. The Hymn beginning, "My faith looks up to thee," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Scott.

The Claflin University Quintet rendered a selection.

The presiding Bishop presented J. B. Randolph, who in turn introduced the Rev. Channing H. Tobias, Fraternal Delegate from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Mr. Tobias delivered his address.

J. B. Randolph introduced the Rev. Solomon P. Hood, Fraternal Delegate of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who addressed the Conference.

J. B. Randolph introduced the Rev. C. C. Alleyne, Fraternal Delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, who brought the greetings of his denomination.

J. W. Robinson, Fraternal Delegate to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held in Saint Louis, made a brief report of his official visit.

Conference adjourned with the Benediction by Bishop-elect R. E. Jones.

MAY 22
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Evening.
Devotions.

Fraternal
Address of
C. H. Tobias.

Fraternal
Address of
S. P. Hood.

Fraternal
Address of
C. C.
Alleyne.

Report
of J. W.
Robinson.

Adjourn-
ment.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 23, 1920

Conference convened at 3:00 P. M., for the consecration of Bishops.

The order of service was as follows:

PROCESSIONAL....."Onward, Christian Soldiers"
People standing and singing

HYMN

The church's one foundation
Is Jesus Christ her Lord;
She is his new creation
By water and the word:
From heaven he came and sought her
To be his holy bride;
With his own blood he bought her,
And for her life he died.

Elect from every nation,
Yet one o'er all the earth,
Her charter of salvation,
One Lord, one faith, one birth;
One holy name she blesses,
Partakes one holy food,
And to one hope she presses,
With every grace endued.

MAY 23
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Afternoon.
Order of
Service.

MAY 23
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.

Afternoon.

'Mid toil and tribulation,
And tumult of her war,
She waits the consummation
Of peace for evermore;
Till, with the vision glorious,
Her longing eyes are blest,
And the great church victorious
Shall be the church at rest.

Yet she on earth hath union
With God the Three in One,
And mystic sweet communion
With those whose rest is won:
O happy ones and holy!
Lord, give us grace that we,
Like them, the meek and lowly,
On high may dwell with thee.
—Samuel J. Stone.

THE COLLECT.....Bishop Berry
THE FIRST SCRIPTURE LESSON—Acts 20. 17-35.....Bishop Anderson
THE SECOND SCRIPTURE LESSON—St. John 21. 15-17.....Bishop Stuntz
EXHORTATION AND PRAYER.....Bishop Welch
EXAMINATION OF THOSE TO BE CONSECRATED.....Bishop Berry
SILENT PRAYER
"WHEN I SURVEY THE WONDROUS CROSS".....Double Quartet

VENI, CREATOR SPIRITUS.

Come, Holy Ghost, our hearts inspire,
Let us thine influence prove;
Source of the old prophetic fire,
Fountain of life and love.

'Come, Holy Ghost, for moved by thee
The prophets wrote and spoke;
Unlock the truth, thyself the key,
Unseal the sacred book.

Expand thy wings, celestial Dove,
Brood o'er our nature's night;
On our disordered spirits move,
And let there now be light.

God, through himself, we then shall know,
If thou within us shine;
And sound, with all thy saints below,
The depths of love divine.

That ended, the Bishop shall say:
Lord, hear our prayer.
Answer: And let our cry come unto thee.

PRAYER.....Bishop Anderson
PRESENTATION AND CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS-ELECT:

FRANCIS WESLEY WARNE

Presented by Brenton T. Badley and Benson Baker
Consecrated by BISHOPS CRANSTON AND HAMILTON

JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON

Presented by John N. West and Albert A. Parker
Consecrated by BISHOPS BERRY AND McDOWELL

EBEN SAMUEL JOHNSON

Presented by Joseph B. Hingeley and Frank E. Mossman
Consecrated by BISHOPS BURT AND WILSON

LAURESS JOHN BIRNEY

Presented by Marcus D. Buell and Lemuel H. Murlin
Consecrated by BISHOPS NEELY AND ANDERSON

MAY 23
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Afternoon.

FREDERICK BOHN FISHER

Presented by Raymond J. Wade and Ira W. LeBaron
Consecrated by BISHOPS NUELSEN AND QUAYLE

ERNEST LYNN WALDORF

Presented by John J. Wallace and Frederick H. Coman
Consecrated by BISHOPS LEWIS AND HUGHES

CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE

Presented by James A. Geissinger and Byron H. Wilson
Consecrated by BISHOPS BRISTOL AND STUNTZ

ERNEST GLADSTONE RICHARDSON

Presented by David G. Downey and John R. Edwards
Consecrated by BISHOPS HENDERSON AND SHEPARD

CHARLES WESLEY BURNS

Presented by G. Bickley Burns and George H. Bridgman
Consecrated by BISHOPS MCCONNELL AND LEETE

ANTON BAST

Presented by Oscar Svendsen and Frederick Ahgren
Consecrated by BISHOPS COOKE AND THIRKIELD

EDGAR BLAKE

Presented by Adolphus Linfield and Oliver S. Baketel
Consecrated by BISHOPS WELCH AND NICHOLSON

GEORGE HARVEY BICKLEY

Presented by Charles M. Boswell and Charles W. Straw
Consecrated by BISHOPS LEONARD AND OLDHAM

FREDERICK THOMAS KEENEY

Presented by Edmund M. Mills and Wallace E. Brown
Consecrated by BISHOPS MITCHELL AND CRANSTON

HARRY LESTER SMITH

Presented by George Elliott and William F. Conner
Consecrated by BISHOPS HAMILTON AND BERRY

CHARLES LAREW MEAD

Presented by Orrin W. Auman and George G. Vogel
Consecrated by BISHOPS McDOWELL AND BURT

ROBERT ELIJAH JONES

Presented by Robert W. Winchester and Matthew W. Dogan
Consecrated by BISHOPS WILSON AND NEELY

MATTHEW WESLEY CLAIR

Presented by Ernest S. Williams and Stewart H. Brown
Consecrated by BISHOPS ANDERSON AND NUELSEN

PRAYER.....Bishop Stuntz
PRAYER.....Bishop Welch
HYMN.....Bishop Scott

O Zion, haste, thy mission high fulfilling,
To tell to all the world that God is Light;
That he who made all nations is not willing
One soul should perish, lost in shades of night.
Publish glad tidings;
Tidings of peace;
Tidings of Jesus,
Redemption and release.

Behold how many thousands still are lying
Bound in the darksome prison-house of sin,
With none to tell them of the Saviour's dying,
Or of the life he died for them to win.

'Tis thine to save from peril of perdition
The souls for whom the Lord his life laid down;
Beware lest, slothful to fulfill thy mission,
Thou lose one jewel that should deck his crown.

Proclaim to every people, tongue, and nation
That God, in whom they live and move, is love:

MAY 23
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Afternoon.

Tell how he stooped to save his lost creation,
And died on earth that man might live above.
Give of thy sons to bear the message glorious;
Give of thy wealth to speed them on their way;
Pour out thy soul for them in prayer victorious;
And all thou spendest Jesus will repay.
He comes again; O Zion, ere thou meet him,
Make known to every heart his saving grace;
Let none whom he hath ransomed fail to greet him,
Through thy neglect, unfit to see his face.
Mary A. Thompson.

Adjournment.

"JESUS SHALL REIGN WHERE'ER THE SUN".....Double Quartet
BENEDICTION.....Bishop Hartzell

MAY 24
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
Devotions.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., Bishop Oldham presiding.
The Hymn "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty" was sung.

The first Communion collect was repeated in concert followed by the Lord's Prayer.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Come, thou Fount of every blessing."

Bishop Wilson conducted a testimony service, concluding with the consecration Hymn, "Where He Leads Me I Will Follow," and prayer.

The Conference stood and sang one stanza of the Hymn beginning, "Lead on, O King Eternal."

Journal.

The Committee on Secretary's Record reported that the Journal of the sessions of Saturday and Sunday had been examined and found correct.

The Journal was approved.

Committee
on
Judiciary,
Report No. 6,
Resumed.

On a question of privilege, Joshua Stansfield changed his vote from AYE to NO on the motion to adopt the majority report of Report No. 6 on the Committee on Judiciary.

E. H. Cherrington raised the point of order that the vote had been announced and that no change was possible without the consent of the Conference.

Acoustics.

On a question of privilege, D. L. Marsh requested that the Conference go into recess until the sounding board above the speaker's platform could be restored.

E. S. Tipple, for the Commission on Entertainment, stated that it would be impossible to have the sounding board in place until after the regular morning recess.

Limiting
Speeches.

C. E. Bacon presented a resolution proposing to limit speeches

hereafter to five minutes, except those of the chairmen of committees.

After discussion, on motion of H. L. Jacobs, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to limit speeches was lost by a count vote of 437 for and 314 against.

Under the Order of the Day, G. P. Eckman for the Committee on Courtesies, introduced the following officers of the Grand Army of the Republic: Daniel M. Hall, Commander-in-Chief; J. W. O'Neal, Adjutant General; David J. Palmer, Past Commander-in-Chief; A. G. Beatty, Commander of the Department of Iowa.

Daniel M. Hall delivered a brief address.

On motion of G. P. Eckman, the following motion was adopted:

This General Conference desires to record its gratification that fifty-five years after the close of the war to preserve the Union two of its presiding officers, Bishop Earl Cranston and Bishop John W. Hamilton, and three of its members, Dr. L. W. Munhall, Mr. Perley Lowe, and the Rev. J. C. Arbuckle, who served their country in that heroic contest, remain to receive the veneration and praise of their fellow churchmen.

It is recognized by this General Conference that an identity of purpose historically and sentimentally unites the veterans of the war of 1861-1865 with those men of the United States Army and Navy who in the recent world war dedicated themselves to the cause of righteousness and liberty. The members of this body would assure all the living who have fought for the rights of man, including those who served in the war which liberated Cuba and the Philippines, that, as we cherish the memory of those who died to make men free, so we hold in deathless honor those who, though they offered themselves for sacrifice, were enabled to survive the perils of war. And we shall pray that they may long abide in our fellowship and by their presence and example inspire devotion to humanity in the hearts of the rising generation.

To the distinguished representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, Daniel M. Hall, Commander-in-Chief; David J. Palmer, Past Commander-in-Chief; Joseph W. O'Neal, Adjutant General; and A. G. Beatty, Department Commander of Iowa, who have this day visited the General Conference, we proffer a cordial welcome, and pledge our loyal support to those principles of justice and freedom for which they and their comrades made glorious sacrifice, and the development and universal application of which are indispensable to the peace and prosperity of the world.

F. A. HAZELTINE.

GEORGE P. ECKMAN.

On a question of privilege for a delegate from Korea, W. A. Noble presented a resolution regarding alleged Japanese atrocities in Korea, and moved that it be printed in the Daily Advocate, and referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Ray Allen moved to amend by striking out the provision to have it printed.

The amendment prevailed.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

Introduc-
tion of
Officers of
Grand
Army of
the Republic.

Resolution
of Appreci-
ation.

Resolution
Referred.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.

Morning.
Error
Corrected.

Corrected
Vote.

The motion, as amended, prevailed.

On a question of privilege, Marvin Campbell was permitted to correct an error in the report of his speech relative to the consolidation of Advocates, as it appears in the Daily Advocate.

G. E. Hume called for the final vote on Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary, and the Secretary reported that the corrected vote was: AYES, 384; NOES, 369.

G. E. Hume requested that each member of the body who voted on the question Saturday have the privilege of changing his vote before the final announcement.

G. T. Notson moved that all absentees from the session of Saturday afternoon be permitted to record their votes on the report.

Ray Allen moved as a substitute that we proceed to record our votes in writing and that these votes be conveyed to the Secretary through the chairmen of the several delegations.

R. A. Chase, as a substitute for all before the body, moved a reconsideration of the entire question.

A point of order by J. W. Van Cleve, that a motion of reconsideration is not in order until the vote on the original question is announced, was sustained.

Recess.

The time for the recess having arrived, the presiding Bishop declared the Conference at recess.

Conference reconvened at 10:45.

The Hymn beginning, "O happy day, that fixed my choice," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Hartzell.

Committee
on
Credentials.

On a question of privilege, J. G. Wilson presented the following report of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted:

That W. F. Hovis, of Wisconsin Conference, be excused after the session of Wednesday morning.

That T. M. Longmuir, of Missouri Conference, be excused after May 24.

That J. M. Johnston, of Dakota Conference, be excused after May 23.

That R. L. Wheeler, of Wisconsin Conference, be excused from further attendance after to-day.

That H. J. Stover, of Oklahoma Conference, excuse may be dated from May 22 instead of May 24.

That W. E. Brown, of Central New York Conference, be excused after May 25.

That L. G. Hodges, of Little Rock Conference, be excused after May 25.

That August Stromstedt, of Sweden Conference, be excused after May 26.

That J. W. Gardner, of Northwest Indiana, reserve delegate, be seated in place of J. W. Harrison, excused.

That W. B. Windsor, of North Carolina Conference, be excused after to-day.

That E. M. Evans, of Des Moines Conference, be excused Thursday and A. A. Thompson be seated in his place.

That F. W. Hixson, of Northwest Indiana Conference, be excused, and that M. H. Appleby be seated in his place.

That Joshua Stansfield be permitted to withdraw his request to be excused.

J. G. WILSON, *Chairman*.

F. A. HAZELTINE, *Secretary*.

MAY 24

TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.

Morning.

By consent of the Conference, D. G. Downey moved that the vote on Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary be printed in to-morrow's Daily Advocate, and that as the Order of the Day immediately after the approval of the Journal to-morrow morning all who desire to correct or change their votes may be given the privilege without debate.

Order of
the Day.

The motion prevailed.

On motion of D. G. Downey, it was ordered that at the above-named hour all absentees of the session of Saturday afternoon be permitted to record their vote on the question without debate.

A. G. Kynett, chairman of the Committee on Boundaries, presented Report No. 1 of that committee, which was adopted as printed.

Committee
on
Boundaries,
Report No. 1.

Under the Order of the Day Bishop McDowell, chairman of the Committee on Unification, presented Report No. 1 of that committee.

Committee
on
Unification,
Report No. 1.

In his preparatory statement he inserted a slight amendment and accepted another amendment offered by W. H. G. Gould, which was incorporated in the report.

The report was adopted.

The Conference stood and sang the Doxology.

D. G. Downey moved that the Board of Bishops be authorized and instructed to appoint the delegates for the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Joint General Convention proposed by the Report, provided that such Joint General Convention be agreed to by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and that in the appointment of said delegates the Board of Bishops shall give due regard to a proper geographical distribution, as also to an adequate representation of those interests at home and abroad that should have consideration in the Convention.

Delegates.

The motion prevailed.

MAY 24

TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.

Morning.

Committee
on
Episcopacy,
Report No. 9.

D. G. Downey, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, presented Report No. 9 of that committee, which was adopted.

On a question of privilege, D. G. Downey requested that the Committee on Episcopacy be permitted to sit in executive session to-night.

Permission was granted.

On a question of privilege, Ray Allen moved that the following resolution, presented May 21st by the Committee on Boundaries and printed on page 403 of the Daily Advocate, be adopted:

Adjust-
ment of
Boundaries.

Be it Resolved, To amend Paragraph 496 by adding after the word, "final," in the third line from the top of page 344 the words, "The boundaries thus established shall be reported immediately by the chairman of the Joint Commission to the Secretary of the General Conference, together with a copy of the proceedings of the Joint Commission,"

And adding at the close of the paragraph the following, "provided, however, that the Conferences desiring the adjustment of their common boundaries may bring the matter directly to the General Conference by means of memorials concerning such readjustments."

So that the entire paragraph shall read: ¶ 496. Any two or more Conferences which may be mutually interested in the readjustment of their common boundaries, may at any time raise a Joint Commission, consisting of five members from each Conference directly interested; and the decision of such Joint Commission, in which it shall be necessary for a majority of the five members representing each of said Conferences to concur, when it shall be approved by the Bishop or Bishops who may preside at these Conferences at their sessions next ensuing, shall be final. The boundaries thus established shall be reported immediately by the chairman of the Joint Commission to the Secretary of the General Conference, together with a copy of the proceedings of the Joint Commission: provided, however, that the Conferences desiring the readjustment of their common boundaries, may bring the matter directly to the General Conference by means of memorials concerning such readjustment.

Add new paragraph, as follows:

No division or absorptio of Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences, or the organization of new Annual Conferences, out of the territory already occupied by organized Conferences, shall be effected until the General Conference shall have approved such division, absorption or organization; except in the case of Central Mission Conferences as provided for in Paragraph 95, Section 6.

Amend Paragraph 497 by striking out the word "change" in the second line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "readjustment" so as to make it conform to the phraseology of the preceding paragraphs, the remainder of the paragraph to be unchanged.

The resolution was adopted.

Calendar.

The calendar was called.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report No. 7.

H. L. Jacobs, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, offered Report No. 7 of that committee, stated that he was out of harmony with portions of the report, and announced that under the rules W. F. Conner would make the presentation.

H. L. Jacobs moved to amend the Report by striking out everything following the words of Section 2, "He shall choose annually."

G. T. Notson moved to amend the amendment by substituting for all before the body the present paragraph in the Discipline, with the exception that after the word, "nor," in the fourth line in the first paragraph of the report, the words, "in any District," be inserted.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

J. B. Hingeley, on a question of privilege, moved that the afternoon session to-day begin at 3:00 o'clock and adjourn at 5:30.

Afternoon
Session.

It was so ordered.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, on a question of privilege, it was ordered that evening sessions be held Tuesday and Wednesday, May 25 and 26, beginning at 8:00 o'clock.

Evening
Sessions.

By common consent, it was ordered that the Conference adjourn with the consideration of Report No. 7 of the Committee on Itinerancy as the Order of the Day at the opening of the afternoon session and with R. A. Chase on the floor.

Order of
the Day.

Announcements were made.

Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with the Benediction by Bishop Richardson.

Adjourn-
ment.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 24, 1920

Conference reconvened at 3:00 P. M., Bishop Mitchell presiding.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

The Hymn beginning, "From all that dwell below the skies," was sung.

Devotions.

Prayer was offered by J. B. Hingeley.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Before Jehovah's awful throne."

On a question of privilege, Frank Doran, on behalf of the Saint Paul Area, presented Bishop Mitchell with a bouquet of roses in recognition of his restored health and return to the Conference.

Roses for
Bishop
Mitchell.

The Order of the Day, consideration of Report No. 7 of the Committee on Itinerancy, was called.

Consid-
eration
Resumed.

After discussion, on motion of W. L. McDowell, the previous question was ordered on the whole matter. On motion of W. L. McDowell, the substitute of G. T. Notson was laid on the table.

A motion by J. C. Nicholson to lay the report with the amend-

MAY 24
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

ments on the table, was ruled out of order on the ground that the chairman of the committee had not yet spoken.

A call by W. L. McDowell for a division of the question was ruled out of order on the ground that the amendment is not subject to division.

F. M. Larkin moved to lay the proposed amendment of H. L. Jacobs on the table.

The motion was lost.

The amendment proposed by H. L. Jacobs was adopted.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 8 of the Committee on Itinerancy, which was adopted as printed.

H. L. Jacobs presented Reports Nos. 9 and 10 of the Committee on Itinerancy and asked permission to withdraw them in view of the subject matter contained in Report No. 23 of the same committee.

Permission was granted, and Report No. 23 was presented and adopted.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 11 of the Committee on Itinerancy, and its was adopted.

Rolla V. Watt, chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy, presented Report No. 5 of that committee and stated that there was a minority report, which would be presented by E. L. Kidney.

On a question of privilege, Robert Watt withdrew his name from the list of signatures to the minority report.

E. L. Kidney presented the minority report and moved its substitution for the majority report.

A motion of J. B. Hingeley, on a question of privilege, that a ten-minute recess be taken, was lost.

After consideration of the report, on motion of A. G. Kynett, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report prevailed.

The minority report was adopted.

W. E. Carpenter, chairman of the Committee on Sunday Schools, presented Report No. 3 of that committee.

On motion of J. W. Van Cleve, the sixth item of the report was referred to the Committee on Conference.

The balance of the report was adopted.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report No. 8.
Report
Withdrawn.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report
No. 23.
Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report
No. 11.
Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Report No. 5.

Signature
Withdrawn.

Committee
on Sunday
Schools,
Report No. 3.

E. D. Kohlstedt, chairman of the Committee on Book Concern, presented Report No. 4 of that committee.

H. L. Jacobs moved to amend by adding the following as the fifth item of the report:

5th. That this General Conference directs the attention of the entire Church to the Book Committee's analysis of the Quadrennial Report of the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, which the committee declares "will reveal that some strong Conferences, whose delegations exercise great influence in this body and in all the affairs of the Church, are not meeting this obligation by from ten to twenty per cent." And, the committee having recorded its conviction that "careful supervision on the part of the district superintendents would in most cases correct this condition," this General Conference, therefore, urges every district superintendent to present the Episcopal Fund in his Quarterly Conferences and to carry out the requirements of the Discipline thereon.

The proposed amendment was accepted by the chairman of the committee.

The report was adopted.

F. M. Larkin, chairman of the Committee on Freedmen, presented successively Reports Nos. 3 and 4 of that committee, and they were adopted as printed.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the rules were suspended and the reading of reports dispensed with where there is no objection.

E. L. Kidney, chairman of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, presented successively Reports Nos. 2 and 3 of that committee, and they were adopted.

E. L. Kidney presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

On motion of Egerton Shore, the report was laid on the table.

Titus Lowe, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented successively Reports Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of that committee, and they were adopted.

E. L. Kidney presented Report No. 5 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, which was adopted.

C. A. Pollock, chairman of the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, presented Report No. 2 of that committee.

E. W. Blake moved to amend by striking out, near the middle of the third paragraph, the words, "the Bible read and taught to our coming citizens in all public schools."

On motion of W. H. Van Benschoten, the motion to amend was laid on the table.

The report was adopted.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Committee
on Book
Concern,
Report No. 4.

Committee
on
Freedmen,
Reports
3 and 4.

Rules
Suspended.

Committee
on Home
Missions
and Church
Extension,
Reports
Nos. 2 and 3.
Committee
on Home
Missions
and Church
Extension,
Report No. 4.

Committee
on Foreign
Missions,
Reports Nos.
4, 5, 6.

Committee
on Home
Missions
and Church
Extension,
Report No. 5.
Committee
on Temper-
ance, Pro-
hibition and
Public
Morals,
Report No. 2.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Committee
on Temper-
ance, Pro-
hibition, and
Public
Morals,
Reports Nos.
3, 4, and 5.

C. A. Pollock presented Reports Nos. 3 and 5 of the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, which were adopted.

C. A. Pollock presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.

A proposed amendment by Ray Allen, inserting the words, "if practicable," after the words, "meeting shall," in the third line from the bottom of section 6, was accepted by the Chairman.

J. M. Walker moved to refer the portion of Section 7, concerning a public collection, to the Committee on Conference.

On motion of J. R. Edwards, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

The report was adopted.

Reconsid-
eration of
Report No. 2
of Commit-
tee on Tem-
perance, Pro-
hibition, and
Public
Morals.

On motion of F. E. Mossman, the motion by which Report No. 2 of the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, was adopted, was reconsidered.

E. S. Tipple moved that the words, "and taught," in the seventeenth line of the third paragraph of the printed report, be stricken out. The chairman consented.

The report was adopted.

Report
Corrected.

On a question of privilege, C. A. Pollock was granted permission to correct Report No. 6 of the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, by inserting the word "not," which by a typographical error, had been omitted, in next to the last line of the fourth paragraph.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report
No. 12.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 12 of the Committee on Itinerancy, which was considered seriatim, and items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, were successively adopted.

R. J. Wade moved that item No. 8 be referred to the Committee on Conference.

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

Item 8 was adopted.

Time
Extended.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, the time was extended.

Item 9 was read.

After discussion, on motion of S. A. Bright, the previous question was ordered.

Item 9 was adopted.

The report as a whole was adopted.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following recommendations, which were approved:

That C. F. Anderson, of the West Virginia Conference, be excused after to-day's session, May 24.

That F. J. Hubach, of the Newark Conference, be excused after May 26.

That C. W. Flint, of Upper Iowa Conference, be excused after May 26.

That L. A. Nies, of New England Conference, be excused after May 26.

That Egerton Shore, of Southern California Conference, be excused after May 25.

That Silas Wesley, of Kentucky Conference, be excused after Wednesday, May 26.

That Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth, of Little Rock Conference, be excused after Wednesday, May 26.

That G. C. Melville, of New England Conference, be excused after Wednesday, May 26.

That G. W. Lewis, of Central Alabama Conference, be excused from this afternoon and Tuesday morning sessions, and that R. M. Davis be seated in his stead.

That J. A. Hamilton, of Troy Conference, be excused from attendance after Tuesday, May 25.

That B. M. Tipple, of Italy Conference, be excused from further attendance after Wednesday, May 26.

That M. W. Dogan, of Texas Conference, be excused after Wednesday, May 26.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
Committee
on
Credentials.

On a question of privilege, E. E. Higley introduced to the presiding Bishop Nee-gee-zee-geshick, a Chippewa Indian, one of the Trustees of our Odenah Indian Mission in the Bad River Indian Reservation of the West Wisconsin Conference, and the Bishop presented him to the Conference.

Announcements were made.

Conference adjourned at 5:30, with the Benediction by Bishop Bickley.

Introduc-
tion of
Nee-gee-zee-
geshick.

Adjourn-
ment.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., with Bishop McDowell in the chair.

The Hymn beginning, "O worship the King, all-glorious above," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Burt.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "Jesus, the very thought of thee."

Bishop Burt read a portion of the fourth chapter of Acts, and spoke on the theme "Companionship with Christ."

The Hymn "Lead On, O King Eternal" was sung.

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, re-

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.
Devotions.

Journal.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.

Morning.
Committee
on
Credentials.

ported that the Journal of yesterday's sessions had been examined and found correct.

The Journal was approved.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following recommendations, which were approved:

That J. L. Panzlau, of Northwest German Conference, be excused after Wednesday.

That R. B. McRary, of North Carolina Conference, be excused after Wednesday.

That Gerhard Becker, of Eastern Swedish Conference, be excused after to-day.

Ballot on
Report No. 6
of Committee
on Judiciary.

Under the Order of the Day, the Conference proceeded to perfect the vote on Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary.

Corrections were made in the vote as printed in the Daily Advocate.

The opportunity was offered delegates to change their votes.

A point of order by B. P. Wheat, that according to the rules the only way in which votes could be changed would be after reconsideration of the question, was overruled by the presiding Bishop.

By common consent, absentees of Saturday, who were not represented by an alternate, were permitted to stand and record their votes.

The presiding Bishop announced that the final vote would be reported by the Secretary as soon as correct footings could be made.

Committee
on
Episcopacy,
Report
No. 15.

On a question of privilege, D. G. Downey, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, presented Report No. 15 of that committee, and requested that, according to custom, the rules be suspended and the report be considered without printing.

It was so ordered.

Prayer.

Before the reading of the report, Bishop McDowell led in prayer.

The report was adopted.

Committee
on
Episcopacy,
Report
No. 16.

D. G. Downey presented Report No. 16 of the Committee on Episcopacy, which was adopted, subject to minor adjustments by the Board of Bishops.

Ray Allen, at the request of O. P. Miller, Treasurer, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Expenses of
Members
of Com-
missions.

Whereas, It is desirable that there be a uniform standard of expense to be allowed members of commissions ordered by the General Conference,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the General Conference Expense

Fund be instructed to pay the following expenses: railway and standard sleeping car fare by the most direct continuous route to place of meeting and return; three and one half dollars per day for meals enroute; four dollars per day for hotel expenses while in attendance on any meeting of commissions.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

On a question of privilege, J. H. Race moved that the formal charge delivered by Bishop Hughes Saturday afternoon to the Bishops-elect and printed in to-day's Daily Advocate, be printed by the Book Committee in pamphlet form for wide distribution, and that it be also published in the Church papers.

Distribution
of "Charge
to Bishops-
elect."

The motion prevailed.

F. M. North moved to reconsider the action of yesterday by which Report No. 12 of the Committee on Itinerancy was adopted.

Motion
to Recon-
sider Tabled.

After discussion, on motion of Titus Lowe, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Rolla V. Watt, chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy, presented successively Reports Nos. 6 and 7 of that committee, and they were adopted.

Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Reports Nos.
6 and 7.

Rolla V. Watt presented Report No. 8 of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Report No. 8.

A proposed amendment by M. E. Gilbert, inserting in Item 10 the words, "names of," was accepted by the chairman.

R. F. Bayley moved to amend the report by striking out Paragraph 2.

On motion of W. W. T. Duncan, the motion to amend was laid on the table.

A proposed amendment by H. L. Jacobs, inserting in Section 110, Subsection 1, the words, "constituency roll," and also as Subsection 23 of Section 110 the words, "The Constituency Roll," was accepted by the chairman.

An amendment proposed by J. L. Fort, inserting the words, "Official Boards," in Section 110, was accepted by the chairman.

E. S. Tipple moved to amend by striking out the amendment offered by H. L. Jacobs and accepted.

With the report still under consideration, the announcements were made and recess taken.

Recess.

Conference reconvened at 10:40.

The Hymn "Stand Up, Stand Up, for Jesus" was sung.

After further consideration of Report No. 8 of the Committee

Consideration
Resumed,

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FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

on Temporal Economy, on motion of C. W. Flint, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of George Elliott, the proposed amendment of E. S. Tipple was laid on the table.

A motion of Ray Allen, to take from the table the proposed amendment offered by F. R. Bayley, was lost.

On motion of G. H. Trever, the previous question was ordered on the entire report.

The report was adopted.

On a question of privilege, Rolla V. Watt was granted permission to make verbal alterations in Report No. 10 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and have the report reprinted.

W. W. Martin, chairman of the Committee on Epworth League, presented successively Reports Nos. 6, 7, and 8, of that committee, and they were adopted.

J. W. Van Cleve, on a question of privilege, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has been decided on the recommendation of the Committee on Judiciary, that the legislative acts of a General Conference do not become effective until its final adjournment; and,

Whereas, This General Conference has voted not to adjourn finally at this time, but that when it adjourns, it be to meet on the call of the Bishops; therefore,

Resolved, That all official relations and all legislative actions as determined by this General Conference during this session at Des Moines, Iowa, shall take effect and be in force on and after its adjournment to meet at the call of the Bishops, precisely as if the adjournment were *sine die*.

On a question of privilege, F. M. Larkin called attention to an apparent error in the second ballot for Editors, as printed in the Daily Advocate on Monday, May 24, and moved that the Secretary be authorized to correct either the Advocate or the Record, and be instructed to report.

It was so ordered.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 13 of the Committee on Itinerancy.

W. F. Conner moved to amend by striking out Section 2 of the report.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the amendment was laid on the table.

The report was adopted.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, presented successively, Reports Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of that committee, and they were adopted.

Report
Corrected
and
Reprinted.

Committee
on Epworth
League,
Reports Nos.
6, 7, 8.

Adjourned
Meeting
of this
Conference
has no Effect
upon Legis-
lation and
Official
Relations.

Error in
Ballot for
Editors.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report
No. 13.

Committee
on
Judiciary,
Reports Nos.
7, 8, 10,
11, 12, 13.

G. R. Grose, chairman of the Committee on Overhead Expense, offered the report of that committee and asked that the rules be suspended for its immediate consideration.

On motion of Titus Lowe, it was ordered that the report be printed and made the Order of the Day following the approval of the Journal to-morrow morning.

On a question of privilege, F. M. North presented the following memorandum, and, upon his motion, it was adopted and made a part of the Record:

This is a significant day in the history of a most important section of this General Conference of the world-wide Methodist Episcopal Church. The first sermon preached in the Swedish language by any Methodist preacher was preached by the Rev. Olaf Hedstrom, a member of the New York East Conference, May 25, 1845. That was the beginning of Methodism among the Scandinavian people, whether in the United States or in Europe. This is the birthday of Scandinavian Methodism. It is seventy-five years old. On the Bethel Ship in New York Harbor, ever illustrious in Methodist annals, was organized the first Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, July 11, 1845. This mother church is still in existence, and is known as the Swedish Emanuel Church in Brooklyn, with a present membership of over five hundred. From this small beginning, through the providence of God, the Scandinavian work of Methodism has grown to include eight Conferences, and two Mission Conferences in the United States and four Conferences in Europe, with a total membership of approximately 70,000, and property reaching in value the large sum of \$70,000,000. The General Conference extends its congratulations to our Scandinavian brethren, in this General Conference, and the large and loyal constituency which they represent, upon the coming of this day, May 25, 1920, the seventy-fifth birthday of Scandinavian Methodism. The Conference makes record of its gratitude to Almighty God for these fruitful years, three-quarters of a century, and bids Godspeed to its Scandinavian brethren, with the prayer that the coming twenty-five years, which will round out the century, may be rich in the rewards of labor, and in the fruits of sacrifice and service, in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord.

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FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.
Order of
the Day.

Swedish
Methodism.

Secretary Mills, on a question of privilege, requested that the usual collection for pages and janitors be now taken.

Collection for
Pages and
Janitors.

The collection was taken, amounting to \$231.25.

Secretary Mills announced the result of the vote on Constitutional Amendment to admit laymen into the Annual Conference. (See page 1412.)

Amendment
to Admit
Laymen
into Annual
Conference
Lost.

The vote showed that the amendment was not adopted.

Secretary Mills announced the result of the vote on the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Wilmington Conference. (See page 1413.)

Wilmington
Conference
Amendment
Lost.

The vote showed that the amendment was not adopted.

Secretary Mills read the following telegram, which was ordered spread upon to-day's record:

Brooklyn, New York, May 24, 1920.
Dr. James R. Joy, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
Deeply grateful to Conference and senders for over-generous mes-

Telegram
from W. V.
Kelley.

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DAY.
Morning.

sage. Have had my character passed by Annual Conference fifty-three times. Am glad to have it passed now for seventh time by the General Conference. I count myself in nothing so happy as in a soul remembering my good friends. O brave, good world, that hath such people in it. A special blessing on my boys.

WILLIAM VALENTINE KELLEY.

H. L. Jacobs offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Complimentary
Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Committee on Courtesies be instructed to prepare suitable complimentary resolutions, to be presented immediately after recess at the morning session of the last day of this General Conference.

Report
Withdrawn
for
Correction.

J. W. Hoffman, on a question of privilege, was granted permission to withdraw Report No. 18 of the Committee on State of the Church for correction and reprinting.

Announcements were made.

Adjournment.

Conference adjourned at 12:30 P. M., with the Benediction by Bishop McDowell.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
Devotions.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25, 1920

Conference reconvened at 3:00 P. M., Bishop Burt presiding. The Hymn beginning, "My faith looks up to thee," was sung. Prayer was offered by D. W. Howell, Corresponding Secretary of the General Deaconess Board.

On invitation, the West Wisconsin Conference Quartet sang.

Committee
on
Credentials.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, recommended that Martha J. Mellinger, reserve, be seated in the place of C. H. Neff, lay delegate from the North Indiana Conference.

The recommendation was approved.

Committee
on Judiciary,
Reports Nos.
15, 16, 17.

H. W. Rogers, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, presented successively Reports Nos. 15, 16, and 17, of that committee, and they were adopted.

On a question of privilege, P. J. Maveety presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Division of
Legacies, etc.

Resolved, That in the division of legacies, bequests, or funds devised or given to the "Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools," it is hereby directed by the General Conference that all such legacies, bequests, or other funds, be divided among the three boards formed out of and succeeding to the work of the said "Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid Society and Sunday Schools," viz.:

The Board of Education.

The Freedmen's Aid Society.

The Board of Sunday Schools or their successors.

In equal shares, one third to each board.

P. J. MAVEETY,
A. W. HARRIS.

On a question of privilege for the Committee on Judiciary, H. W. Rogers moved that the Book Committee be instructed to print in one volume all the reports which have been submitted by the Judiciary Committee from the beginning.

The Book Committee was so instructed.

H. W. Rogers presented a proposed Amendment to the Constitution, and on his motion it was ordered printed in the Daily Advocate and made the Order of the Day following consideration of the report of the Committee on Overhead Expense to-morrow morning.

It having been found that an error had been made by the tellers in computing the second ballot for editor of the Methodist Review, on motion of Frank Doran, the Conference proceeded to take the third ballot for Editor of that publication.

On questions of privilege, Wallace MacMullen, G. H. Trever, and C. M. Stuart withdrew their names from the list of candidates.

The presiding Bishop announced that J. A. Geissinger, who has not the privilege of the floor, desired to withdraw his name.

The Third Set of Tellers was called forward, the ballot was taken, and the tellers retired in charge of assistant secretaries M. E. Snyder and C. P. Dorsey.

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 14 of the Committee on Judiciary, which was adopted.

A. S. Bennett, on a question of privilege, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The General Conference Treasurer, Oscar P. Miller, in 1904, took up this office when there was a deficit of \$10,000. It was proposed to borrow this sum from the Book Concern, without attempting to raise the money to repay the deficit—a practice that had obtained in former years, when there had been deficits; and,

Whereas, O. P. Miller was given the work of looking after collections for that deficit after adjournment, and through the quadrennium, and for this additional work of collecting he was allowed \$3,000 per year for office expenses; and,

Whereas, The Treasurer has made the districts the unit instead of the Annual Conferences and has kept accounts with all districts thereby increasing the labors of his office, and the efficiency of the work. So that \$10,000 deficit of 1904 was raised and paid and since that time a sum sufficient to pay all quadrennial expenses has been raised before the General Conferences convened; and,

Whereas, The \$12,000 allowed for office expenses for past four years has been covered by interest received on daily balances in bank, with nearly \$2,000 surplus, so that it has cost the General Conference \$2,000 less than nothing for the office expenses of its Treasurer; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference does hereby express to the Treasurer, Oscar P. Miller, its sincere commendation and thanks for his splendid services, and for the success of the plan for raising money which

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TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Printing of
Reports of
Committee
on Judiciary.
Order of
the Day.

Third
Ballot for
Editors.

Wallace
MacMullen,
G. H. Trever,
and C. M.
Stuart
Withdraw.

J. A.
Geissinger
Withdraws.

Committee
on Judiciary,
Report
No. 14.

Apprecia-
tion of
Services of
O. P. Miller.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

he devised and supervised to the saving of many thousand dollars of Book Concern funds for the Conference Claimants.

ALVIN S. BENNETT,
E. R. OVERLY,
JOHN T. JONES,
HERBERT T. AMES,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
SILAS WESLEY,
F. E. BALDWIN.

E. E. Shipley presented the following resolution:

Commission
on Consti-
tutionality.

Resolved, That the General Conference hereby directs that the Board of Bishops shall appoint a Commission of seven members, one Bishop, four lawyers, and two ministers, who shall examine the various provisions of the Discipline which appear to be out of harmony with the Constitution, and report the same with their recommendations to the next General Conference.

EDWARD E. SHIPLEY,
JAMES E. HOLMES,
DAVID G. DOWNEY,
E. T. ANTRIM,
C. M. BOSWELL,
HERBERT T. AMES,
F. R. GILLINDER,
F. A. HORNE,
GEORGE ELLIOTT,

BENJAMIN P. WHEAT,
FRANK C. DYER,
RAY ALLEN,
G. BICKLEY BURNS,
ROLLA V. WATT,
JOHN H. RACE,
EZRA S. TIPPLE,
MARVIN CAMPBELL,
W. F. CONNER.

H. L. Jacobs moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was put, and the presiding Bishop declared it carried.

J. W. Van Cleve expressed doubt and demanded a count.

The vote was taken on the question of ordering a count vote, and it was not ordered.

Committee
on
Episcopacy,
Reports Nos.
10 and 11.

D. G. Downey, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, presented successively Reports Nos. 10 and 11 of that committee, and they were adopted.

Final Vote
on Report
No. 6 of
Committee
on Judiciary.

The Bishop announced the final result of the AYE and NO vote on Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary as follows:

Total vote on roll call, 815.

Ayes, 363.

Noes, 452.

Following is the vote on the roll call:

AYES.

AYES—Adams, Mrs. A.; Allen; Anderson, A.; Anderson, B. J. K.; Anderson, S. H.; Anderson, W. H.; Antrim, E. I.; Antrim, Eugene; Arbuckle; Ariss; Arnold, W. A.; Arter, F. A.; Avery, C. E.; Avison; Auman; Aupperle; Austin;

Baez; Baker, J. C.; Baldwin, F. E.; Baldwin, F. C.; Ball; Bartholomew; Bath; Bayley; Beason; Becker; Bell; Beebe; Beech; Bentley; Berry, G. M.; Berry, Mrs. H.; Blackstock; Blake, A.; Blakeman; Blanchard; Boesch; Boese; Bor-

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
AYES.

den; Bower; Boyd; Bradley; Bradshaw; Bristol; Brooks;
Brown, S. C.; Brown, W. E.; Bruner; Bullard; Burns, M. P.;
Burr; Buss;

Cahoon; Campbell, N.; Carpenter, G. F.; Carver; Chase;
Chen, W. P.; Cherrington; Childress; Chinn; Cliff; Colegrove;
Collins, C.; Collins, H. V.; Collins, M.; Condor; Conner; Con-
rad; Coons; Copple; Corey; Craig; Crawford, A. J.; Crocker;
Curtis;

Davenport; Dalbey; Daniels, M.; Daniels, S. A.; Darnall;
Davage; Davidson; Davis, G. L.; Dent; Diefendorf; Dixon, E.;
Dogan; Doran; Daughtry; Downey; Dryden; Dsan Lin Gao;
Duncan; Dunn; Dyer;

Echols; Eckman; Eiss; Elliott, G.; Elliott, W. A.; English,
M. N.; Evans; Burt, B.;

Fairbanks; Furguson, E. W.; Field, H.; Finch; Fisher, J. E.;
Flint; Ford, C. O.; Ford, C. P.; Forkel, E. H.; Forsyth, D. D.;
Forsyth, W. H.; Fruit;

Gale; Gerlicher; Glass; Gold; Goode; Gordon, H. A.;
Goucher; Graham, E. R.; Gray, J. M. M.; Green, W. N.; Green-
field; Grimmitt; Grinton; Grose; Gutterson;

Hagaman; Halfyard; Hall, G.; Hammaker; Hancher; Har-
ris; Harrison, J.; Harshbarger; Hawkins; Henry; Higgins,
L. F.; Higley; Hill, John; Hillman; Hingeley; Hoagland;
Hodgson; Hoffman, J. W.; Holgate; Hollenback; Holmes, J. E.;
Holt, M.; Holter; Hoover; Horne; Horton; Hovis; Hubach;
Hughes, A.; Hughes, R.; Hughes, W. P.; Hull; Hung, C.;
Huntley;

Isham; Isler;

Jackson, Mrs. M.; Jacobs, C.; Jarvis; Jeklin; Jennings;
Johnston, J.; Jones, Mrs. A.; Jones, E.; Jones, J. P.; Justus;

Kagey; Kavanagh; Kemp, F.; Kerfoot; Killits; King, A. H.;
King, W. W.; Knehans; Knotts; Koch, C.; Kohlstedt; Kurth;

Lange; Lathrop; Leech, D. H.; Lewis, J.; Linfield; Linn, E.;
Livermore; Lockard; Logan; Love, E.; Lowe, T.; Lowe, P.;
Loyster; Luce, F. W.; Lutz;

MacMullen; Markham, O. G.; Markham, L. W.; Marsh; Mar-
shall, J.; Martin, R.; Martin, J. A.; Mather; Maveety;
Meacham; Meader; Meeker; Melville; Michael; Miller, I.;
Miner; Morgan, P. W.; Mork; Morrell; Moss; Mueller;
Mukerji; Murdock, H. H.; Murdock, S. A.; Murlin; Mussel-

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
AYES.

man; Myers, W. E.; McCarthy; McClelland; McGurk; Maclean; McMasters;

Nate; Neff, C. H.; Neitz; Newland; Nichols; Nies; North; Nottingham;

Ogden; O'Haver;

Palmer; Panzlau; Parkinson; Pascual; Peirce, S.; Perry, H.; Perry, Miss L.; Phelps, Miss E.; Phelps, J.; Phillips, J.; Pierce, E. W.; Ploughe; Pollock, C.; Pollom; Potter; Powell;

Race; Rader; Randall, O.; Randolph; Rapicavoli; Redhead; Redmond; Reed, J. H.; Reid, R.; Rice; Rich, M. B.; Rich, W.; Risley; Roach; Roberts, J.; Robertson, Miss A.; Robertson, E. P.; Robinson; Rockey; Rogers, H. W.; Rosebush; Rowe; Rugg;

Salmans; Satterlee; Schreckengast; Scott; Secrest; Shaw. W.; Shepherd, G.; Sherrill; Shimmin; Shipley; Shirk; Shore; Simons; Simpson, H. E.; Sitterly; Sloan, A.; Smith, Charles; Smith, Chester; Smith, E.; Smith, F.; Smith, M.; Snavely; Spurlock; Starbuck; Stephens, J.; Stitt; Stone, E.; Stranahan; Stuart; Stultz; Swanson, J.;

Taylor, J. W.; Taylor, L.; Taylor, S. E.; Thomas, J. S. L.; Thompson, J.; Tipple, B. M.; Tipple, E. S.; Tomlinson; Trever; Tulloss; Turner, W.; Tuttle;

Urmy;

Van Benschoten; Van Cleve; Van Pelt; Vermilya; Vogel;

Walker, C.; Walker, J.; Wallace, J. J.; Ward, J.; Ward, R. A.; Warmer; Warner, A.; Waters; Watt, R. V.; Watts, T.; Wedderspoon; Weeks; Weiffenbach; Wells; Wheat; Wheeler, R.; White, A.; White, E. A.; Wickman; Wilder; Williams, E. S.; Williams, J. H. N.; Willis; Wilson, B.; Wilson, R.; Wilson, H.; Windsor;

Youngson;

Zaring; Zook. Total, 364.

NOES.

NOES—Abel; Abbott; Adams, G. K.; Ahgren; Allinger; Ames; Ahn, T. W.; Anderson, C. F.; Anderson, J. K.; Andrews, A. J.; Andrews, C. C.; Arnold, W.; Arters, J. M.; Ashe; Atkinson; Avery, E. M.;

Bacon; Badley; Baker, B.; Baker, J. E.; Bankhardt; Barbour; Barge; Barnes; Barroetavena; Bartley; Bartz; Bausher; Beacham; Beecher; Bennett, Alvis; Bennett, Atwood; Bennett, H.; Billings; Bills; Black; Bliss; Blood; Bond; Boswell; Boyce;

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
NOES.

Brainard, E.; Brainard, R.; Brasher; Brazier; Breece; Breihan;
Brewster; Bright; Brown, G. A.; Brown, G. H.; Brown, L.;
Brown, V. F.; Buckley; Budd; Burns, G. B.; Burns, G. P.;
Burris; Byrd;

Cable; Caldwell; Campbell, S.; Campbell, T.; Campbell, W.;
Carlson; Carpenter, W.; Carson; Chandler; Chen, C. M.;
Cherry; Cissell; Clark, D.; Clark, J.; Clark, S.; Clegg;
Clinton; Coe; Cole; Coman; Cook; Cooper, J. F.; Copeland;
Corley; Corning; Cox; Crawford, E. B.; Crowther; Crowley;
Cunningham; Curran;

Davis, H. L.; Deffenbaugh; Dennett, E. P.; Dennett, L. L.;
Detter; Devendorf; Dickson, S.; Dickinson; Diekmann; Di-
mond; Dorsey; Douglass; Du Bois; Dunham; Durbahn; Dy-
stant;

Eberlee; Eckland; Eddy; Edgerton; Edwards; Ellis; El-
phic; Engle; English, C. J.; Erikson; Eslinger; Evans, E. M.;
Ewing;

Fellers; Fennel; Ferguson, Mrs. M. E.; Fields, J. R.; Flem-
ming; Flesher; Fort, J. L.; Frazier, J. W.; Freeland; Fur-
man;

Gaiser; Garton; George; Getty, F.; Gettys, J. R.; Gideon;
Gilbert, H.; Gilbert, M.; Gillinder; Gordon, E.; Gould; Graham,
J.; Graham, W.; Grant; Gray, H. B.; Green, F. W.; Gustafson;
Guthrie;

Hall, L.; Hall, C. C.; Hall, Freeland; Hamilton, J. A.; Ham-
mond; Hardesty; Hardeway; Hargis; Harrington; Harrison, J.;
Hart; Hartsock; Hayes, R. B.; Hayes, S.; Hazeltine; Heck-
man; Helms; Henderson; Henson; Henwood; Hermann; Hest-
wood; Hewitt; Hicks; Higgins, A. J.; Hill, J.; Hixson;
Hodges; Hoffman, J.; Holden, J. F.; Holland; Holmes, C. O.;
Holt, D. B.; Hopfield; Hu, Chi Ping; Hughes, W. A. C.; Hume;
Hansen; Hutchinson;

Irish;

Jackson, T. M.; Jacobs, H.; Jandrè; Jenkins, J. W.; Jewett;
Johnson, D. C.; Johnson, F.; Johnson, J. V.; Johnson, U.;
Johnston, J.; Jones, B. F.; Jones, F.; Jones, H.; Joy;

Keathley; Keefe; Keefer; Kemp, H. W.; Kendall; Keng;
Kennedy; Keve; Kiah; Kidney; Kim; Kinchen; King, Mrs.
H. V.; King, O. D.; Kinnear; Kirk; Kirkpatrick; Koch, C. B.;
Koenig; Kuhn; Kundert; Kynett;

MAY 25
 TWENTY-
 FIFTH
 DAY.
 Afternoon.
 NOES.

Larkin, F.; Larkin, T.; Lawrence, J. A.; Leach, E. W.;
 Leech, C. W.; Leggett; Lewis, G.; Lin, L. C.; Linn, E.; Lister;
 Littlejohn; Lockwood; Long; Longmuir; Lorenzo; Loy;
 Lucas; Luce, A. E.; Lynch; Lyon;

McVey; Markman; Marshall, W. E.; Martin, E. A.; Martin,
 W.; Mason; Massey; Mast; Matney, Mei, Mrs. Ren-Yin; Me-
 lear; Miller, D. P.; Mills, Mrs. J.; Mills, E. M.; Minear;
 Mitchell, H. T.; Moe; Moore; Moorner; Morgan, A.; Morgan,
 Cora; Morling; Morris, A. E.; Moris, W. T.; Mossman; Moul-
 ton; Moultrie; Mowbray; Muenzenmayer; Munch; Munhall;
 Munroe; McAboy; McConnell; McCormack; McDougall; Mc-
 Dowell, S. W.; McDowell, W. L.; McKenzie; McKeever; Mc-
 Kinney; McMorris; McNeal; McRary;

Nasmyth; Nay; Naylor; Neal; Neff, F.; Neu; Nicholson;
 Noble; Notson;

Oates; Olsen; Olmstead; Orcutt; Overly; O'Ville;

Parker, A. A.; Parker, A.; Parker, C.; Parmelee; Part-
 ridge; Pattee; Patten, Mrs.; Pemberton; Penn; Peterson, C. A.;
 Peterson, C.; Phelps, W.; Pick; Pierce, W. M.; Pitman; Pol-
 lock, J.; Ports; Prentis; Price; Pringle; Phillips, J.;

Raine; Randall, A.; Randall, C.; Randall, E. R.; Rarick;
 Rasmus; Reed, C.; Riegel; Risler; Risk; Robertson, R.; Rogers,
 G.; Rogers, W.; Rutter;

Safwenberg; Salmon; Sanner; Scidmore; Seaberg; Shafer;
 Shannon; Shaw, G. J.; Sheldon; Shepard, W. W.; Shepherd,
 W. S.; Short, W. C.; Short, W. M.; Shumpert; Skinner; Sia;
 Simonsen; Simpson, R.; Singh; Skelton; Sloan, C. A.; Sloan,
 H.; Smith, A. E.; Smith, J. C.; Smith, H.; Smith, Olin; Smith,
 U.; Snyder; Soon, K. Y.; Southard; Souser; Spencer; Spry;
 Stanley; Stansfield; Staples; Stapleton; Stavely; Stein;
 Stevens, E.; Stokoe; Stout; Stover; Straw; Straythorne; Strom-
 stedt; Summers; Svendsen, O.; Sweeney; Swift; Sylvester;

Talley; Taylor, E.; Taylor, F.; Thackery; Thomas, J. W.;
 Thomas, G. H.; Thompson, R.; Thompson, W.; Tindley; Tob-
 son; Todd; Tunncliffe; Turner, J.;

Van Allen; Van Horn; Vaughn;

Wade; Wagg; Wahl; Walker, J. S.; Wallace, F.; Wallower;
 Ward, T. H.; Wareing; Warner, C.; Warren; Waterman; Watt,
 R.; Weaver; Weingartner; Welch, A.; Wentsch; Wesley; West;

Westfall; Wheatley; Wheeler, C.; White, G. W.; White, N.; White, C. H.; Whitmore; Wiant; Wilcox, G. P.; Wilcox, W. H.; Willard; Williams, A.; Williams, J. A. Q.; Williams, J. S.; Williams, J. O.; Williamson; Willits; Wilmarth; Wilson, J. G.; Wilson, J. J.; Winchester; Winters; Wise; Woods; Woodruff; Woolfolk; Wragg; Wright; Wyatt;
 Young, H.; Young, T. T. Total, 452.

MAY 25
 TWENTY-
 FIFTH
 DAY.
 Afternoon.
 NOES.

J. W. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, presented Report No. 4 of that committee.

Committee
 on State of
 the Church,
 Report No. 4
 Tabled.

After discussion, on motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of Ray Allen, the report was laid on the table.

W. W. T. Duncan, for W. E. Carpenter, chairman, presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Committee
 on Sunday
 Schools,
 Report No. 4.

An amendment by J. W. Hoffman, making certain changes in Paragraph (C), was accepted by the chairman and incorporated in the report.

C. M. Warner moved to amend the report by striking out Section (C) and the paragraph following.

C. M. Van Pelt moved that consideration of this portion of the report be postponed until the report of the Committee of Conference of the Committees on Epworth League and Sunday Schools is received.

On motion of C. O. Ford, the previous question was ordered on the whole matter.

A motion by G. A. Warner, to lay the motion to postpone consideration on the table, did not prevail.

The motion to postpone consideration prevailed.

The remainder of the report was adopted.

W. W. T. Duncan presented Report No. 5 of the Committee on Sunday Schools, and it was adopted.

Committee
 on Sunday
 Schools,
 Report No. 5.

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the Methodist Review. (See Ballot.)

Result of
 Third
 Ballot for
 Editors.

George Elliott, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected.

W. W. T. Duncan, for the Committee, announced that W. J. Davidson would present Report No. 6 of the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Committee
 on Sunday
 Schools,
 Report No. 6.

The report was adopted.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Committee
on Sunday
Schools,
Report No. 7.

W. W. T. Duncan offered Report No. 7 of the Committee on Sunday Schools, and announced that D. F. Diefendorf would make the presentation.

H. P. Sloan moved that consideration be postponed until to-morrow.

A motion by S. F. Halfyard to lay the motion to postpone consideration on the table was lost.

The motion to defer consideration prevailed.

J. B. Hingeley moved that beginning with this evening the rules be suspended and all speeches limited to five minutes each.

G. T. Notson moved to amend by excepting the speeches of chairmen presenting committee reports.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the amendment was laid on the table.

The motion of J. B. Hingeley prevailed.

The Bishop declared that the final vote on Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary, as previously announced, showed that the report was not adopted.

Announcements were made.

Conference adjourned at 5:20 P.M., on motion of E. S. Tipple.

The Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Burt.

Report No 6
of Com-
mittee on
Judiciary
Not
Adopted.

Adjourn-
ment.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.

Devotions.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1920

Conference reconvened at 8:00 o'clock, Bishop Wilson presiding.

The Hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung.

R. E. Wilson offered prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "My faith looks up to thee."

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following recommendations, which were approved:

That C. E. Allenger, Central German Conference, be excused from 10:30 A.M., Thursday.

That Miss E. A. Ariss, of North Montana Conference, be excused after to-night.

That C. H. Neff, of North Indiana Conference, be excused after to-night, and that Mrs. Martha Mellinger be seated in his place.

That E. R. Redhead, of Northern New York Conference, be excused after Wednesday.

Committee
on
Credentials.

That T. R. Watts, of Des Moines Conference, be excused after the 26th.

That J. M. M. Gray, of Saint Louis Conference, be excused after Wednesday, May 26.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.

That E. R. Conder, of Indiana Conference, be excused after to-day.

That W. W. Martin, of North Indiana, be excused after to-day.

That W. H. Gold, of Minnesota Conference, be excused after Wednesday night, May 26.

That G. E. Wahl, of Iowa Conference, be excused after May 26.

A. G. Kynett, on a question of privilege, moved that the rules be suspended to consider Report No. 2 of the Committee on Boundaries.

Committee
on
Boundaries,
Report No. 2.

It was so ordered.

After suggestions, corrections, and additions to the printed report, which were regularly incorporated, the report was adopted.

E. L. Kidney, chairman of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, presented Report No. 6 of that committee, and it was adopted.

Committee
on Home
Missions
and Church
Extension,
Report No. 6.

J. F. Knotts, chairman of Hospitals and Homes, presented Report No. 1 of that committee.

Committee
on Hospitals
and Homes,
Report No. 1.

W. H. Van Benschoten called attention to a typographical error in Article VIII, and by common consent it was corrected.

W. A. Finch moved to amend Article IV, by striking out of Section I the words, "Corresponding Secretary, who shall be ex-officio member of the Board," and also Sections 2 and 3 of the same article.

After discussion, on motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the amendment was laid on the table.

Frank Doran moved to amend Article III by providing that the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Board of Bishops.

This was accepted by the Chairman, as was also a suggestion that the term of office be four years instead of eight.

Proposed amendments to Article VII by D. D. Forsyth and W. H. G. Gould, which would make the article read: "At the annual meeting the Board shall prepare a budget of administrative expense of the Board, and shall submit the same to the Commission of Finance of the General Conference or its successor, for its consideration in determining what shall be the

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.

askings for hospitals and homes," were accepted by the chairman.

On motion of C. J. Fennell, the previous question was ordered on the whole matter.

The report was adopted.

H. J. Ames and J. F. Todd recorded their votes in opposition to the adoption of the report.

E. P. Robertson, chairman of the Committee on Education, offered Report No. 4 of that committee and stated that the minority report would be presented by H. P. Sloan, and that the only points of controversy were contained in Section 2 of Paragraph 210.

E. P. Robertson presented for adoption Section 1 of the report.

G. H. Trever moved to amend the third paragraph of Section 1 by substituting for the words, "three other ministers," the words, "six pastors or district superintendents."

On motion of J. L. Fort, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Ray Allen, the previous question was ordered.

Section 1 of the report was adopted.

E. P. Robertson moved the adoption of all of the report following and including Section 3.

G. W. Orcutt moved to amend by striking out Section 3.

G. R. Edwards moved to lay the amendment on the table.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered.

Ray Allen raised the point of order that Section 3 was illegal. The presiding Bishop ruled that this was not a point of order, but a question of law.

The amendment was laid on the table, by a count vote of 322 for and 285 against.

M. E. Snyder moved to amend the second paragraph of Section 9 so that the second sentence will read, "The permanent Commission on the Conference Course of Study, of any Annual Conference, or any group of Conferences, may establish an Institute or Institutes for the further training of undergraduates, and the Annual Conference may require their attendance at its sessions."

The amendment was adopted.

Recorded
Votes.

Committee
on
Education,
Report No. 4.

The portion of the report following and including Section 3 was adopted.

At 10:00 o'clock, on motion of C. J. Nicholson, the Conference adjourned, Bishop Hughes pronouncing the Benediction.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.
Adjourn-
ment.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1920

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., Bishop Anderson pre-
siding.

The Hymn beginning, "Jesus, the very thought of thee,"
was sung.

Prayer was offered by Bishop McDowell.

The Hymn "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling" was sung.

Bishop McDowell used Matt. 21. 2, 3 as the basis for the morn-
ing address on "Christ the Sufficient Motive."

The address was followed by the Consecration Hymn, "Where
He Leads Me, I Will Follow," and prayer by the Bishop.

The Conference stood and sang the Hymn beginning, "Lead
on, O King Eternal."

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported
that the Committee had examined the Journal of yesterday's
sessions and found it correct.

The Journal was approved.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, announced
that J. M. M. Gray, of the Saint Louis Conference, had with-
drawn his request to be excused and that G. W. Lewis, of the
Central Alabama Conference, had returned and taken his place,
occupied by R. M. Davis, first reserve.

On a question of privilege, J. G. Wilson presented the fol-
lowing resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be chosen to recommend the order for
the presentation of reports of committees in order to insure the proper
consideration of the following reports:

1. Reports or parts of reports which require appointment or election by
General Conference districts or by the delegates of the episcopal areas,
or nomination or appointment by the bishops or by the General Confer-
ence.

2. Reports which concern the administrative boards or societies.

3. Reports which in the judgment of the committee are of major im-
portance.

4. Selections from the other reports.

Resolved, That reports of the first group, which require action in order
that the General Conference or areal groups may act, be the Order of the
Day immediately after recess this morning, and that the order of pro-
cedure on reports be determined by this committee, beginning with the
afternoon session.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

Devotions

Journal

Committee
on
Credentials.

Order
of Con-
sideration
of Reports.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.

Morning.

Resolved, That the Committee be elected by the chairmen of all committees which have not yet completed the presentation of their reports, and shall consist of five, including D. G. Downey as chairman, and the secretary of the General Conference.

Resolved, That this action shall supersede and annul all special orders and special committee privileges, and that the rules of the General Conference which may interfere with this action, be, and are, hereby suspended.

Death of
William A.
Armstrong.

On a question of privilege, E. A. Dent announced the death of William A. Armstrong, a prominent layman of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has left various large bequests to the Church.

On a question of privilege, G. M. Spurlock, for the Committee on Rules, presented the following, which was adopted:

Speeches
Limited.

Your Committee on Rules recommends that all speeches shall be limited to three minutes, except that a chairman making a report shall have five minutes in closing a debate.

A motion by J. I. Bartholomew, to suspend the rules and make the report of the Committee on Interchurch World Movement the Order of the Day following the present order, if it can be considered before recess to-day, did not prevail.

Committee
on
Overhead-
Expense
Report.

The Order of the Day was called, and G. R. Grose, chairman of the Committee on Overhead Expense, presented the report of that committee.

D. D. Forsyth called attention to a typographical error in the paragraph relating to persons employed by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, by which the report read "fourteen" instead of "four" in the Department of Religious Education, and the error was corrected.

The report was adopted.

Publishing
of Report.

On motion of F. R. Bayley, it was ordered that the report be printed in all our Advocates.

Subscrip-
tions to the
Centenary.

On a question of privilege, J. W. Hancher asked permission to submit at this point the final report of the Centenary subscriptions, by Areas, which was complete with the exception of two areas; with the understanding that he retain the report for a brief time until the missing areas were checked up.

Permission was granted.

The complete report showed that \$115,003,375 had been subscribed. (See Report.)

Amendment
to Consti-
tution, on
"Quarterly
Conference."

Under the Order of the Day, H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, presented the proposed Amendment to Division III, Chapter I, Article II, of the Constitution.

Ray Allen moved to amend by substituting the words, "Local Conference," for the words, "Church Conference."

E. A. Dent moved to amend the amendment, by making the name of the Conference the "local Church Conference," and this was accepted by Judge Rogers.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend by striking out the word, "Church."

A motion by W. G. Clinton, to lay the amendment on the table, did not prevail.

G. G. Vogel moved as a substitute for the name of "Local Conference" the words, "Charge, and in each charge a Church Council."

On motion of Robert Watt, the substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of J. L. Fort, the previous question was ordered.

J. C. Nicholson moved that the report be recommitted.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the motion to recommit was laid on the table.

The amendment of J. W. Van Cleve was adopted by a count vote of 462 for and 306 against, making the proposed Amendment read "Local Conference," instead of "Quarterly Conference" as the Constitution now reads.

A motion by R. J. Wade, to lay the whole matter on the table, did not prevail.

The proposed Constitutional Amendment was adopted, as amended, by a count vote of 676 for and 67 against.

H. W. Rogers moved, that after the word, "Local," has been inserted in place of the word, "Church," in conformity with the action taken by the Conference, the three resolutions connected with the proposed Constitutional Amendment be adopted.

The motion prevailed.¹

A motion by W. H. G. Gould, to reconsider the motion by which the Constitutional Amendment was adopted, was lost.

Under the Order of the Day, Report No. 4 of the Committee on Education was called for further consideration, and E. P. Robertson presented Paragraph 2 of the majority report.

As this was the paragraph in controversy between the majority and the minority, H. P. Sloan presented the minority report and moved the adoption of the first section of that report.

On motion of J. L. Hillman, the time was extended.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

Process of
Submitting
the Amend-
ment.

Motion to
Reconsider
Lost.

Con-
sideration
Resumed.

Time
Extended.

¹For Amendment, see page 1457.

MAY 26
 TWENTY-
 SIXTH
 DAY.
Morning.
 Recorded
 Votes.

On motion of J. R. Chase, the previous question was ordered.
 W. P. MacVey, G. T. Byrd, and F. W. Loy recorded their votes in opposition to the motion ordering the previous question.

A motion by Frank Doran, to lay this section of the minority report on the table, did not prevail.

The first section of the minority report was adopted by a count vote of 481 for and 286 against.

Announcements were made.

Recess.

The recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 11:15.

Committee
 on
 Credentials.

On motion of J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, I. B. Schreckengast, ministerial delegate of the Nebraska Conference, was excused after to-day.

No More
 Excuses.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, it was ordered that hereafter no requests for excuse shall be granted.

Con-
 sideration
 Resumed.

Consideration of Report No. 4 of the Committee on Education was resumed.

E. P. Robertson, with the consent of H. P. Sloan, moved that Section 3 of the minority report be withdrawn, that Paragraph 2 of Section 2 of the majority report be inserted as the concluding paragraph of the minority report, and that as thus amended this portion of the minority report be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

The minority report was adopted.

Motion
 to Recon-
 sider Lost.

A motion by J. C. Nate, to reconsider the motion by which Report No. 4 of the Committee on Education was adopted, was lost.

Committee
 on
 Itinerancy,
 Report
 No. 14.

H. L. Jacobs, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, presented Report No. 14 of that committee.

On motion of R. J. Wade, it was referred to the Commission on Correlation.

Sifting
 Committee
 takes
 Charge.

The Special Committee appointed for expediting business took charge of the calendar.

Committee
 on Temporal
 Economy,
 Report
 No. 11.

Rolla V. Watt, chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy, presented Report No. 11 of that committee.

Several clerical errors and verbal changes were noted.

E. L. Kidney moved to amend the report by adding the American Bible Society to the list of Constituent Boards.

After discussion, on motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the amendment was laid on the table.

W. H. G. Gould moved to amend, by inserting at the conclusion of the report the words, "The annual meeting of the Conference shall be held in the city of New York within five days after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions."

On motion of W. J. Davidson, the previous question was ordered on all before the body.

On motion of Ray Allen, amendment was laid on the table.

The report was adopted.

Rolla V. Watt presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The legislation just adopted will discontinue the Commission on Finance; be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the present secretarial and office force of the Finance Commission be requested to continue to transact the current business of the Commission until the same can be turned over to the Council of Boards of Benevolence; and that the salaries of members of Conferences shall be paid by the Council of Boards of Benevolence until the next session of their respective Conferences, unless they shall before that find employment.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

Discontin-
uance of
Commission
on Finance.

A. E. Smith, chairman of the Committee on Conference, presented the report of that committee, and it was adopted.

Committee
on
Conference.

Titus Lowe, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented Report No. 17 of that committee and moved the adoption of Paragraph (C). It was adopted.

Committee
on Foreign
Missions,
Report
No. 17.

Ray Allen presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Deaconess Work, and it was adopted.

Committee
on Deaconess
Work,
Report No. 1.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 36 of the Committee on Itinerancy, and it was adopted.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report No. 36.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the time was extended.

Time
Extended.

O. W. Auman, for W. W. Martin, chairman, presented Report No. 11 of the Committee on Epworth League, and it was adopted.

Committee
on Epworth
League,
Report
No. 11.

E. P. Robertson presented Report No. 7 of the Committee on Education, and it was adopted.

Committee
on
Education,
Report No. 7.

Bishop McDowell, chairman of the Committee on Unification, presented successively Reports Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of that committee, and they were adopted.

Committee
on
Unification,
Reports
Nos. 2, 3, 4.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.

Morning.
Commission
on
Correlation.
Order of
the Day.

C. E. Guthrie, chairman of the Commission on Correlation, presented the report of that Commission, and it was adopted.

G. M. Spurlock for the Committee on Rules, offered the following recommendation and moved that it be printed and made the Order of the Day after the approval of the Journal to-morrow morning:

Your Committee on Rules proposes and recommends the following Amendment to the Constitution:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Amend Division III, Chapter 1, Article VI, Paragraph 42, Section 2, by striking out the following words, to wit; "The general superintendents shall preside in the General Conference in such order as they may determine"; and by inserting in lieu thereof the following, to wit;

"The general superintendents, before the General Conference convenes, shall elect from their own number one bishop, or more, to preside during the session," so that the section when amended will read as follows:

ARTICLE VI. PRESIDING OFFICERS

Paragraph 42, "Section 2. The general superintendents, before the General Conference convenes, shall elect from their own number one bishop, or more, to preside during the session; but if no general superintendents be present, the General Conference shall elect one of its members to preside pro tempore."

COMMITTEE ON RULES—

G. W. SPURLOCK, *Chairman*.
HOWARD E. SIMPSON, *Secretary*.
H. L. JACOBS.

E. P. Dennett moved to lay the recommendation on the table.

On a count vote, the motion to lay on the table was lost, 283 voting for and 376 against.

An amendment by D. G. Downey, that the vote on the recommendation be taken without debate, prevailed.

An amendment by A. S. Kavanagh, that the vote be taken at once, was lost.

The motion as amended prevailed.

Announcements were made.

Adjourn-
ment.

Conference adjourned at 12:45, on motion of W. F. Burris, Bishop Burns pronouncing the Benediction.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.

Afternoon.

Devotions.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 26, 1920

Conference reconvened at 3:00 o'clock with Bishop Nuelsen in the Chair.

The Hymn beginning, "Majestic sweetness sits enthroned," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Edward Smith.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, presented successively Reports Nos. 18, 19, and 20 of that committee, and they were adopted.

On a question of privilege, H. W. Rogers moved that the report of the retiring President of the Laymen's Association be received and ordered printed in the Journal and the Daily Advocate, together with the names of the officers of the Association for the coming quadrennium.

The motion prevailed.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 16 of the Committee on Itinerancy, an error was noted and corrected, and the Report was adopted.

On a question of privilege, F. M. North read the following telegram:

DR. FRANK MASON NORTH:

Must now decide whether the Armenian nation shall live or go down in blood and darkness. European powers cannot or will not enforce protection. Conditions are daily becoming more hopeless. The United States stands at the parting of way. In the name of common humanity and for the sake of a perishing nation will not the great Methodist Church throw the weight of its mighty influence against congressional hesitation and timidity and in favor of action that will save the Armenians from annihilation.

JAMES L. BARTON.

F. M. North presented the following resolution:

This General Conference is deeply stirred by the announcement that the President of the United States has submitted to the Senate the request that he be given authority by Congress to accept a mandate over Armenia. Armenia is a Christian people struggling out of cruel and bitter persecution into the integrity of an independent, self-respecting, and self-governing nation. Armenia is on the heart of America. Christian love here has poured out its treasures to meet the unparalleled need of our Christian brethren there in their sufferings, and that love will still do its work. This General Conference now welcomes, on the concrete proposal of the President now under consideration of Congress, the opportunity to record its conviction that the American people and the American government can do no higher service to humanity than to accept promptly the mandate for Armenia and urge immediate and favorable action upon the recommendations of the President that America at once accept the responsibility, not only of relieving the needs of Armenia, but of taking up with this martyr nation its intolerable burdens.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the General Conference be instructed at once to telegraph to the President and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate the substance of this action, and to transmit to them copies of the resolutions by the earliest possible mail.

DAVID G. DOWNEY,
FRANK A. HORNE,
GEORGE ELLIOTT,
M. S. RICE,
W. H. MCMASTER,
F. W. LUCE.

A motion by J. L. Brasher, to lay the resolution on the table, was lost.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Committee
on Judiciary,
Reports Nos.
18, 19, 20.
Printing of
Report and
Officers of
Laymen's
Association.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report
No. 16.

Armenia.

Mandate
over
Armenia.

MAY 23
 TWENTY-
 SIXTH
 DAY.
 Afternoon.

W. L. McDowell moved that the resolution be printed in the Daily Advocate and action upon it be deferred until to-morrow.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the motion of W. L. McDowell was laid on the table.

After discussion, on motion of J. L. Fort, the previous question was ordered.

The resolution was adopted.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 32 of the Committee on Itinerancy, and it was adopted.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 17 of the Committee on Itinerancy, and moved the adoption of Section 1.

George Elliott moved to amend the section by striking out the words, "except in so far as these provisions apply to candidates for the traveling ministry and for deacons' and elders' orders."

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the time of Mrs. Lizelia A. J. Moorer, speaking to the question, was extended.

E. A. Dent moved as a substitute the following:

Whenever it seems expedient to the District Superintendent and of advantage to the charge to appoint a woman as supply preacher,
Resolved, That upon the recommendation of the Quarterly Conference she may be licensed as a local preacher.

On motion of W. S. Burris, the substitute was laid on the table.

C. C. Hall moved to lay the amendment of George Elliott on the table.

On motion of F. B. Smith, the previous question was ordered.

Ray Allen called for a division of the amendment, the first part to be that relating to candidates for the traveling ministry, and the second part, that relating to ordination.

The first division of the amendment was laid on the table.

The second division of the amendment was laid on the table.

The first section of the report was adopted.

H. L. Jacobs presented Section 2 of the report, and it was adopted.

The report as a whole was adopted without amendment.

On a question of privilege, Secretary Mills requested that J. B. Hingeley state what elections must be held by the several General Conference Districts and Episcopal Areas, and moved that the Conference adjourn at 5:00 o'clock to meet as General Conference Districts.

Committee
 on
 Itinerancy,
 Report
 No. 32.
 Committee
 on
 Itinerancy,
 Report
 No. 17.

District
 and Area
 Meetings.

The motion prevailed.

J. B. Hingeley announced that several General Conference Districts had not yet appointed their members of the Book Committee, their members of the Committee on Unification, and their Vice-Presidents of the Laymen's Association; and that the Episcopal Areas were to elect a layman and minister for the Council of Boards of Benevolence.

On request, J. B. Hingeley designated the sections of the hall in which the several General Conference Districts and Episcopal Areas should meet.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the General Conference Districts were instructed to meet promptly on adjournment, and the Episcopal Areas at 5:30.

Titus Lowe presented Report No. 7 of the Committee on Foreign Missions, and it was adopted.

Titus Lowe presented Report No. 17 of the Committee on Foreign Missions, and the portion which was not acted upon this morning was adopted.

Titus Lowe presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Central Mission Conference has become a vital part of our Foreign system of administration; and,

Whereas, There is considerable agitation in some countries concerning the subject of the increase of powers for Central Mission Conferences; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Conference request the appointment of a Commission on Central Conferences, which shall consist of the Bishops in charge of Foreign fields and nine others to be appointed by the Board of Bishops. The Commission is asked to study the whole question and report its recommendations to the next General Conference.

E. P. Robertson presented Report No. 6 of the Committee on Education, which was adopted and referred to the Council of Boards of Benevolence.

C. O. Ford, chairman of the Committee on Mexico, presented Report No. 1 of that committee.

S. A. Bright moved to amend by striking out the second sentence of the report.

R. A. Chase moved to amend the amendment by striking out all the report down to the words, "We desire."

G. R. Grose moved to lay the first paragraph of the report on the table.

The motion prevailed.

MAY 26

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Afternoon.

Committee on Foreign Missions, Report No. 7.

Committee on Foreign Missions, Report No. 17.

Central Mission Conferences.

Committee on Education, Report No. 6, Referred.

Committee on Mexico, Report No. 1.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

A motion by J. M. Walker, to lay the remainder of the report on the table, was lost.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

On a question of privilege, F. M. North read the following telegram:

Telegram.

Mexico City, May 26, 1920.

Dr. Frank Mason North, General Conference Methodist Church, Des Moines, Iowa.

Provisional president favors prohibition. Church should undertake immediate adequate program.

J. P. HAUSER.

Committee
on
Education,
Report No. 4.

E. P. Robertson, on a question of privilege, stated that in Report No. 4 of the Committee on Education, adopted this morning, some lines had been inadvertently omitted which he and H. P. Sloan had agreed should go into the report, and requested consent of the Conference to insert as Section 3 of the adopted report, the words, "The Commission shall bring its recommendations as to the constitution of these courses of study and the texts to be used, to the Board of Bishops for final approval"; and also that the present Section 3 of Paragraph 210 of the Discipline be made Section 4 of the report.

Consent was given.

General
Deaconess
Board.

Bishop Wilson, for the Board of Bishops, nominated the following as members of the General Deaconess Board, and the nominations were approved:

Bishops Burt, Nicholson, Burns. Representatives-at-Large, Wallace MacMullen, Ray Allen, F. W. Luce. Deaconesses Miss A. M. King, Miss B. A. Barber, Miss H. L. Perry. General Conference District Representatives, District No. I, L. A. Nies, New England. II, A. S. Kavanagh, New York East. III, L. M. Potter, Genesee. IV, C. W. Straw, Philadelphia. V, E. E. Shipley, West Ohio. VI, Mrs. J. A. Patten, Holston. VII, B. F. Woolfolk, Upper Mississippi. VIII, A. E. Kirk, Southwest Kansas. IX, G. M. Spurlock, Nebraska. X, L. F. W. Lesemann, Rock River. XI, J. S. Ward, Indiana. XII, Mrs. S. H. Knight, Northern Minnesota. XIII, C. Golder, Central German. XIV, G. W. White, California. XV, J. A. Martin, North Montana.

J. W. Hoffman presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Lord's
Day
Alliance.

Whereas, The Lord's Day Alliance of the United States was inaugurated by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its session in 1888; and,

Whereas, Because of its efficiency it has been indorsed by fifteen other denominations, until it is now the accredited agency of the Evangelical Churches in America for the protection and preservation of the Christian Sabbath, and the weekly rest day for the toiler; and,

Whereas, The attacks upon this day have never been so thorough and so deadly, and the need for such an organization has never been so imperative; therefore be it

Resolved, That we highly commend the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, a child of the Church and its official representative in this important work, and rejoice in the large measure of success that has attended its activities in every State of the Union.

Resolved, That we hereby record our condemnation of any attempt to commercialize the Holy Day, especially by the motion picture industry or the baseball interests, and we note with great appreciation the fidelity and success of the Alliance and its affiliated societies in meeting these issues, and in defeating scores of anti-Sabbath bills annually.

Resolved, That we hereby commend the Lord's Day Alliance to the Commission on Finance, or its successor, and ask for a favorable and substantial action, in harmony with the action of other denominations, and in response to the ever-increasing demands for efficiently organized service in this vital department of Christian activity.

Resolved, That we beg leave to nominate the following permanent committee to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Board of Managers of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States: John H. Willey, Wallace MacMullen, W. W. T. Duncan, Fred C. Baldwin, A. B. Sanford.

And that we also beg leave to nominate Bishop J. W. Hamilton as honorary Vice-President to take the place of Bishop John H. Vincent, deceased.

E. H. CHERRINGTON,	J. W. HOFFMAN,
CARRIE BARGE,	T. H. CAMPBELL,
J. S. SIDHAM,	J. W. DEFFENBAUGH,
J. R. FIELDS,	HERBERT SCOTT,
J. C. ARBUCKLE,	J. T. BRUCE,
J. P. PHILLIPS,	E. B. EVANS.

J. B. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, recommended that E. S. Ellis, third reserve of the Upper Iowa Conference, be seated in the place of ministerial delegate W. F. Spry, excused yesterday.

Committee
on
Credentials.

The recommendation was approved.

A motion that when we adjourn it be to meet at 7:00 o'clock instead of 8:00 o'clock, was laid on the table, on motion of J. I. Bartholomew.

Announcements were made, and Conference adjourned at 5:00 o'clock with the Benediction by J. B. Hingeley.

Adjourn-
ment.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1920

Conference reconvened at 8:00 o'clock with Bishop Quayle in the Chair.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.
Evening.

The Hymn beginning, "My faith looks up to thee," was sung. Prayer was offered by Bishop Quayle.

Devotions.

Ressho Robertson, chairman of the Committee on Federation, presented Report No. 1 of that committee, and it was adopted.

Committee
on
Federation,
Report No. 1.

MAY 26

TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.

Evening.

Committee
on Book
Concern,
Reports Nos.
2, 5, 6, 13, 14.Committee
on State of
the Church,
Report No. 5.
Publishing
Report.Committee
on State of
the Church,
Reports
Nos. 11, 12.Committee
on Sunday
Schools,
Reports
Nos. 8, 9.Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Report No. 9

E. D. Kohlstedt presented successively Reports Nos. 2, 5, 6, 13, and 14 of the Committee on Book Concern and they were adopted, Report No. 6 by a rising vote.

J. W. Hoffman presented Report No. 5 of the Committee on the State of the Church, which was adopted.

On motion of J. W. Hoffman, it was ordered that the report be printed in the Advocates, and that the Editors of the Discipline be requested if possible to print it in the Discipline immediately preceding the Social Creed.

J. W. Hoffman presented successively Reports Nos. 11 and 12 of the Committee on State of the Church, and they were adopted.

W. E. Carpenter presented successively Reports Nos. 8 and 9 of the Committee on Sunday Schools, and they were adopted.

Rolla V. Watt presented Report No. 9 of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

F. E. Baldwin offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order on the ground that it was a revision of the Discipline and did not belong here, not having been printed.

The report was adopted.

Rolla V. Watt presented successively Reports Nos. 15, 16, and 12 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and they were adopted.

Rolla V. Watt presented Report No. 10 of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Marvin Campbell moved to amend Section 2 of the report as follows:

At the beginning of Section 2, strike out the words:

"The ministerial members and lay delegates are required to attend and deliberate together in one body except as otherwise provided herein."

In place of the words stricken out insert:

"The ministerial members are required to attend all sessions unless excused by a vote of the Conference; the lay members shall attend the session of Friday and Saturday, at which session the ministerial members and lay delegates shall deliberate together in one body except as otherwise provided herein."

Elwood Starbuck offered the following as a substitute for the entire report:

A substitute for "Memorial to Lay Representation" as submitted by Henry Wade Rogers, E. R. Redhead, Herbert T. Ames, Egerton Shore, and Francis E. Baldwin, printed in *The Daily Advocate*, page 276.

Amend Article 3 of Chapter 1 by making Paragraph 36 into five sections, as follows:

Section 1. The traveling preachers shall be organized by the General Conference into Annual Conferences, the sessions of which they are required to attend.

Section 2. There shall also be lay delegates who shall sit in the

Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Reports
Nos. 15, 16, 12.Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Report
No. 10.

Annual Conference with the traveling preachers to deliberate together as one body, except as otherwise provided herein. When deliberating as one body, they shall vote together on all such matters as may be under consideration.

Section 3. A lay delegate must be over twenty-five years of age and for two years next preceding his election a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There shall be one lay delegate from each district for each two thousand members or major fraction thereof, of the district, who shall be elected as herein provided, but each district shall be entitled to at least two delegates. There shall be elected at the same time and in the same way, reserve delegates, not to exceed one half the number of delegates.

Section 4. In each charge of each district there shall be called an election for one district lay delegate and one reserve from each charge, the election to be conducted under rules in Paragraph 93 of the Discipline. District delegates so elected shall convene at time and place of the District Conference immediately preceding the Annual Conference, or in case there is no District Conference, at such time and place as the district superintendent may designate, for the election of lay delegates to the Annual Conference as provided for in Section 2 and 3 of this Paragraph and for election of reserves as provided for in Section 3.

Section 5. There shall be ministerial sessions of the Annual Conference beginning on the day fixed by the Board of Bishops for its opening which the traveling preachers are required to attend, in which shall be considered and determined all matters relating to the passing of character, examinations, trials of ministerial members, course of study, ordination, and Conference relation, and constitutional changes when such are presented, for their vote. Such sessions shall continue from time to time until all matters named are cared for. In the ministerial sessions next preceding the General Conference there shall be elected the ministerial delegates to the General Conference. At a ministerial session the traveling preachers alone shall vote.

Amend Paragraph 94 by inserting after the word "Conferences" in the second line, the words "on the first Thursday of the session and to continue as many days as may be desired," so that the paragraph shall read as follows:

Paragraph 94. There may be assembled at the seat of the Annual Conference, on the first Thursday of the sessions, and to continue as many days as may be desired, a layman's association, organized within the bounds of the Conference, composed of delegates selected from each charge in such manner as the layman's association may determine. The purpose of such association shall be to advance the local and Conference interests of the church and to enlist all laymen in the general activities of the denomination.

Resolved, That if the above resolutions are adopted by the General Conference, the Bishops be requested to submit the proposed amendments to the members of the Annual Conferences and to the Lay Electoral Conferences which shall meet in the years 1923 and 1924.

Resolved, That if the amendments shall obtain the necessary constitutional two-thirds vote of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences, upon the announcement of the result by the General Superintendents, they shall be in full effect and all provisions of the Discipline which are inconsistent therewith shall be thereby repealed.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of J. L. Fort, the previous question was ordered on the whole matter.

The amendment offered by Marvin Campbell was adopted by a count vote of 466 for and 174 against.

The report, as amended, was adopted by a count vote of 627 for and 64 against.

MAY 26.
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.
Evening.

MAY 26
 TWENTY-
 SIXTH
 DAY.
 Evening.

Committee
 on Temporal
 Economy,
 Report
 No. 13.

Committee
 on Temporal
 Economy,
 Reports
 Nos. 17, 24.
 Committee
 on
 Credentials.

Committee
 on Home
 Missions
 and Church
 Extension,
 Reports
 Nos. 11, 10.
 Committee
 on Home
 Missions
 and Church
 Extension,
 Report No. 7.

Committee
 on Home
 Missions
 and Church
 Extension,
 Report No. 9.

Committee
 on Home
 Missions
 and Church
 Extension,
 Reports
 Nos. 12, 13.
 Committee
 on Foreign
 Missions,
 Reports
 Nos. 8, 9, 10,
 11, 12, 13, 14,
 15, 16, 18, 19,
 20, 21, 22, 23.

Committee
 on State
 of Church,
 Report
 No. 18.

Committee
 on Family
 Worship,
 Report No. 1.

Rolla V. Watt presented Report No. 13 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, which included a proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The report was adopted by a count vote of 573 for and 79 against.

Rolla V. Watt presented successively Reports Nos. 17 and 24 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and they were adopted.

On a question of privilege, J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, recommended that C. W. Flint, of the Upper Iowa Conference, be permitted to withdraw his request to be excused after to-day's session. The request was granted.

E. L. Kidney, chairman of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, presented successively Reports Nos. 11 and 10 of that committee, and they were adopted.

E. L. Kidney, presented Report No. 7 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

John Thompson moved to amend by striking out of Section 7 the last seven lines, following the word, "unfortunate."

On motion of Frank Doran, the amendment was laid on the table, and the report was adopted.

E. L. Kidney presented Report No. 9 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

An amendment by John Thompson, inserting in Section 1, following the words, "foreign-speaking peoples," the words, "and develop well-organized open-air evangelism," was adopted.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

E. L. Kidney presented successively Reports Nos. 12 and 13 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, and they were adopted.

Titus Lowe, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented successively Reports Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of that committee, and they were adopted.

J. W. Hoffman presented Report No. 18 of Committee on State of the Church, and requested on behalf of the committee that after reading the minority report the vote be taken without debate.

C. C. Darnall presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Family Worship, and it was adopted.

The minority report was read, and C. W. Flint moved its substitution for the majority report.

G. E. Hume moved to amend by striking out of the majority report the words, "we request the General Conference to take the vote on Paragraph 280 without debate."

On motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered on the whole matter.

On motion of F. B. Smith, the amendment was laid on the table.

The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was lost by a count vote of 269 for and 437 against.

The majority report was adopted by a count vote of 469 for and 212 against.

J. W. Hoffman presented Report No. 16 of the Committee on State of the Church.

After discussion, on motion of W. F. Conner, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted.

W. P. MacVey recorded his vote in opposition to the adoption of the report.

On motion of R. J. Wade, the hour of adjournment was fixed at 11:00 o'clock.

E. S. Tipple nominated the following as trustees of Drew Theological Seminary:

For the term expiring 1924: Richard E. Reeves, George B. Hodgman, Rev. William B. Millar, William H. Ferry.

For term expiring 1928: Watson S. Moore, Joseph B. Morrell.

For term expiring 1932: Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. David D. Forsyth, Rev. George W. Smith, Rev. Francis B. Upham, Rev. Alexander Corson, Jr., Rev. Fred Clare Baldwin, Mrs. Samuel W. Bowne, Alfred P. Sloan, William S. Pilling, Leonard D. Baldwin, Paul Sturtevant, James Bradley, C. C. Moore.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, the Secretary was authorized to cast the ballot for the Trustees named.

The ballot was cast, and they were declared elected.

G. P. Eckman, chairman of the Committee on Europe, presented Report No. 1 of that committee, and it was adopted.

D. G. Downey presented successively Reports Nos. 12, 13, and 14 of the Committee on Episcopacy, and they were adopted.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.
Evening.

Committee
on State
the Church.
Report
No. 16.

Vote
Recorded.

Hour
of Ad-
journment.

Drew
Theological
Seminary
Trustees.

Committee
on Europe,
Report No. 1.

Committee on
Episcopacy.
Reports Nos.
12, 13, 14.

MAY 26
TWENTY-
SIXTH
DAY.

Evening.

Presentation
to
Secretary
Mills.

Committee
on Temper-
ance,
Prohibition,
and Public
Morals,
Report No. 7.

Committee
on Financial
Assistance,
Report No. 1.
Committee
on

Itinerancy,
Report
No. 43.

Publication
of Recom-
mendations.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Reports Nos.
44, 31, 25.

Committee
on
Education,
Report No. 8.

On a question of privilege, J. B. Hingeley, on behalf of the assistant secretaries, presented Secretary E. M. Mills with a leather traveling bag equipped with toilet articles.

Secretary Mills responded fittingly to the presentation.

C. A. Pollock, chairman of the Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, presented Report No. 7 of that committee, and it was adopted.

C. E. Guthrie, chairman, presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Financial Assistance, and it was adopted.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 43 of the Committee on Itinerancy, which was adopted.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, it was ordered that the eight recommendations contained in the report be published in the official papers of the Church.

H. L. Jacobs presented successively Reports Nos. 44, 31, and 25 of the Committee on Itinerancy, and they were adopted.

E. P. Robertson presented Report No. 8 of the Committee on Education.

F. R. Bayley moved to refer the paragraph having to do with financial recommendations to the Council of Boards of Benevolence.

The chairman of the Committee was granted the privilege of changing the first part of that paragraph so as to read, "The Educational Association advises the General Conference that the series of educational appeals of our several institutions will total the following."

Rolla V. Watt moved that only item No. 6 of the paragraph involving financial recommendations be referred to the Council of Boards of Benevolence.

On motion of W. G. Clinton, the previous question was ordered on the whole matter.

A motion by E. A. Dent, to lay the report on the table, was lost.

The motion of Rolla V. Watt prevailed.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

Conference adjourned at 11:00 o'clock P. M., with the Benediction by C. F. Reisner.

Adjourn-
ment.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1920

MAY 27
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Conference convened at 8:30 A. M., Bishop Lewis presiding. The Hymn "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling" was sung.

The Conference repeated the twenty-third Psalm in unison. Prayer was offered by Bishop Lewis.

The Hymn "Lead on, O King Eternal" was sung.

Bishop Berry, appointed by the Board of Bishops to give a review of the Conference, delivered an address on the subject.

W. D. Cole, for the Committee on Secretary's Record, reported that the Journal of yesterday's sessions had been examined and found correct.

The Journal was approved.

On motion of W. D. Cole, it was ordered that the Journal of to-day's session be approved after it shall have been examined and, if necessary, corrected by the committee.

The Conference sang the Hymn beginning, "There's a land that is fairer than day."

At the request of J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, Bishop Hamilton was excused from to-day's session.

Bishop
Hamilton
Excused.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, stated that a memorial regarding the Rev. C. I. Witherow, of the North Carolina Conference, which had not been referred to the committee, but upon which a decision should be given, was in his hands and if authorized he would report upon it.

Report of
Committee
on Judiciary
in the case
of C. I.
Witherow.

Authority was given, and H. W. Rogers presented the following report:

The memorial is to this effect, that Mr. Witherow, who was a member of the North Carolina Conference, believed that he was transferred by the Bishop to the Washington Conference, and that he was given an appointment there for two years in succession. At the end of the first year the North Carolina Conference, evidently believing that he had not been transferred, assigned him to an appointment in Virginia—I think it was in Virginia, but that is immaterial. He did not know of the assignment; had no knowledge of it; did not go to it; made no explanation of his absence, not having had information as to his appointment. Thereupon the North Carolina Conference expelled him. Now, the matters in our hands do not satisfactorily indicate whether Mr. Witherow knows what the facts are, or whether he is mistaken about the facts. The recommendation of the committee is that this matter be placed in the hands of the Bishop having charge of the North Carolina Conference, with the request that he investigate the facts, and that if he finds that the transfer had been made from the North Carolina Conference, he should take steps to have the North Carolina Conference rescind its action of expulsion, which, under the circumstances stated, would clearly have been invalid.

The report was adopted.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Committee
on Judiciary
Excused
from
Reporting.

Vice-Pres-
idents of
Laymen's
Association.

Pittsburgh
Christian
Advocate
Publishing
Agents.

H. W. Rogers stated that the time was too short for the Committee on Judiciary to act on the resolution of J. C. Nate, printed in to-day's Advocate, and requested the Conference to excuse the committee from presenting a decision on the question involved.

The committee was excused from action.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the Conference Secretary was granted permission to call the General Conference Districts for the names of those who had been elected as Vice-Presidents of the Laymen's Association.

The Secretary announced the following nominations as Publishing Agents of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, to be elected by the General Conference, and the nominations were confirmed:

Erie: Herbert A. Ellis, J. Palmer Burns, Walter M. Pierce.

North-East Ohio: Sheridan B. Salmon, Frank W. Luce, Arthur L. Hoover.

Pittsburgh: L. R. Jones, G. T. Reynolds, Harry G. Samson.

West Virginia: James W. Engle, William C. Hartinger, Samuel V. Woods.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

Greensboro, North Carolina, May 27, 1920.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Methodist Protestant Church, in General Conference assembled, sends you fraternal greetings in the name of our common Lord. "Peace be within your walls and prosperity within your palaces."

GENERAL CONFERENCE,
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
T. H. LEWIS, *President*.
C. H. BECK, *Secretary*.

J. B. Hingeley offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The new provisions for support and maintenance of the Board on Conference Claimants may not be operative in time to provide for the coming year; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the provisions for its support in the Discipline of 1916 shall remain in force until June 30, 1921, or until otherwise provided by the Council of the Boards of Benevolence through the pastoral charges; and,

Resolved, That this resolution be printed in the Appendix to the Discipline, with a suitable notation in connection with a new legislation.

E. S. Tipple presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The action of the General Conference of 1908, as it appears on pages 383 and 449 of the Journal of that year, reenacted in 1912 and again in 1916, has proved not only practicable, but very help-

Support of
Board of
Conference
Claimants.

Provisions
for General
Conference
of 1924.

ful to the orderly conduct of business, especially during the earlier sessions of this Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee having in charge the arrangements for the next General Conference be requested to provide that the Memorial Session be held on the afternoon of the first or second Sunday following the assembly of the General Conference, and that the Bishops be a committee to arrange for such service, and if for any reason it shall seem desirable to them to have one memorial address, they shall so arrange.

Resolved, That all receptions to fraternal delegates be held at evening sessions of the General Conference and, as far as possible, within the first two weeks of the session.

Resolved, That there shall be one Episcopal Address, to include all matters to be brought before the Conference by the General Superintendents; and that evening sessions be set apart for the proper presentation of reports by the General Superintendents who have administered foreign mission fields, if this shall be found practicable.

Resolved, That the Book Committee and its Commission on Entertainment and the Secretary of the General Conference be directed to cooperate with each other in making such advance provisions for the General Conference of 1924 as will expedite its business; such provisions to be reported to, and to be subject to change by the General Conference.

Resolved, That memorials, resolutions, and requests to be submitted to standing committees may be sent to the Secretary of this General Conference or his assistant at any time in the month of April, 1924, and shall be arranged by him for immediate distribution to the several standing committees.

EZRA S. TIPPLE.
DAVID G. DOWNEY.

J. H. Race moved that the item in Report No. 24 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, regarding the preparation of blanks, become effective on and after January 1, 1921.

It was so ordered.

Under the Order of the Day, G. M. Spurlock presented the proposed Constitutional Amendment printed in to-day's Daily Advocate on page 561.

The proposed amendment was read.

A count vote showed 429 for and 235 against.

The required two thirds not having been given, the proposed amendment was not adopted.

Secretary Mills presented a communication from delegates of the Conferences in Germany, and moved that after translation it be printed in a proper place in the Journal.

It was so ordered.¹

A motion by F. M. Larkin to reconsider the vote by which the proposal to amend Division III, Chapter I, Article II of the Constitution was adopted, for the purpose of inserting the words, "to be held as the General Conference may direct," was lost.

On nomination of E. E. Shipley, Oscar P. Miller was re-elected Treasurer of the General Conference Expense Fund.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Blanks.

Constitutional
Amendment
Not
Adopted.

Communication from
Germany.

Motion to
Reconsider
Lost.

O. P. Miller
Reelected
Treasurer.

¹See page 1458.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.
To Submit
Amendment
to Con-
stitution.

G. M. Spurlock, for the Committee on Rules, presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Committee on Rules, May 26, 1920, relating to the presidency in the General Conference, and voted on to-day has received a majority, but not a two-thirds majority; be it

Resolved, That the Board of Bishops are hereby authorized and instructed to submit said amendment to the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences for their consideration and action. And if the said amendment be approved by the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences with the required constitutional majority, it shall then be submitted to the General Conference of 1924 for the necessary constitutional approval of that body.

GEORGE M. SPURLOCK, *Chairman*.
HOWARD E. SIMPSON, *Secretary*.
H. L. JACOBS,
Committee on Rules.

W. P. MacVey raised the point of order that the right of constitutional amendment is coordinate with the General Conferences on the one hand and Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences on the other. Either party may by a two-thirds vote initiate, or by the same vote complete, a constitutional amendment; but it is not the right of the General Conference, having failed to secure a two-thirds vote, to send the same to the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences by a majority vote and thus put the weight of its authority back of an amendment which did not secure the constitutional vote required for initiation.

Out of
Order.

The point of order was sustained and the resolution declared out of order.

Committee
on Inter-
Church
Movement,
Report No. 1.

On motion of Titus Lowe, Bishop Nicholson was granted the privilege of the floor to present Report No. 1 of the Committee on Interchurch Movement.

The report was read.

Two amendments were presented, accepted by the chairman of the committee, and properly incorporated in the report.

On motion of C. M. Van Pelt, the report was adopted.

Recess.

A ten-minute recess was taken.

Conference reconvened at 11:00 o'clock.

On a question of privilege, C. M. Stuart presented the following protest; which was received and made a part of the record of the day:

H. F. Rall.

Every member of the teaching staff of Garrett Biblical Institute, to which Professor H. F. Rall belongs, is required to give a written pledge that his teaching shall be conformable to the standards of doctrine established by the Methodist Episcopal Church. His appointment thereupon is submitted to the Bishops for approval.

In the discussion yesterday of the Conference Course of Study, fragmentary citations were made from his New Testament History designed

to show that Professor Rall's teaching was not conformable to Methodist standards, touching the virgin birth of Jesus, his resurrection and ascension, and the supernatural character of the New Testament record.

Professor Rall is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in good standing, and a member of the Rock River Annual Conference. He is not a member of this body, and is entirely without opportunity of replying to the criticism upon his work. As president of the school in which Professor Rall is an honored and revered teacher, I ask the privilege of submitting to the Conference whether it is in the interest of justice or even of ordinary fair play to suffer an imputation of this kind to lie upon a brother minister who is denied the opportunity of defending himself; and through him, upon the school to which he belongs.

If a charge of heresy be in the mind of his accuser, the law of the Church is open to him to insure a fair and impartial prosecution of the case. If no charge of heresy be intended, as he expressly claims, it will be a matter of regret to him, I know, and to the Conference, that his remarks both as to substance and connections are tantamount to such a charge, and constitute a practical indictment not only of Professor Rall's doctrinal integrity, but of his moral obtuseness to a sacred contract.

In Professor Rall's behalf, and in behalf of the school I represent, to whose faculty Professor Rall belongs, I desire to have this protest recorded.

J. R. Joy, secretary of the Committee on Courtesies, presented the report of that committee, and, on his motion, it was adopted without reading and made a part of the record, as follows:

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DAY.
Morning.

Report of
Committee
on
Courtesies.

Your Committee on Courtesies, in willing compliance with your request, presents the following:

1. This General Conference, looking back over the four weeks in which its convenience and comfort have depended chiefly upon the activity and good will of the Commission on Entertainment, desires to make this expression of its sincere appreciation of that Commission, and of all its members, and especially to its chairman, Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, who has been unceasing and untiring in his effort to satisfy the desires of even the least reasonable among us, and to its treasurer, Oscar P. Miller, the steward of its finances, for his foresight and economy in collecting, and his satisfactory system in disbursing the funds provided by the churches.

2. The secretary of the General Conference, Dr. Edmund M. Mills, and his staff have cooperated with intelligence, industry, and skill to the swift organization and prompt dispatch of an unprecedented amount of important business—and some not so important. To them we offer this word of gratitude and personal esteem.

3. The Daily Christian Advocate, under the experienced editorial direction of Dr. Stephen J. Herben, and the able reportorial corps headed by the Rev. Austin H. Herrick, has written our sayings in a book of remembrance. Of the fullness, promptness, and accuracy of the record and of the editorial skill with which it has been given to us we make hearty recognition.

4. Our month in Des Moines has impressed us with the fickleness of Iowa spring weather, but we have found only warmth in the welcome of Iowa's citizens. To the Governor and all in official position in State and city, whose generous words and kindly acts have helped to make us feel at home and who have granted us the use of their public buildings, and to the Des Moines committee, who have cooperated so effectively in a hundred ways; to the policemen, letter carriers, and firemen, who have protected and served us day and night; to the pastors and officials of the churches, whose noble shrines, clustering on yonder hillside, will be a lasting memory of our stay in Des Moines; to the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Chamber of Commerce, the hotel keepers and others whose hospitality has sped our business; to the postmaster for special facilities and service, to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Conference representative, the Rev. W. Minor Lemon, for accommodating

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service; to the Bureau of Transportation, through its director, the Rev. E. K. Copper, by whose foresight we are enabled to come and go in safety and comfort; to the ushers and the pages, the stenographers, typists, and clerks who have been so assiduous in our service; to these and to all others who in any capacity have cooperated to lessen the strain upon our nerves, and enable us to think clearly, we gratefully acknowledge our debt.

To the authorities of the Iowa Methodist Hospital we express our high appreciation of their thoughtful provision of the emergency ward in the Coliseum, which has ministered to our security and health.

To the chorister, Cornell M. Keeler, and to the many companies of singers and players upon instruments of music, who have entertained and refreshed us at the fountains of song, we tender special thanks.

To the publicity directors, R. W. Keeler and H. E. Luccock, and to the other representatives of the local, national, and denominational press, we express our satisfaction with the fullness and fairness of their treatment of us and of our doings, for their generous space, and friendly comment, and for their forbearance with our shortcomings.

To our General Superintendents we return thanks for their presidential supervision through all these sessions. They have held the chair through good report and evil report with impartial purpose and with a high consideration for the work of the Conference, and for the dignity of the body. And at the morning sessions they have touched our hearts by their prayers and addresses, and lifted us again and again away from the petty detail of Conference business to the great reaches of thought and feeling and action which should be our chief business at any Conference. Most of all we thank them for that great opening word spoken by Bishop McDowell, the inspiring influence of which has saved us from many blunders, and impelled us to some momentous courses of action. In the days to come, in our homes, or it may be upon our homeward journey over land and sea, as we disperse throughout the world, many of us will turn again and again to that great deliverance, and test the work of the Conference by it and strive to make its spiritual energy continuously effective in that field in which as ministers or laymen we shall be set to do our part with the other people called Methodists to make Jesus Christ the Lord of the life of men and nations.

GEORGE P. ECKMAN, *Chairman.*
JAMES R. JOY, *Secretary.*

Committee
on
Credentials.

J. G. Wilson, for the Committee on Credentials, announced that John Embry, of the Oklahoma delegation, has returned and is in his place; also the committee recommends that W. A. Cook, lay delegate of the Kansas Conference, be excused.

The recommendation was approved.

Boards,
Committees,
and
Commissions.

Bishop Wilson for the Board of Bishops made the following nominations of officers and committees, and the nominations were confirmed with the provision that the Bishops have the privilege of correction if necessary:

Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Board of Hospitals and Homes, Council of Boards of Benevolence (Bishops), Deputations to Conventions (Chicago—George H. Wilson, George W. Dixon, A. P. Nelson, L. M. Dickinson, J. E. Watson; Bishop Nicholson, *ex officio*. San Francisco—C. A. Parmalee, Howard Boyd, C. H. Victor, C. A. Carlisle, C. S. Stratton; Bishop Leonard, *ex officio*), Board of Education for Negroes, Board of Education, University

Senate, Commission on Unification (Bishops), Committee on Conference with Board of Foreign Missions (Bishops Shepard, Leete, Blake), Board of Epworth League, Advisory Council of the American Bible Society, Board of Sunday Schools, Board of Conference Claimants, and Commission on Courses of Study. (See Administrative Boards and Societies.)

D. G. Downey presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Editor of the Discipline be, and he is hereby, authorized to revise the language of the Book of Discipline, and of the various resolutions, reports and enactments intended for insertion in the Discipline. He is also authorized and directed to harmonize contradictory statements, eliminating or uniting as necessity may demand; provided, however, that in no case shall he alter or change the plain intent and purpose of any resolution, report, or enactment.

Resolved, That the Board of Bishops is hereby authorized to change and fill any vacancies in any of the Boards, Commissions, or Committees authorized by the General Conference.

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Editing of
Discipline.

Changes and
Vacancies.

Robert Watt offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested and authorized to name fraternal delegates to the bodies that have been represented at this General Conference by properly appointed and delegated commissioners.

Fraternal
Delegates.

E. L. Kidney, chairman of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, presented Report No. 25 of that committee, and it was adopted.

Committee
on Home
Missions
and Church
Extension,
Report
No. 25.

The Conference Secretary presented the following nominations and they were confirmed:

Book Committee, District Members Commission on Unification, Council of Boards of Benevolence. (See Administrative Boards and Commissions.) Also Vice-Presidents Laymen's Association: District No. I, R. E. Wilder, New Hampshire; II, W. H. Van Benschoten, New York; III, E. R. Redhead, Northern New York; IV, H. T. Ames, Central Pennsylvania; V, H. S. Bradley, West Ohio; VI, I. G. Penn, Washington; VII, G. D. Rogers, Florida; VIII, W. E. Marshall, Southwest Kansas; IX, O. F. Bartz, Northwest Iowa; X, C. W. Neitz, Central Illinois; XI, E. R. Condor, Indiana; XII, Gilbert Gutterson, Minnesota; XIII, G. C. Boesch, Saint Louis German; XIV, E. Shore, Southern California; XV, Edward Jeklin, Columbia River.

Committees
and Com-
missions.

E. D. Kohlstedt, chairman of the Committee on Book Concern, presented Report No. 31 of that committee.

Committee
on Book
Concern,
Report No. 31.

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Rolla V. Watt moved to amend by striking out the word, "favorable."

A motion by Robert Watt, to lay the proposed amendment on the table, was lost.

The amendment was adopted.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

Committee
on Book
Concern,
Reports Nos.
19, 20, 18.

E. D. Kohlstedt presented successively Reports Nos. 19, 20, and 18 of the Committee on Book Concern, and they were adopted.

Committee
on Europe,
Report No. 2.

G. P. Eckman, chairman of the Committee on Europe, presented Report No. 2 of that committee, which was adopted.

F. H. Otto
Melle
Introduced.

G. P. Eckman introduced to the Conference the Rev. F. H. Otto Melle, who had been prominently mentioned in the report of the Committee on Europe.

Committee
on State of
the Church,
Report
No. 17.

J. W. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on State of the Church, presented Report No. 17 of that committee, and suggested two insertions, which were duly incorporated in the printed report.

The report was adopted.

Committee
on State of
the Church,
Report
No. 14,
Referred.

J. W. Hoffman presented Report No. 14 of Committee on State of the Church, which was adopted, and on his motion referred to the Board of Hospitals and Homes.

Committee
on Book
Concern,
Report
No. 29.

E. D. Kohlstedt presented Report No. 29 of the Committee on Book Concern, and after minor corrections had been suggested and incorporated in the printed report, it was adopted.

Titus Lowe offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Committee
on Rules
Continued.

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be continued and that it be instructed to restate the Rules of the General Conference, amplifying and condensing the same for printing in the Discipline.

Secretary Mills presented the following report of the Local Committee:

Report
of Local
Committee.

Delegates registered, 926; visitors, 962; total, 1,888. Delegates boarded in hotels, 662; delegates boarded in homes, 264; total 926; visitors boarded in hotels, 494; visitors boarded in homes, 468; total, 962. Estimated visitors not registered, 800. Total average attendance, 2,688.

Documents
Sent to
Drew
Seminary.

R. H. Wade offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference, as custodian of its records, be authorized to send to the library of Drew Theological

Seminary, for safe keeping, all memorials and other documents now in his custody.

R. H. Wade moved that pastors be requested to transmit with certificates of membership a statement of account of Centenary and Benevolent subscriptions.

The motion did not prevail.

R. H. Wade offered the following, which was adopted:

Collections of Centenary Pledges will constitute one of the most important considerations for the next four years. Many original pledges held in small churches have been lost. I move that the General Conference requests, and hereby urges, that all Centenary subscriptions, or for special reason duplicated subscriptions, be placed in Centenary and Area offices.

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Centenary
and Benev-
olent Sub-
scriptions.

Centenary
Pledges.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 18 of the Committee on Itinerancy, which was adopted.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, it was ordered that the Table of Contents prescribed in Report No. 18 be printed in the Minutes of the Annual Conferences immediately following the title-page.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 19 of the Committee on Itinerancy, and certain minor changes were incorporated in the printed report.

The report was adopted.

H. L. Jacobs presented successively Reports Nos. 42 and 41 of the Committee on Itinerancy, and they were adopted.

Rolla V. Watt presented Report No. 32 of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

An amendment by W. H. Van Benschoten was accepted and made a part of the written report.

The report was adopted.

A motion by W. R. Wedderspoon to suspend the rules for the consideration of Report No. 19 of the Committee on State of the Church, was lost.

Rolla V. Watt presented successively Reports Nos. 22 and 21 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and they were adopted.

Rolla V. Watt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The need of giving special attention to the question of ministerial support has been evidenced by the response of the Church to the efforts of the Commission on Finance in this important matter; and,

Whereas, There is need of special sustentation work for the emergencies of ministerial life, especially in the weaker places, and also for the immediate consideration of providing for the old age of faithful supply pastors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Conference Claimants be authorized to consider these matters, in order to accomplish the purposes stated in the

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report
No. 18.
Table of
Contents
for Annual
Conference
Minutes.
Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Report
No. 19.

Committee
on
Itinerancy,
Reports Nos.
42, 41.
Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Report
No. 32.

Committee
on Temporal
Economy,
Reports Nos.
22, 21.

Ministerial
Support.

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preamble, and to present the results of their deliberations to the Council of Boards of Benevolence, with suitable recommendations.

And further, that all reports and data bearing upon these interests be placed at the disposal of the above Board.

MARVIN CAMPBELL,
S. J. GREENFIELD,
H. L. JACOBS.

Sifting
Committee
Closes.

Titus Lowe, for the Committee on Expediting Business, announced that so far as that committee was concerned the calendar was completed.

A motion by J. W. Hoffman, to proceed to the consideration of Report No. 19 of the Committee on State of the Church, was lost.

On motion of D. G. Downey it was ordered, that after the calling of the roll and suitable devotional exercises, the Conference stand adjourned, subject to the call of the Bishops, as provided in Report No. 1 of the Committee on Unification.

Roll Call.

The roll of the Conference was called, and the following responded to their names:

Bishops: Earl Cranston, Joseph F. Berry, William F. McDowell, William Burt, Luther B. Wilson, Thomas B. Neely, William F. Anderson, John L. Nuelsen, William A. Quayle, Wilson S. Lewis, Edwin H. Hughes, Frank M. Bristol, Homer C. Stuntz, Theodore S. Henderson, William O. Shepard, Francis J. McConnell, Frederick D. Leete, Richard J. Cooke, Wilbur P. Thirkield, Herbert Welch, Thomas Nicholson, Adna W. Leonard, William F. Oldham, Charles B. Mitchell, Francis Wesley Warne, John Wesley Robinson, Eben Samuel Johnson, Laurress J. Birney, Frederick B. Fisher, Ernest L. Waldorf, Charles Edward Locke, Ernest G. Richardson, Charles W. Burns, Anton Bast, Edgar Blake, George H. Bickley, Frederick T. Keeney, Lester Smith, Charles L. Mead, Robert E. Jones, Matthew W. Clair.

Missionary Bishops: Joseph C. Hartzell, Isaiah B. Scott.

Abel; Abbott; Adams, Mrs. A.; Adams, G. K.; Ahgren; Allen; Allinger; Ames; An Tong, W.; Anderson, A.; Anderson, B. J. K.; Anderson, J. K.; Anderson, S. H.; Anderson, W. H.; Andrews, A. J.; Andrews, C. C.; Antrim, E. I.; Antrim, E.; Appleby; Arbuckle; Arnold, W. A.; Arnold, W. T.; Arter, F. A.; Arters, J. M.; Ashe; Atkinson; Avery, C. E.; Avery, E. M.; Avison; Auman; Aupperly; Austin;

Bacon; Badley; Baez; Baker, B.; Baker, J. C.; Baker, J. E.;

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Baldwin, F. E.; Baldwin, F. C.; Ball; Bankhardt; Barbour; Barge; Barnes; Barroetavena; Bartholomew; Bartley; Bartz; Bassett; Bath; Bayley; Beacham; Beason; Beebe; Beech; Bennett, Alvis; Bennett, Atwood; Bennett, H.; Bentley; Berry, G. M.; Berry, Mrs. H.; Billings; Bills; Black; Blackstock; Blake, A.; Blakeman; Blanchard; Bliss; Blood; Boesch; Bloomquist; Boese; Bond; Borden; Boswell; Boyd; Boyce; Bradley; Bradshaw; Brainard, E.; Brainard, R.; Brasher; Brazier; Breece; Breihan; Brewster; Bright; Bristol; Brooks; Brown, C.; Brown, G. H.; Brown, G. A.; Brown S. C.; Brown, L.; Brown, V.; Bruner; Buckley; Budd; Bullard; Burns, G. Bickley; Burns, J. P.; Burns, M. P.; Burr; Burris; Byrd;

Cable; Cahoon; Caldwell; Calkins; Cameron; Campbell, M.; Campbell, S.; Campbell, T.; Campbell, W.; Carlson; Carpenter, W.; Carroll; Carson; Carver; Chandler; Chase; Ch'en, C. M.; Chen, W. P.; Childress; Cherrington; China; Cissell; Clark, D.; Clark, J.; Clark, S.; Clarkson; Clegg; Cliff; Clinton; Coe; Cole; Colegrove; Collin, C. A.; Collins, H. B.; Collins, M.; Coman; Conner; Coons; Cooper, J. F.; Cooper, J. G.; Cope-land; Copeley; Corey; Corley; Cox; Craig; Crawford, A. J.; Crocker; Crowther; Crowley; Cunningham; Curran, Curtiss;

Davenport; Dalbey; Daniels, M.; Daniels, S. A.; Darnall; Davage; Davidson; Davis, G. H.; Davis, H. L.; Deffenbaugh; Dennett, E. P.; Dennett, L. L.; Dent; Detter; Devendorf; Dickson, S.; Diekmann; Dieffendorf; Dimond; Dixon, G.; Dixon, E.; Dorsey; Daughtry; Douglass; Downey; Dryden; Dsang, L. G.; Du Bois; Duncan; Dunham; Dunn; Durbahn;

Eberlee; Echols; Eckland; Eckman; Eddy; Edgerton; Edwards; Eiss; Elford; Elliott, G.; Ellis; Embry; Engle; English, M. N.; English, C. J.; Erickson; Esslinger; Evans, B. D.; Ewing;

Fairbanks; Fellers; Ferguson, E. W.; Ferguson, Mrs. M. E.; Field, H.; Fields, J. R.; Fisher, J. E.; Fleming, W. B.; Flesher; Ford, C. O.; Ford, C. P.; Forkel, E. H.; Forsyth, D. D.; Forsyth, W. H.; Fort; Frazier; Freeland; Fritsche; Fruit; Furman;

Gaiser; Gale; George; Gene; Gerlicher; Getty, F.; Getty, J. R.; Gideon; Gilbert, H.; Gilbert, M.; Gillinder; Glass; Goode; Gordon, E. L.; Gordon, H. A.; Goucher; Gould; Graham, E.; Graham, J.; Graham, W.; Gray, H. B.; Greene, F. W.; Green,

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W. M.; Greenfield; Grimmer; Grinton; Grose; Gustafson; Guthrie; Gutteresen;

Hagaman; Halfyard; Hall, L.; Hall, C. C.; Hall, F.; Hall, G.; Hammaker; Hammond; Hancher; Hammelin; Hardesty; Hardeway; Hargis; Harrington; Harris; Harrison, J.; Hartsock; Harshberger; Hays, R. B.; Hays, S.; Hazeltine; Heckman; Helms; Henderson; Henry; Henson; Henwood; Herman; Hestwood, H.; Hewitt; Hicks; Higgins, A. J.; Higley; Hill, J.; Hillman; Hingeley; Hoagland; Hodgson; Hoffman, J.; Hoffman, J. W.; Holden, J. F.; Holgate; Holland; Holmes, C. O.; Holmes, J. E.; Holt, D. B.; Holter; Hoover; Hopfield; Horne; Horton; Hu, Chi Ping; Hughes, A.; Hughes, R.; Hughes, W. A. C.; Hughes, W. P.; Hume; Hung, Chang; Huntley; Hutchinson;

Irish; Isham; Isler;

Jackson, Mrs. M.; Jacobs, C. C.; Jacobs, H.; Jarvis; Jenkins, J. W.; Jewett; Johnson, F.; Johnson, J. B.; Johnson, U.; Jones, Mrs. A.; Jones, B. F.; Jones, E.; Jones, F.; Jones, H.; Jones, J. F.; Joy; Justus;

Kagey; Kavanagh; Keathley; Keefer; Kemp, F.; Kemp, H. W.; Kendall; Keng; Kennedy; Keve; Kish; Kidney; Killits; Kim; Kinchen; King; A. H.; King, Mrs. H. V.; King, L.; King, O. D.; King, W. W.; Kinnear; Kirk; Knehans; Knotts; Koch, C. B.; Koch, C.; Koenig; Kohlstedt; Kundert; Kurth; Kynett;

Lange; Larkin, F. M.; Lathrop; Laurence, J. A.; Leach, E. W.; Leach, C. W.; Leech, D. H.; Leggett; Lewis, G.; Lewis, J.; Linfield; Lin, Li Chuon; Lynn, E.; Lister; Littlejohn; Lockard; Lockwood; Logan; Long; Lorenzo; Love, E.; Lowe, T.; Lowe, F.; Loyster; Lucas; Luce, A. E.; Luce, F. W.; Lutz; Lynch; Lyon;

MacMullen; Maclean; MacVey; Markham, O. G.; Markham, L. W.; Markman, O. L.; Marsh; Marshall, J.; Marquardt; Martin, R.; Martin, E.; Martin, J. A.; Martin, J. C.; Mason; Mast; Mather; Maveety; Meader; Mei, Mrs. Ren-yin; Melear; Mellinger, Mrs. M. J.; Michael; Miller, D. P.; Miller, I.; Mills, Mrs. J.; Mills, E. M.; Minor; Mitchell, H. T.; Moe, J. J.; Moore; Moorer; Morgan, Miss A.; Morgan, Miss Cora; Morgan, P. W.; Mork; Morling; Morrell; Morris, W. T.; Moss, M. H.; Mossman; Moulton; Moultrie; Mowbray; Mueller; Muenzen-

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mayer; Mukerji; Munch; Munhall; Monroe; Murdock, H. H.; Murdock, S. A.; Musselman; Myers, Walter E.; McAvoy; McCarty; McConnell; McCormick; McDougall; McDowell, S. W.; McDowell, W. L.; McGurk; McKeever; McKinney; McMaster; McMorris; McNeal;

Nate; Nay; Naylor; Neal; Neff, F.; Neitz; Neu; Nowland; Nichols; Nicholson; North; Notson;

Oates; Ogden; O'Haver; Olsen; Olmstead; Orcutt; Overlay;

Palmer; Parker, A. A.; Parker, A.; Parker, C.; Parkinson; Parmelee; Partridge; Pascual; Pattee; Patten; Penn; Peirce, S.; Perry, H.; Perry, Miss Louise; Peterson, C. A.; Peterson, C.; Phelps, E.; Phelps, J.; Phelps, W.; Phillips, J.; Phillips, G.; Pick; Pierce, W. M.; Pittman; Ploughe; Pollock, C.; Pollock, J.; Pollom; Ports; Powell, W. H.; Powell, B. M.; Prentice; Price; Pringle;

Race; Rader; Raine; Randall, A.; Randall, C.; Randall, O.; Randolph; Rarick; Redmond; Reed, J. H.; Reid, R.; Rice; Rich, M. B.; Rich, W.; Riegel; Risk; Risler; Risley; Robertson, Miss A.; Robertson, E. P.; Robertson, R.; Robinson; Rokey; Rogers, G.; Rogers, W.; Rosebush; Rowe; Rutter;

Safwenberg; Salmans; Salmon; Sanner; Satterlee; Scidmore; Scott; Seaberg; Secrest; Shannon; Shaw, G. J.; Shaw, W.; Sheldon; Shepherd, W. W.; Shepherd, G.; Shepherd, W. S.; Sherrill; Shipley; Shirk; Short, W. C.; Short, W. M.; Shumpert; Skinner; Sia; Simonds; Simonsen; Simpson, H. E.; Simpson, R.; Singh; Sitterly; Skelton; Sloan, A. P.; Sloan, C. A.; Sloan, H. P.; Smith, A. E.; Smith, Charles; Smith, Chester; Smith, E.; Smith, F. B.; Smith, J. C.; Smith, H.; Smith, O.; Smith, U.; Snively; Snyder; Soon, K. Y.; Southard; Spencer; Spurlock; Stanley; Staples; Stapleton; Starbuck; Stavely; Stein; Stephen, J.; Stephens, E.; Stone, E.; Stout; Stranahan; Straw; Strayhorne; Stuart; Seets; Summers; Svendsen, O.; Sweeney; Swift; Sylvester;

Talley; Taylor, E.; Taylor, F.; Taylor, J. W.; Taylor, L.; Taylor, S. E.; Thomas, J. S. L.; Thomas, J. W.; Thomas, G. H.; Thompson, A. A.; Thompson, J.; Thompson, R.; Thompson, W. S.; Tift; Tillotson; Tindley; Tipple, E. S.; Tobson; Todd; Tomlinson; Trever; Tunnicliffe; Turner, J.; Turner, W.; Tuttle, D. L.;

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Ulland; Urmy;

Van Allen; Van Benschoten; Van Cleve; Van Horn; Van Pelt; Vaughn, S. B.; Vermilya; Vogel;

Wade; Wagg; Wahl; Walker, C.; Walker, J.; Walker, J. S., Wallace, F.; Wallace, J. J.; Wang, Hon Chai; Ward, J.; Ward, R. A.; Wareing; Warmer; Warner, A.; Warner, C.; Warren; Watters; Watt, R.; Watt, R. V.; Weaver; Wedderspoon; Weiffenbach; Wells; Welch, A.; Wentsch; West; Westfall; Wheat; Wheatley; Wheeler, C. S.; White, A.; White, E. A.; White, G. W.; White, N.; White, C. H.; Whitmore; Wiant; Wickman; Wilcox, G.; Wilcox, W. H.; Wilder; Willard; Williams, A.; Williams, E. S.; Williams, J. S.; Williamson; Willis; Willits; Wilmarth; Wilson, B.; Wilson, J. G.; Wilson, J. J.; Wilson, R.; Wilson, H.; Winters; Wise; Woods; Woodruff; Woolfolk; Wragg; Wright;

Young, T. T.; Youngson;

Zaring; Zook.

The Conference stood and sang the Hymn beginning, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Devotions.

Prayer was offered by Bishop F. W. Warne.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Senior Effective Bishop, pronounced the Benediction saying, "May the blessings of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, abide with you and with all the Israel of God now, henceforth, and forever. Amen."

Adjournment.

Bishop Berry declared the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1920 adjourned, subject to the call of the Bishops.

EARL CRANSTON,
JOHN W. HAMILTON,
JOSEPH F. BERRY,
WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,
WILLIAM BURT,
LUTHER B. WILSON,
THOMAS B. NEELY,
WILLIAM F. ANDERSON,
JOHN L. NUELSEN,
WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,
WILSON S. LEWIS,
EDWIN H. HUGHES,
FRANK M. BRISTOL,
HOMER C. STUNTZ,
THEODORE S. HENDERSON,

WILLIAM O. SHEPARD,
FRANCIS J. McCONNELL,
FREDERICK D. LEETE,
RICHARD J. COOKE,
WILBUR P. THIRKIELD,
HERBERT WELCH,
THOMAS NICHOLSON,
ADNA W. LEONARD,
WILLIAM F. OLDHAM,
CHARLES B. MITCHELL,
FRANCIS W. WARNE,
JOHN W. ROBINSON,
EBEN S. JOHNSON,
LAURESS J. BIRNEY,
FREDERICK B. FISLER,

ERNEST L. WALDORF,
CHARLES E. LOCKE,
ERNEST G. RICHARDSON,
CHARLES W. BURNS,
ANTON BAST,
EDGAR BLAKE,

GEORGE H. BICKLEY,
FREDERICK T. KEENEY,
H. LESTER SMITH,
CHARLES L. MEAD,
ROBERT E. JONES,
MATTHEW W. CLAIR.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

JAMES M. THOBURN,
JOSEPH C. HARTZELL,

ISAIAH B. SCOTT,
JOHN E. ROBINSON,
MERRIMAN C. HARRIS.

Edmund M. Mills

Secretary of the General Conference.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 27, 1920.

Approved:

W. D. COLE, *Chairman,*

RAY ALLEN, *Secretary,*

Committee on Secretary's Record.

REPORTS ADOPTED

A. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

I. EPISCOPACY

REPORT No. 1. DUTIES OF BISHOPS

Amend ¶ 207 of Part III, Chapter XI, of the Discipline on Duties of Bishops, by adding a new section to read as follows:

“§ 11. Upon transferring a Member of an Annual Conference, to send immediate notice of such transfer to the Secretary of the Conference from which said Member is transferred and to the Secretary of the Conference to which the transfer is made.”

Adopted, May 10.

REPORT No. 2. NEGRO EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION

Your Committee recommends:

1. The election by this General Conference of two Negro General Superintendents.

2. That the Negro General Superintendents be elected on a separate ballot.

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT No. 3. MISSIONARY EPISCOPACY

In the matter of Memorials dealing with the Missionary Episcopacy, your Committee, after careful consideration, submits the following findings:

1. The Missionary Episcopacy was designed to meet special conditions at a time when continuous supervision by the General Superintendents had not been extended to our foreign fields.

2. While the achievements and successes of the Missionary Episcopacy have amply justified its institution, none the less it is the deliberate judgment of your Committee that the point of highest usefulness has been reached and that in the new era upon which we are now entering all our foreign fields should have the benefit of supervision by General Superintendents assigned to such fields.

3. This may be accomplished in either of the following ways:

(1) By the retirement of the present Missionary Bishops.

(2) By their election to the General Superintendency and assignment to their respective fields.

4. Your Committee is of the opinion that all the interests of our World-wide Church and of the Kingdom of God will be best

advanced by the adoption of the latter method, and so recommends.

5. We further recommend that the Committee on Temporal Economy be requested to consider and present a method of procedure for giving effect to the foregoing recommendation.

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT NO. 4. EFFECTIVENESS OF BISHOPS

Your Committee on Episcopacy, after giving careful consideration of the Effectiveness of the Bishops, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

1. That the characters of the following named Bishops be passed, and that they be continued on the retired list: Earl Cranston, John W. Hamilton, and Thomas B. Neely.

2. That the character of Bishop Richard J. Cooke be passed and that in accord with his own request, under ¶ 216, § 3, Discipline of 1916, he be granted the retired relation.

3. That the characters of the following named Missionary Bishops be passed, and that they be continued on the retired list: James M. Thoburn, Joseph C. Hartzell, Merriman C. Harris, and Isaiah B. Scott.

4. That the character of Missionary Bishop John E. Robinson be passed, and that he be retired under the Disciplinary Rule as to age limit.

5. That the characters of the following named Bishops be passed, and that they be continued in the effective relation: Joseph F. Berry, William F. McDowell, William Burt, Luther B. Wilson, William F. Anderson, John L. Nuelsen, William A. Quayle, Wilson S. Lewis, Edwin H. Hughes, Frank M. Bristol, Homer C. Stuntz, Theodore S. Henderson, William O. Shepard, Francis J. McConnell, Frederick D. Leete, Wilbur P. Thirkield, Herbert Welch, Thomas Nicholson, Adna W. Leonard, William F. Oldham, and Charles B. Mitchell.

6. That the characters of the following named Missionary Bishops be passed, and that they be continued in the effective relation: Frank W. Warne, John W. Robinson, and Eben S. Johnson.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 5. POWERS OF BISHOPS

After considering Memorial 9-A, praying that "a Bishop shall not make appointments without the consent of a majority of the District Superintendents of the Annual Conference," your Committee unanimously recommends nonconcurrence.

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT NO. 6. EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES

Your Committee, having considered all the Memorials relating

to this subject, recommends that the Episcopal Residences be fixed as follows:

I. *Residences in Foreign Lands.*

1. Eastern Asia: Seoul, Korea; Foochow, Peking, Shanghai, China.

2. Southern Asia: Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, India.

3. Southeastern Asia: Singapore, Straits Settlements; Manila, Philippine Islands.

4. Africa: Capetown, South Africa; Monrovia, Liberia.

5. Latin America: Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America; Mexico City, Mexico.

6. Europe: Copenhagen, Denmark; Paris, France; Zurich, Switzerland.

II. *Residences in the United States of America.*

Washington, District of Columbia; Atlanta, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; Buffalo, New York; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; Helena, Montana; Indianapolis, Indiana; New Orleans, Louisiana; New York City, New York; Omaha, Nebraska; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Portland, Oregon; Saint Louis, Missouri; Saint Paul, Minnesota; San Francisco, California; Wichita, Kansas.

Adopted, May 14.

REPORT NO. 7. BISHOPS' TENURE OF OFFICE

After considering all memorials praying that the Bishops be elected for a term of years, your Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 8. SUPPORT OF RETIRED BISHOPS

After considering the several memorials praying that "on retiring, a Bishop shall be a member of the Annual Conference to which he last belonged, and with his family shall be cared for in the same manner and degree as other members of the Conference," your Committee reports nonconcurrence.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 9. SUPPORT OF BISHOPS

Your Committee, after due consideration of Memorial No. 323, dealing with Support of Bishops, recommends that ¶ 329, § 2, of the Discipline, be amended as follows:

In line 2 strike out the word "their" at the end of the line and insert in its stead the word "the." In line 3, after the word "widows," insert the words "of Bishops," and in the same line

after the first "and" insert the words "minor or helpless." After the first word "of" in said line 3, strike out the words "sixteen years of age and under" and insert instead "deceased Bishops." Strike out lines 9 and 10, reading, "for his support during the year prior to his retirement," and insert in place thereof the words "for the support of Effective Bishops, excluding house rent and clerical assistance," so that the section as amended shall read:

"§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Book Committee, in fixing the allowance of Retired Bishops and of the widows of Bishops and minor or helpless children of deceased Bishops, to inquire carefully into the financial condition of each and to fix the allowance in every case at such a sum as may be required for a comfortable support; provided, that the amount so fixed for a Retired Bishop shall not exceed one half the amount allowed for the support of Effective Bishops, excluding house rent and clerical assistance."

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 10. ALLOWANCES FOR BISHOPS

After considering all memorials praying for an increase in the amounts now allowed to the Bishops for house rent and clerical assistance, your Committee recommends:

1. That the whole matter be referred to the Book Committee for favorable consideration.

2. That ¶ 330 of the Discipline be amended by striking out in lines 5 and 6 the words "General Conference" and inserting in place thereof the words "Book Committee," so that the whole paragraph as amended shall read:

"¶ 330. The Bishops are authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund for the amounts allowed to them, inclusive of properly audited accounts for official travel, clerical assistance, and house rent or maintenance, as authorized by the Book Committee."

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 11. USE OF TERM GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

After considering Memorial No. 392, which prays for the amendment of Chapter XI, ¶ 204, of the Discipline:

1. By striking out the word "Bishops" in the title of said chapter, and inserting the words "General Superintendents" in its stead; and,

2. By amending ¶ 204 by striking out the word "Bishop" in line 1 and the insertion of the words "General Superintendent" in its place; by striking out the word "of" in the second line and the substitution of the word "by"; by striking out the word "Bishops" in line three, and inserting the words "General Superintendents" in its stead; by striking out all after the word

“or” in lines three and four and inserting in its stead the words “other elders,” so that, as amended, it shall read:

“CHAPTER XI

“GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS

“I. HOW CONSTITUTED

“¶ 204. A General Superintendent shall be constituted by the election by the General Conference and the laying on of the hands of three General Superintendents or other Elders”—

Your Committee respectfully recommends nonconcurrence.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT No. 12. COMMISSION ON AREAS AND DISTRICTS

In the matter of Memorials No. 293 and No. 780, proposing the substitution of the Area System for that of the General Conference District, your Committee recommends:

1. That the Bishops appoint a Commission to study our ecclesiastical geography and the changes that would be involved in the organization of the various Boards of the Church and of the General Conference Committees along the line of the Area System rather than of the General Conference District, said Commission to make its report on the second day of the General Conference of 1924.

2. Your Committee further recommends that the aforesaid Commission shall consist of one Bishop, who shall be chairman of the Commission, three ministers, and three laymen, making seven members in all.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT No. 13. AREA SYSTEM OF EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION

Your Committee, having carefully considered the reports of the several Bishops, as printed in the Handbook of the General Conference (pp. 417-505), together with Memorials regarding the Area System of Episcopal Supervision, respectfully reports as follows:

The area has abundantly justified itself as a most effective unit and method of episcopal administration. It relates the Bishops to definite fields and thus assures a close and intensive supervision of the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church. It affords an opportunity for genuine leadership in areal enterprises. It defines responsibility and secures results that were impossible when continuity of administration was wanting.

It is the judgment of your Committee that the success of the Centenary Movement that thrilled and inspired the whole Protestant world would have been impossible without the close and intensive organization of the Church through the area

system under episcopal leadership. The Centenary has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the area system makes possible the quick and effective mobilization of the resources of the Church for all great undertakings.

The quadrennial report of the Bishops indicates that they are earnestly seeking to give the Church that intensive leadership that the Church has so long needed and desired. It is not invidious to say that in the judgment of your Committee close and definite cultivation of the area has secured the largest results for the Church and the Kingdom.

In order that the Bishops may give the most effective service on the fields committed to their care, they should be free from all unnecessary demands upon their time and strength outside their areas. There is no area in the Church that is not worthy of and entitled to the best that a Bishop can give to it. Therefore we urge that in so far as possible service outside their areas, except as required by their connectional duty, could be kept at a minimum. And we particularly feel that the leadership of special denominational or interdenominational movements requiring frequent absences from the area and involving the expenditure of much time and energy by General Superintendents is open to serious question.

It is the further judgment of your Committee that the best interests of the area will be served by continuity of administration. We therefore recommend that the Bishops be permitted to administer their respective areas except as emergencies and the demand for occasional review by other Bishops require otherwise. It is also the conviction of your Committee that when it becomes necessary or desirable to assign Bishops to Annual Conferences outside of their areas due regard should be had to proximity of territory and to a wise economy of time and travel in such assignments. Only in grave emergency should Bishops be assigned to Conferences widely separated from their residential areas.

While we do not insist upon a rigid observance of the three-fold division of territory suggested in the original area plan, we would advise a sympathetic regard for the principle contained in it.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 14. REPORTS OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS IN FOREIGN LANDS

In the matter of the Reports from the Missionary Bishops and the General Superintendents administering in foreign lands, which were referred to this Committee, we report that we have carefully examined the same and find that no action is necessary by this General Conference.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT No. 15. ASSIGNMENT OF BISHOPS

Your Committee, having considered the whole question of Episcopal Supervision for the ensuing quadrennium, and having consulted all the Bishops and heard from all the areas, recommends the following assignments:

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Atlanta, Bishop Richardson; Boston, Bishop Hughes; Buffalo, Bishop Burt; Chattanooga, Bishop Bristol; Chicago, Bishop Nicholson; Cincinnati, Bishop Anderson; Denver, Bishop Mead; Detroit, Bishop Henderson; Helena, Bishop Burns; Indianapolis, Bishop Leete; New Orleans, Bishop Jones; New York City, Bishop Wilson; Omaha, Bishop Stuntz; Philadelphia, Bishop Berry; Pittsburgh, Bishop McConnell; Portland, Bishop Shepard; Saint Louis, Bishop Quayle; Saint Paul, Bishop Mitchell; San Francisco, Bishop Leonard; Washington, Bishop McDowell; Wichita, Bishop Waldorf.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Eastern Asia—Seoul, Korea, Bishop Welch; Foochow, Bishop Keeney; Peking, Bishop Lewis; Shanghai, Bishop Birney.

Southern Asia—Bangalore, Bishop Smith; Bombay, Bishop Robinson; Calcutta, Bishop Fisher; Lucknow, Bishop Warne.

Southeastern Asia—Manila, Philippine Islands, Bishop Locke; Singapore, Straits Settlements, Bishop Bickley.

Africa—Capetown, South Africa, Bishop Johnson; Monrovia, Liberia, Bishop Clair.

Latin America—Buenos Aires, South America, Bishop Oldham; Mexico City, Mexico, Bishop Thirkield.

Europe—Copenhagen, Denmark, Bishop Bast; Paris, France, Bishop Blake; Zurich, Switzerland, Bishop Nuelsen.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT No. 16. EPISCOPAL AREAS

Your Committee has considered the groupings of Conferences around Episcopal Residences, as arranged by the Bishops, and recommends their adoption, as follows:

AREAS

EASTERN ASIA

Peking Area: BISHOP LEWIS—North China Conference, West China Conference.

Shanghai Area: BISHOP BIRNEY—Central China Conference, Kiangsi Conference.

Foochow Area: BISHOP KEENEY—Foochow Conference, Hinghwa Conference, Yenping Conference.

Seoul Area—(*Japan-Korea*): BISHOP WELCH—Korea, Japan Mission Council.

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bangalore Area: BISHOP SMITH—South India Conference, English Mission.

Bombay Area: BISHOP ROBINSON—Bombay Conference, Central Provinces Conference.

Calcutta Area: BISHOP FISHER—Bengal Conference, Burma Mission Conference.

Lucknow Area: BISHOP WARNE—North India Conference, Northwest India Conference.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Manila Area: BISHOP LOCKE—Philippine Islands.

Singapore Area: BISHOP BICKLEY—Malaysia, Netherlands Indies Mission Conference.

AFRICA

Capetown Area: BISHOP JOHNSON—Southeast Africa Mission Conference, Rhodesia Mission Conference, Congo Mission Conference, Angola Mission Conference.

Monrovia Area: BISHOP CLAIR—Liberia.

LATIN-AMERICA

Buenos Aires, Argentine Area: BISHOP OLDHAM—Eastern South America Conference, Chile Conference, Bolivia Mission Conference.

Mexico City, Mexico Area: BISHOP THIRKIELD—Mexico Conference, Panama Mission, including Costa Rica; North Andes Mission Conference, Ecuador Mission.

EUROPE

Copenhagen Area: BISHOP BAST—Denmark Conference, Norway Conference, Sweden Conference, Finland Conference.

Paris Area: BISHOP BLAKE—France Mission Conference, Italy Conference, North Africa Mission Conference, Jugoslavia Mission, Bulgaria Mission Conference, Spain Mission.

Zurich Area: BISHOP NUELSEN—Switzerland Conference, South Germany Conference, North Germany Conference, Austria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission, Russia Mission, Baltic Mission.

UNITED STATES

Washington Area: BISHOP McDOWELL—Baltimore Conference, Central Pennsylvania Conference, Washington Conference, Wilmington Conference.

Atlanta Area: BISHOP RICHARDSON—Saint Johns River Conference, Florida Conference, South Florida Mission, Atlanta

Conference, Georgia Conference, Savannah Conference, South Carolina Conference, Alabama Conference.

Boston Area: BISHOP HUGHES—East Maine Conference, Maine Conference, Vermont Conference, New Hampshire Conference, New England Conference, New England Southern Conference.

Buffalo Area: BISHOP BURT—Genesee Conference, Central New York Conference, Troy Conference, Northern New York Conference.

Chattanooga Area: BISHOP BRISTOL—Holston Conference, Central Tennessee Conference, Tennessee Conference, East Tennessee Conference, Blue Ridge-Atlantic Conference, North Carolina Conference.

Chicago Area: BISHOP NICHOLSON—Central Swedish Conference, Chicago German Conference, Central Illinois Conference, Illinois Conference, Rock River Conference.

Cincinnati Area: BISHOP ANDERSON—West Ohio Conference, Ohio Conference, North-East Ohio Conference, Kentucky Conference.

Denver Area: BISHOP MEAD—Colorado Conference, Wyoming State Conference, Utah Mission, New Mexico Conference, Lincoln Conference, Western Swedish Conference, West German Conference.

Detroit Area: BISHOP HENDERSON—Detroit Conference, Michigan Conference, Central German Conference, Norwegian and Danish Conference.

Helena Area: BISHOP BURNS—Montana Conference, North Montana Conference, Idaho Conference, North Dakota Conference.

Indianapolis Area: BISHOP LEETE—Indiana Conference, North Indiana Conference, Northwest Indiana Conference, Lexington Conference.

New Orleans Area: BISHOP JONES—Louisiana Conference, Mississippi Conference, Upper Mississippi Conference, Central Alabama Conference, Texas Conference, West Texas Conference.

New York City Area: BISHOP WILSON—New York Conference, New York East Conference, Newark Conference, East German Conference, Eastern Swedish Conference.

Omaha Area: BISHOP STUNTZ—Iowa Conference, Des Moines Conference, Upper Iowa Conference, Northwest Iowa Conference, Nebraska Conference, Northwest Nebraska Conference, Northwest German Conference.

Philadelphia Area: BISHOP BERRY—Philadelphia Conference, New Jersey Conference, Delaware Conference, Wyoming Conference.

Pittsburgh Area: BISHOP McCONNELL—Erie Conference, Pittsburgh Conference, West Virginia Conference, Porto Rico Mission Conference.

Portland Area: BISHOP SHEPARD—Oregon Conference, Puget Sound Conference, Columbia River Conference, Pacific German Conference, Pacific Swedish Mission Conference, Western Norwegian-Danish Conference, Alaska Mission.

Saint Louis Area: BISHOP QUAYLE—Saint Louis Conference, Missouri Conference, Saint Louis German Conference, Southern Illinois Conference, Little Rock Conference, Central Missouri Conference.

Saint Paul Area: BISHOP MITCHELL—Minnesota Conference, Northern Minnesota Conference, Northern German Conference, Northern Swedish Conference, Wisconsin Conference, West Wisconsin Conference, Dakota Conference.

San Francisco Area: BISHOP LEONARD—California Conference, Southern California Conference, Arizona Mission, Nevada Mission, Pacific Chinese Mission, Pacific Japanese Mission, California German Conference, Hawaii Mission.

Wichita Area: BISHOP WALDORF—Kansas Conference, Southwest Kansas Conference, Northwest Kansas Conference, Gulf Conference, Oklahoma Conference, Southern German Conference, Southern Swedish Mission Conference.

Adopted, May 25.

II. JUDICIARY

REPORT NO. 1. MEMORIAL OF DAKOTA CONFERENCE

Your Judiciary Committee having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the memorial of the Dakota Conference concerning the case of F. P. Blakemore *vs.* the Nebraska Conference, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

The Committee has had referred to it a memorial from the Dakota Annual Conference concerning the case of F. P. Blakemore *vs.* the Nebraska Conference. It asks the General Conference to reopen the case "on the record and receive any new evidence and memorials from any source looking to his [Blakemore's] complete vindication." The Dakota Conference designated Rev. J. S. Hoagland and J. S. Harkness "to study the record and make up findings which in their godly judgment might aid the Judiciary Committee in the deliberation and decisions." The memorial is accompanied by what we suppose is intended to be "a short study of the record" and the "findings" which the parties designated were instructed to make, and which is attested by their signatures.

It appears that a complaint was filed in the Nebraska Conference against the Rev. F. P. Blakemore on September 20, 1905. It charged him with "immoral, unchristian and unministerial conduct." There were six distinct charges against him and several distinct specifications under each charge. The mis-

conduct complained of occurred in 1902, 1903, and 1904. He was tried and acquitted on certain of the charges and convicted on others and removed from his ministerial office. The memorial is based on the theory that the evidence did not justify the conviction, that there was no substantial proof of guilt, and that a grave injustice was committed. It is represented that "while Mr. Blakemore may have been guilty of certain indiscretions deserving of censure, yet we do not believe him to have been deserving of the severe punishment that has been inflicted upon him." It is added, "that in view of these facts, and the long period of time that has now elapsed since the alleged indiscretions occurred, and the upright life that Brother Blakemore has lived since that time and his sincere devotion to the Methodist Episcopal Church and his earnest desire to be reinstated, in his ministerial office, the undersigned, on behalf of the Dakota Conference . . . respectfully petition that Brother Blakemore's case be reopened by this [the Judiciary] Committee and that the same be reviewed upon the record of the former trial and such other new and additional evidence as either side may present, and that final judgment may be entered exonerating Brother Blakemore from such charges and reinstating him as a minister of the church, or in lieu thereof, such other action be taken by this body as shall give Brother Blakemore a rehearing in said matter before a fair and impartial court or committee."

It is to be said before passing to the consideration of this memorial that after Blakemore's conviction by the Nebraska Conference, over which at the time Bishop John W. Hamilton presided, the case was appealed to the Judicial Conference over which Bishop McDowell presided, and a similar result was reached. The case was then appealed to the General Conference of 1908 which dismissed the appeal. See Journal 1908, pages 437, 480. We regard the action there taken as a final disposition of the case.

The application now made to the present General Conference, is, in the form in which it comes, without precedent so far as we are aware in the history of our judicial proceedings. We are unable to determine whether the intention of the memorial is that we should reopen the case and send it back to the Nebraska Conference for a new trial, or whether the Judiciary Committee should practically review the case upon the record and such new evidence as may be presented and determine the guilt or innocence of Blakemore. But it is immaterial which of these two intentions actuated the Dakota Conference in the action it has taken. In either case the prayer of the memorial should not be granted.

1. It is a rule of the civil courts that a new trial will not be granted nor a judgment vacated on the application of a third

person who is not a party or privy to the action unless it appears that the moving party is the real party in interest. Here the application for a new trial is not made by Blakemore, the party tried and convicted, but by the Dakota Conference whose rights are in no way involved.

2. As a rule in the civil courts and in the absence of a statute providing otherwise applications for a new trial or to vacate a judgment cannot be granted after the expiration of the term during which the trial was had and the judgment was rendered. This General Conference has the power to grant a new trial in this case notwithstanding the lapse of time since the judgment was entered. It would, however, be extremely unwise to exercise the power which it is conceded to possess. If the civil courts ordinarily exercise such power only at the term at which the judgment is entered, the circumstances would have to be more unusual and extraordinary than any we can find in this case to justify a General Conference in granting a new trial fifteen years after the conviction took place, and twelve years after the case was finally disposed of by the action of a General Conference to which it was appealed.

3. The application now made is not based on any alleged wrongful admission or exclusion of evidence or upon any improper rulings of law at the trial, neither is it alleged that any of the triers were disqualified or improper.

4. The record of the trial is not here and we are therefore without the means of ascertaining what the weight of the testimony showed as to the innocence or guilt of the accused. We cannot judge of the matter from what is contained in an ex parte statement presented by one side as to what the testimony showed or did not show. If we possess the right to pass on the weight of the testimony we should have been presented with the record that we might examine it for ourselves. We may add that those who saw and observed the witnesses when they gave their testimony are much better qualified to pass upon its weight than those possibly can be who have had no such opportunity of observation.

5. It is said that there is new evidence which can be presented. The courts sometimes grant new trials, not because there is new evidence which can be introduced but because there is newly discovered evidence, evidence which was unknown to the defeated party at the time of his trial and which he could not have discovered at that time by the exercise of reasonable diligence. And this newly discovered evidence should appear to be of such a character as would have a decisive influence and be likely to change the result of the former trial. The civil courts usually require that affidavits of newly discovered witnesses as to the facts to which they will testify should be presented and the affidavits should set out fully and particularly the facts

to which the witnesses will testify. We are not furnished with any satisfactory statement as to exactly what new testimony can be produced or whether the witnesses will be present and give testimony and why they were not produced at the former trial, and how they came to be discovered at this late day. It is alleged that Blakemore has in his possession certain affidavits containing new evidence, but neither the affidavits nor copies of them are furnished to this committee. It is also said that Blakemore has certain letters in his possession that state certain facts but no reason is given why the writers of the letters were not called upon to testify at the first trial. It is also said that 113 persons have signed a paper stating their disbelief in the charges, but surely such a petition is not proper evidence.

6. The exemplary life which one who has been convicted of an offense leads after his conviction may be a reason for a pardon. It is not a ground for a new trial.

7. It is said the conviction was void because prior to trial there was a failure to comply with ¶ 595, § 3, which requires that in cases of imprudent and unchristian conduct "preliminary labor" is required before the accused person is liable to be arraigned and tried, and which declares that it should be averred in the complaint that such "preliminary labor" has been performed. But the complaint charges immoral conduct as well as imprudent conduct and in a complaint which alleges immoral conduct "preliminary labor" is not required. Moreover we think this requirement is one which may be waived if the accused does not insist upon the objection when he is put upon his trial, and it does not appear that any such objection was made at that time or that he is raising it now. The order granting a new trial at common law vacates the verdict and the proceedings based upon it, and in this case it means a new inquiry into matters which happened eighteen years ago. In our opinion this ought not to be done. The prayer of the memorial should be denied.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 2. WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP

Your Judiciary Committee, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the *request of Rev. Frank D. Sheets for a ruling upon ¶ 56 as to the right of a minister to withhold a certificate of membership from one who desires to transfer to another charge*, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

There was referred to the Committee on Judiciary the following:

"Rev. Frank D. Sheets, of the Rock River Conference, asks a ruling upon ¶ 56—as to the right of a minister to withhold a

certificate of membership from one who desires to transfer to another charge, there being no 'charges' filed—has the minister any discretion in the matter?"

¶ 56 of the Discipline of 1916, in part reads: "A certificate of membership shall not be refused, if demanded by a member removing his residence to another charge, except for reasons that justify judicial proceeding against such member."

Two other parts of the Discipline should be examined with the part now under consideration. They are § 5 of ¶ 46 and ¶ 280. The former provides that the General Conference shall not deprive our members of the right of trial by a committee of members of our Church, and ¶ 280 provides that for imprudent conduct, etc., "on the first offense let private reproof be given," that "on the second offense the Pastor or Class Leader may take with him one or two discreet members of the Church"; and that "on the third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled."

From these provisions of the Discipline, it follows that the minister does not have arbitrary power over the members of the church. They have rights in the church and he must respect them. Among these is the right to a trial before it can be determined that a member has been guilty of conduct that will justify a minister in withholding a certificate when it is applied for. If a member demands a certificate to transfer him to another charge, and the minister thinks that, on account of the misconduct of the member, the certificate should not be given, the minister should at once see that ¶ 280 of the Discipline is complied with. Such proceedings should be prosecuted diligently, and the issuance of the certificate may await the result thereof and be issued or withheld in accordance with the result of the proceedings. If such proceedings are not promptly commenced, the certificate should issue.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 3. USE OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS' FUNDS

The Committee on Judiciary is asked to rule on the legal right of a Conference Board of Stewards to appropriate Conference Claimant Funds for years of service outside of the Methodist Episcopal Church in organizations uncontrolled by the Methodist Episcopal Church and noncontributors to its annuitant fund, and to determine whether the annuitant provision of the Discipline is applicable in such cases.

The reference is to some of the Conference members who have done work in what is known as detached service.

By ¶ 208, § 3, the Bishop is authorized to make appointments of eight classes of workers to other than the pastorates and District Superintendencies. Three of these classes refer to or-

ganizations not controlled by our Church nor contributors to its annuitant fund as follows:

Subsection (4). Chaplains in the Army and Navy, and to Prisons, Reformatories, Sanatoriums, and other Charitable Institutions.

Subsection (5). Preachers for Seamen.

Subsection (6). Ministers in the service of the American Bible Society or of any State Bible Society auxiliary thereto or of the Sunday League of America.

Under § 4 of the same paragraph the Bishop, if requested by an Annual Conference, may appoint eight other classes of workers, three of these classes, also, may come within the scope of this inquiry as follows:

Subsection (2). An Agent or Agents to promote the cause of temperance.

Subsection (6). Agents for other benevolent institutions.

Subsection (3). Instructors in Institutions of Learning not under our care.

The questions are:

First. Has the Conference Board of Stewards the legal right to make any appropriation of funds at its disposal to retired members of the Conference who gave years of their active service to those interests outside the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

Second. Are the years so spent to be counted in determining the years of service of these Conference Claimants,

¶ 339, §§ 2 and 4, make it clear that either the Annual Conference or the Conference Board of Stewards by authorization of the Annual Conference may appropriate Conference Claimants' Funds.

By ¶ 333, § 1, a member of Conference is entitled to support as long as his membership continues. This is the language: "The claim to a comfortable support inheres in the Gospel Ministry and rightfully inures to the benefit of the Preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, when he is admitted to membership in an Annual Conference. Such claim is not invalidated by his being retired, and at his death passes to the dependent members of his family."

By our law this support, if provided at all, must come from the Conference Claimant Funds.

¶ 341, § 1, declares what the claim of any Retired Minister shall be. No exceptions are made. The Retired Ministers who have spent time in what is termed detached work even if this work is entirely outside the Methodist Episcopal Church are entitled under the law to an annuity claim.

The second question is, Are the annuitant provisions of the Discipline applicable in these cases?

The same section, ¶ 341, § 1, declares that "The Annuity

claim of any Retired Minister shall not be less than one seventieth ($1/70$) of the average salary (house rent excluded) of the effective members of the Conference who are Pastors or District Superintendents multiplied by the number of years of his effective service, including two years on trial."

The only question involved is this: Do the years of effective service include the years given to work for organizations not controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church?

We reply that they do, for two reasons: First, the division of the members of the Conference into Effective, Supernumerary, and Retired Members determines the meaning of those terms and will not be questioned by those familiar with the terminology of our Conferences.

The years of his effective service include all the years of his Conference membership except those which have been spent in the supernumerary or retired relation.

Second, ¶ 208, already quoted, shows that during these years of service these men were doing work authorized by the law of the Church and under direct appointment of the Bishop.

We find that as the law of the Church now stands, a retired man who has given years of service under appointment by the Bishop as an effective member of an Annual Conference to organizations not under our control has the same claim upon the Conference Claimants' Fund as though he had given these years to the regular work of the ministry and that the Conference Board of Stewards may legally use the funds at its disposal to meet such claims.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 4. "MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING"

The Committee on Judiciary submits the following report:

There has been referred to us the question as to the meaning of the words "in good standing" as found in ¶ 59, § 1, of the Discipline. That paragraph reads that "When any member in good standing proposes to withdraw from the Methodist Episcopal Church he shall communicate his purpose in writing to the pastor of the church. Upon receiving such notice of withdrawal, the pastor shall enter the fact of withdrawal upon the Record of the Church Membership; and such withdrawal cannot be retracted except by consent of the Pastor and the Quarterly Conference."

In our opinion the words "member in good standing" in this connection mean that the party has been admitted into full membership and that there are no charges or formulated complaints pending at the time against such member for which he could be placed on trial, and that none to the knowledge of the pastor are about to be preferred against him.

We think that the words "in good standing" and the words "in good and regular standing" are equivalent expressions.

Membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church is of two kinds: 1. Preparatory membership. 2. Full membership.

Persons can be received into preparatory membership on mere profession of faith (§ 48, § 2). But in order to be received into full membership it is necessary that it should be upon recommendation of the Official Board or the Board of Stewards and the approval of the Pastor (§ 48, § 3). The rights of one who holds a preparatory membership are less than those which pertain to full membership (§ 48, § 2). One who has been received into full membership as provided in § 3 of § 48 is a "member in good standing" within the meaning of § 59, § 1, of the Discipline.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT No. 5. RIGHTS OF DELEGATES FROM MERGED CONFERENCES

The Committee on Judiciary submits the following report:

There has been referred to us the question as to the effect of a merger of one Annual Conference into another Annual Conference, if such merger should be ordered by this General Conference, upon the right of delegates representing the Annual Conference so merged to retain their membership in this General Conference until its final adjournment.

There being no provision in the Constitution of the Church and no pronouncement of the General Conference on the subject the time when legislation becomes effective would depend upon the common law rule. The courts in this country hold that in the absence of a constitutional or statutory provision to the contrary legislation takes effect from the date of its passage.

It appears, however, that the law of our Church differs from that which prevails in the civil courts respecting the question now under consideration. In 1910 the Bishops decided (Rule No. 389) that judicial decisions of the General Conference become operative at the close of the General Conference which takes such action, even though such decisions be not printed in the Discipline. And that ruling was confirmed by the General Conference of 1912. In 1884 the exact question was before the Bishops as to when changes in boundaries go into effect. The Bishops then ruled (Rule 161):

"1. If nothing to the contrary appears in the action of the General Conference, any changes made in Conference boundaries take effect immediately on the adjournment of the General Conference.

"2. If the General Conference orders that the change take effect at the next session, or that the change be postponed till the next session, not specifying either one of the two Confer-

ences concerned, then the transfer of the territory ordered by the General Conference, together with that of all the preachers appointed to labor therein, is to take effect at the opening of that one of the Conferences which first meets."

In 1880 the General Conference on the recommendation of the Committee on Episcopacy requested and directed the Bishops to report at each General Conference session all formal decisions of law points made by them in their official administration, for review by the General Conference (*Journal*, Vol. 9, p. 364). And since that time the Bishops have submitted their rulings to the Judiciary Committee for approval and report. We do not find that Rule 161 has ever been disapproved. Under the circumstances we accept it therefore as established that in the absence of any provision to the contrary the legislation of the General Conference takes effect immediately on its adjournment.

In view of the foregoing considerations we hold that if this General Conference directs the merger or consolidation of one Annual Conference with another such legislation becomes effective upon the adjournment of the Conference and not before unless it be otherwise expressly provided, and that the delegates now seated from any Conference so consolidated or merged would be entitled to retain all the rights and privileges they now possess as delegates in this General Conference until final adjournment of the body.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 6. APPEAL OF W. H. SHIPMAN

The Judiciary Committee has had referred to it an appeal of W. H. Shipman, of the Des Moines Conference, from a ruling of the presiding Bishop. The Bishop was requested to rule on the constitutionality of the question required to be asked of candidates for admission into church membership which reads as follows: "Do you believe in the Doctrines of the Holy Scriptures as set forth in the Articles of Religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church?" and which must be answered "I do" (*Discipline*, 1916, p. 397). The Bishop did not rule that the legislation thus challenged was either constitutional or unconstitutional, although we think it was his duty to have done so. He contented himself by ruling that pending any decision as to the constitutionality of the matter objected to every pastor is under legal obligation to ask each candidate for full membership the question objected to. The purpose of the appellant was plainly to secure a decision from which an appeal might be taken and the question of constitutionality determined. The appellant's right to raise the constitutional question is one of which he cannot be deprived by the failure of a Bishop to rule directly upon it. As the Bishop did not decide the legislation to

be unconstitutional we must treat his decision as holding for the purpose of the appeal that it was constitutional.

The question then is presented as to the constitutionality of the provision found in ¶ 514 of the Discipline of 1916, which is entitled "Form for Receiving Persons into the Church from Preparatory Membership."

The objection made is that the General Conference has by the language in ¶ 514 already quoted prescribed a doctrinal test for admission into membership in the Church, and that in doing so it has exceeded its constitutional powers. The legislation thus challenged was enacted by the General Conference of 1864. (See Journal, May 12, 1864.)

It is unnecessary to say that under the constitution of the Church the powers of a General Conference are not unlimited. It is also unnecessary to say that every General Conference is under solemn obligation scrupulously to regard the constitutional limitations imposed upon its powers. The constitution being the supreme law, any legislation contrary thereto is void.

The General Rules were written by John Wesley, assisted by his brother Charles, in 1743. The Articles of Religion, except the 23rd, were prepared by John Wesley from the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion of the Church of England in 1784. Both became the standards of our Church after its organization at the Christmas Conference of 1784. The Articles of Religion established no test of church membership. The General Rules established none except the "one condition" hereinafter referred to. Prior to 1812 the General Conference exercised full legislative power over the Church. In 1808 the General Conference made provision for a delegated General Conference to assemble in 1812 and declared that that General Conference and all its successors should exercise the legislative power of the Church subject to the six Restrictive Rules, which therefore became constitutional in their character and have remained in force from that time to this and, of course, were in force in 1864, when the legislation now challenged was enacted. The Restrictive Rules provide that "The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of our Church" (¶ 46, § 4). The General Rules were specifically adopted into the Constitution in 1901, but this adoption of them in the Constitution did not add to the constitutional force which they at that time had. The General Conference cannot directly or indirectly alter the General Rules, or by statutory legislation destroy their meaning and force.

The General Rules which the General Conference cannot change read in 1864 as they read now, as follows: "*There is only one condition previously required of those who desire admission into these societies . . . a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins*" (Discipline, 1916, ¶ 29, p. 35).

So that the question in the last analysis is whether the General Conference has changed "the only one condition" of membership specified in the General Rules which is "a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins" by adding another condition when it required the ministers to ask of candidates for admission, "Do you believe in the Doctrines of the Holy Scriptures as set forth in the Articles of Religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church?" and requiring the answer "I do." We have no doubt that by this legislation the General Conference has added to the one condition of membership as specified in the General Rules a second condition, which is a belief in the Articles of Religion. This committee is therefore of the opinion that in adopting this legislation herein complained of the General Conference has changed the General Rules, that it was without power to do so, and that its action in doing so is a nullity.

It is of course immaterial that in taking the action it did the General Conference did not put it into the form of an amendment of ¶ 29 of the General Rules, but saw fit to put it in the Ritual. Though in the Ritual the effect in a legal and technical sense constituted as truly additional test of membership as though the General Conference had written it into ¶ 29 of the General Rules. The addition was equally in excess of the powers of the General Conference whether made to the General Rules directly or indirectly or through a provision in the Ritual. To decide otherwise would be to destroy constitutional limitations or make them meaningless.

It goes without saying that the General Conference of 1864 in enacting the legislation now challenged had no intention of exceeding its powers. In exceeding its powers it did so through inadvertence due to the haste which attends necessarily upon legislation in a body like the General Conference. The objection of unconstitutionality is one entitled to the most careful consideration, and such consideration we have given it.

It is a rule based on principle and supported by the great weight of authority in this country that if the meaning of a constitutional provision is clear the courts cannot resort to extrinsic matters to determine its meaning. Such matters certainly cannot be used to contradict the plain meaning of the words used in the instrument. If however, the meaning is doubtful, courts do look beyond the instrument into public writings, the literature of the period, the history of the times, and into conditions then existing to aid them in discovering the real intent and the true meaning of the provision being construed. It is, however, proper for us to remind the Conference that no doctrinal test for church membership was laid down by John Wesley or by the founders of our Church. "One circumstance," wrote John Wesley, "is quite peculiar to the people called Methodists; that

is the terms upon which any person may be admitted to their society—they do not impose in order to their admission any opinion whatever. . . . One condition, and one only is required—a real desire to save their souls. Where this is it is enough; they desire no more; they lay stress upon nothing else; they ask only, ‘Is thy heart herein as my heart? If so give me thy hand.’” Then he asks where is there such another society in the habitable world, and adds, “I know none. Let any man show me if he can.” Again he says: “There is no other religious society under heaven which requires nothing of men, in order to their admission into it, but a desire to save their souls. Look around you; you cannot be admitted into the church or society of Quakers, the Presbyterians, Anabaptists, or any others, unless you hold the same opinions with them, and adhere to the same mode of worship. The Methodists alone do not insist on your holding this or that opinion. Now I do not know any other religious society, either ancient or modern, wherein such liberty of conscience is allowed, or has been allowed since the age of the apostles. Herein is our glorying, and a glorying peculiar to us. What society shares it with us?” (See Abel Stevens’ History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vol. II, pp. 216 and 217.)

A careful examination shows that no doctrinal test of membership was established until the General Conference of 1864 enacted the legislation now under review. A provision was inserted in the Discipline of 1840, which declared that none were to be received into the church until they had been examined by the minister in charge and had given a satisfactory assurance “both as to the correctness of their faith and their willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church.” That provision did not undertake to prescribe what should be regarded as “satisfactory assurances” and did not define in what “the correctness of their faith” should consist. The provision was regarded as simply administrative in its nature, and it was left to the discretion of the individual pastor, if he were not satisfied, to give to the candidate further religious instruction and receive from him further assurances. In his History of Methodism Abel Stevens, a distinguished authority, commenting upon the provision enacted in 1840 above cited, states that “if the rule amounts to more than this, it would probably be pronounced, by good judges of Methodist law, incompatible with the usages and general system of Methodism, an oversight of the General Conference which enacted it, and contrary to the General Rules as guarded by the Restrictive Rules.” (Stevens’s History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vol. II, p. 218, note 11.) If this be so as to the legislation of 1840 *a fortiori* the legislation of 1864 now under consideration is unconstitutional and void.

We think it clearly appears from what has been said that the

author of the General Rules, John Wesley, intended that no doctrinal test should be established for admission into the Methodist Societies. It is equally clear that the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1784, in accepting the General Rules, must have accepted them with a like intent, all the more clearly evidenced by the historic fact that for eighty years thereafter no attempt was made to establish a doctrinal test and to create a second condition of membership in the place of the one condition laid down in the General Rules and which it was provided in the Constitution of 1808 that no General Conference should have the power to change. It seems to the majority of this committee perfectly plain what the intention was as respects the question now under consideration.

In conclusion we beg to remind the General Conference that the question submitted to the Judiciary Committee is one of law and nothing else. It is beyond our province, as it is beyond the province of the General Conference itself in deciding this matter, that we should be concerned with the wisdom of the constitutional restriction imposed, or with the wisdom or the expediency of the legislation enacted in 1864. There is but one question now to be decided and that is the question of power. That and that alone is now before us. In deciding that question we have reached the following conclusions:

1. The minister in receiving members into the church is under no obligation to use a form which is unconstitutional.
2. The Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church established no doctrinal tests for church membership.
3. The only condition of membership which it contains, is that found in the General Rules and it is protected from change by General Conference action by the fourth Restrictive Rule.
4. The General Conference of 1864 had no power to establish the condition of membership contained in the form for admission of members, and it is therefore unconstitutional.
5. The ruling of the Bishop in this case was therefore in error and the appeal is sustained.

For concurrence: Henry Wade Rogers, Chairman; J. I. Bartholomew, Samuel C. Brown, Frank M. Clevenger, Henry C. Conrad, Earl R. Conder, F. G. B. Kemp, Oscar A. Knehans, John Marshall, William Nottingham, Charles A. Pollock, H. R. Snively, Frank B. Smith.

J. C. Nate concurs in the result and files a separate concurring opinion.

Not adopted, May 25.

MINORITY REPORT

The minority of the Judiciary Committee, having under consideration the appeal of W. H. Shipman, dissents from the majority report for reasons herewith submitted.

The question brought before the General Conference by this appeal is not whether it is advisable by legislation to alter the ritual with respect to the questions to be asked candidates for full membership. The real question is whether it is unconstitutional to examine them as to their belief in the Holy Scriptures. Paragraph 29, in the General Rules, on which the majority opinion rests its contention of unconstitutionality, relates, in the opinion of the minority report, to seekers of preparatory membership, and not to those seeking full membership.

It is also contended by the minority opinion that it has always been the practice of our Church to require of applicants for full membership satisfactory evidence of their belief in the Holy Scriptures.

HISTORICAL ARGUMENT

Methodism was born, not as a Church but as a Movement. Many of its adherents were already members of churches and so continued. This is why no formal creed was proposed for many years, and no Sacraments administered. Wesley was determined not to break with the Church of England if he could avoid it.

The first actual break came when the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1784, as a result of the Revolutionary War. Up to that time the Sacraments had not been administered among the American Methodists, but they had received them in the Episcopal churches. (See *Methodist Constitutions and Charters*, pp. 3-7.) As to the extent of this break with the past (see *Ibid.*, p. 11), it says: "This being the beginning of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it will be necessary to take particular notice of those regulations or rules which were formed at that time, especially such as had not previously been practiced by us."

In the Minutes of the Conference which organized the Church it is recorded (*Ibid.*, p. 12): "We will form ourselves into an Episcopal Church under the direction of superintendents, elders, deacons, and helpers, according to the terms of ordination annexed to our Liturgy and the form of Discipline set forth in these Minutes."

William Watters, our first American itinerant, and also one of the organizers of the Church, in a letter (*Ibid.*, p. 13) says: "On the 25th of December, 1784, our Conference met in Baltimore, to consider the plan of church government which was recommended by Mr. Wesley. It was adopted and unanimously agreed to with great satisfaction, and we became, instead of a religious Society, a separate Church, under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Again from William Watters (*Ibid.*, p. 15): "The Meth-

odists in England and America formerly did not call themselves a particular Church, but a religious Society in connection with different Churches, but mostly with the Episcopal Church."

These quotations are given to show that the practices of Wesley's Societies in England, or even in America, have very little weight as proof of what the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted as its polity. It had hitherto been a simply organized religious Association, without creed or liturgy. It now became a Church with both, for Wesley at that time had sent over not only the Articles of Religion, but also a well-developed Ritual. (See Bishop Cooke's History of the Ritual.)

Hence it is not necessary to go back of this date to find the meaning given to the clause in the General Rules as to receiving new members.

However, Porter, in his Compendium of Methodism, p. 30, shows that as early as 1738 Wesley had established a probationary period of two months for all received into the Societies, and that they had to satisfy the whole congregation of their fitness before they could be received into full fellowship. He quotes the full plan of the organization of the Societies. The General Rules were not given until five years later, hence it is clear that the practice did not grow out of the Rules, but the Rules out of the practice. This is an important point to remember. (Porter, p. 37.)

Wesley often claimed that he patterned his Societies after the Primitive Church, in which the system of receiving and training new believers as Catechumens, before receiving them into full fellowship, was general. "The condition required for the enrollment as a Catechumen was the same as that required by the General Rules of our Church; for Wesley ever had the practice of the Primitive Church before him: 'A desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins'" (Cooke's History of the Ritual, p. 224).

Also, both Wesley and his followers were familiar with the practice of the Church of England in putting its children into catechism classes before giving them Confirmation as members of the Church. There can be no reasonable doubt, from these and many other facts which could be cited, that the rule of the "One condition for entrance into these Societies" refers to the entrance upon trial, as above described, and not to final acceptance as full members.

The important fact in this discussion, however, is not the practice of Wesley in England, but of the Methodists in America *after* they organized the Methodist Episcopal Church. That it has been the practice of the Church from that time to regard the Rule stated in Paragraph 29 as applying only to probationary membership, we think can be abundantly proven, and that the proof is fatal to the contention of the majority report.

The probationary system came into our Church along with the General Rules. In 1789 the period of probation was extended from two to six months (Porter, p. 443). Speaking of this system he says: "If after this term of probation they have been baptized, and on examination it appears that they are Methodists in faith and are disposed to observe the rules of the Church, they are admitted to full membership. In being received on trial they profess 'a desire to flee from the wrath to come.' They do not say they are Methodists and believe our doctrines and Discipline. . . . But having been received into full connection, they stand in quite a different relation. They now profess to believe both our doctrine and discipline and are governed by them."

He says again, p. 446: "Till 1840 our Discipline contained no exception to the rule requiring a probation. Persons coming to us from other denominations, however intelligent and pious, had to join on trial and graduate in due form." Again, p. 445, he says: "No specific form of receiving probationers into full connection has been maintained among us, further than to examine them before the church as to their faith and willingness to observe our rules. This has now [1864] been provided for in our Ritual," etc.

Also Henry Wheeler, in his great work, *The History and Exposition of the XXV Articles*, says on this point (p. 10): "Prior to 1864 candidates for full membership were examined by the pastor, and were required to give satisfactory assurances both of the correctness of their faith and their willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church. The method of the examination was discretionary with the pastor, and the declaration of faith was general rather than specific."

Both these authorities show that the religious test for full membership did not begin with the Ritual established in 1864, of which complaint is made in the appeal under consideration, but was a long established custom, dating from the organization of our Church.

Mr. Wheeler, in his *One Thousand Questions and Answers on Methodist history and polity*, says of the General Rules (p. 82): "What are the General Rules? A concise statement for the regulation of Christian life and deportment, so general as to be applicable to all Methodist Societies." There is no hint in his discussion of the Rules that the Church ever considered the one in ¶ 29 to have the authoritative position given it in the majority report, or any desire that it should be so construed. Even the quotations from Abel Stevens's *History of Methodism*, so much relied on in that report, do not state that the Rule in ¶ 29 was made the standard of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the reception of members into full connection. Yet that use of the Rule is the only one which would give ground

for the contention of the report as to the unconstitutionality of the use of the Ritual for that purpose.

Bishop Merrill, in his Digest of Methodist Law, is very explicit in his statement on this point. On page 44 he says: "The second class of applicants for probation in the Church may be regarded as seekers or inquirers. The conditions on which they are to be received are few and simple. There is only one condition previously required of those who desire admission into these Societies—'a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins.' This is the only condition previously required, and refers exclusively to admission on trial."

The minority believe that these historic quotations abundantly show that the Church never meant the provisions of Rules in paragraph 29 to stand as the "one condition" of reception into full membership, but only of admission into preparatory membership. Long before 1840 the Discipline contained the admonition; "Let none be received into the church until they are recommended by a leader with whom they have met at least six months on trial, *and have been baptized*, and shall, on examination by the minister of the charge, before the church, give satisfactory assurance both of the correctness of their faith and their willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church."

It will be seen by this quotation that the contention of the majority report would apply just as much to the custom and Ritual of administering baptism before receiving members into full connection, as to the Ritual of which complaint is made. It contains requirements of confession of faith in the Apostles' Creed, which would be also unconstitutional, if the contention of the majority report is well founded.

The far-reaching effect, disastrous in the highest degree to the spiritual power of the Church, if the contention of the majority report is upheld, must be apparent to all.

It would make of our Articles of Religion merely a set of recommended doctrines, with no authority over the faith of the people, and any person, no matter whether he were Jew, Mohammedan, Pagan, could claim membership in the Church with impunity.

Surely, with all the historic proof of the jealousy with which Methodism has been guarded as to its doctrinal beliefs from the days of Wesley to the present, it cannot be that the Church ever meant to open its doors so unguardedly as the contention of the majority report claims.

LEGAL ASPECT

The "Articles of Religion" are as much a part of the Constitution as the General Rules. The Constitution must be in-

terpreted as a whole and in accordance with its spirit and intent. Each part should, if possible, be given an interpretation consistent with the rest. In ¶ 5 of the Constitution it is declared :

"The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation ; so that whatsoever is not read therein nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." Therefore, by the Constitution whatever is read in the Scriptures or may be proved thereby is required to be believed and is necessary to salvation.

We think it cannot be reasonably argued that it is unconstitutional to require one who seeks full membership to give evidence of his assent to that which is in the Constitution. One seeking the privilege of full membership cannot claim the rights without assenting to the requirements of the basic compact of the Church he asks to enter.

¶ 29, when read in its entirety and in connection with ¶¶ 30 to 32 following, shows that it is founded on, and the desire therein required can exist only by reason of a belief in the Scriptures, which though it may be feeble at first, is expected to grow and bring forth fruits. By ¶ 33 these rules "*we are taught of God to observe, even in his written Word, which is the only rule*, both of our faith and practice." By necessary implication and by express statement belief in the written Word is made necessary.

The legal presumption is that ¶ 514 and each part of it is constitutional. It cannot be held to be unconstitutional unless clearly shown to be so. If the question to be asked concerning belief in the Scriptures is unconstitutional, then the question whether the candidate renews his baptismal covenant is also unconstitutional.

The purpose of interpretation is to find out what was intended. Unreasonable results weigh strongly against an interpretation that will produce them.

The minority believes that ¶ 514 is constitutional.

GEORGE A. WHITE,
E. A. MORLING,
C. W. LYNCH,
E. J. LOCKWOOD,
L. L. DENNETT.

Not substituted for majority report, May 22.

REPORT NO. 7. COMPLAINT OF LOUISE AND MARY C. CAVETT

The complaint of Louise and Mary C. Cavett, which is in the form of a letter to the Acting Secretary of the General Conference, appears to relate to some action or record of the Missouri Conference dating back to 1882, 1885, and 1886, concerning the father of the complainants, Rev. John Cavett, who was at

one time a member of the Central Illinois and later of the Missouri Conferences; and states that the records of the latter and the files of the church publications are slanderous as touching said John Cavett. We are not advised of the contents of the record or the nature of the slander, as neither is specified in the complaint or other papers submitted; but from a statement contained in what purports to be a copy of a letter we would infer that the records of the Missouri Conference contained a statement that said Cavett withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, but the reasons for such withdrawal are not given and no facts are set forth which can form a basis for any affirmative action on the part of this Committee or the General Conference, and we so report accordingly.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 8. COMPENSATION OF REV. M. H. SMITH FOR LOSS
SUSTAINED AS CONFERENCE CLAIMANT

The opinion of the Judiciary Committee is requested as to the legality under the Discipline of the following resolution sought to be introduced at the Vermont Annual Conference of April, 1919:

"Whereas, The Conference at its last session changed the relation of M. H. Smith from Retired to Supernumerary without his consent or knowledge, thereby depriving him of his legal claim upon the funds of the Conference; therefore,

"RESOLVED, That the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Stewards is herewith instructed to express to Brother Smith the regrets of the Conference for the action taken, and to reimburse him for the loss sustained."

The resolution was ruled out by the Bishop presiding at the Annual Conference as inadmissible under the Discipline.

The facts relating to the question involved, as they appear from the papers presented, are as follows:

According to the Official Journal of the Vermont Conference Rev. M. H. Smith was in 1917 a Retired Minister. He did not relinquish his claim as such upon the Conference fund, but that year made an application in the usual manner for an allowance therefrom. The Conference Stewards did not recommend that his claim be disallowed; however, it does not appear to have been paid to him.

The said Official Journal also shows that in 1918 his relation was changed to Supernumerary. The Conference Retrospect for 1918 does not show his changed relation, but does disclose the fact of his having been Effective for fourteen years, Supernumerary for five years, and Retired for three years.

It further appears that Mr. Smith did not ask to have his relation changed from Retired to Supernumerary, and did not even know that such change was to be made. He had no oppor-

tunity to be heard upon the subject; neither was his case referred to the Committee on Conference Relations. We infer that he did not attend the Conference of 1918, where the change of relation was made.

The action of the Annual Conference of 1918 in returning him to the Supernumerary relation automatically removed him from the list of Conference Claimants who had a legal claim upon the Funds devoted to the support of Retired Ministers and placed him in the class of Supernumeraries, whose right to share in these Funds rested in the discretion of the Annual Conference. The nature of his claim upon the Fund was thus changed and its value impaired, without his consent or knowledge, and without having had an opportunity to be heard.

This action of the Annual Conference does not seem to be in accord with the provisions of the Discipline which are stringent for the protection of the interests of Conference Claimants.

¶ 333 relating to the matter reads as follows:

“§ 1. The claim to a comfortable support inheres in the Gospel Ministry and rightfully inures to the benefit of the Preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, when he is admitted to membership in an Annual Conference. Such claim is not invalidated by his being retired, and at his death passes to the dependent members of his family.

“§ 2. Retired Ministers, . . . and their children under sixteen years of age, are Conference Claimants and beneficiaries of the moneys as hereinafter provided. For a year at a time, and without prejudice to their rights, such claimants may voluntarily relinquish their claim; or on recommendation of the Conference Stewards the claim may be disallowed by action of the Annual Conference, taken after opportunity to be heard has been given.”

The Discipline (¶ 81, § 4) further provides:

“No member of the Conference shall have his relation changed until he has had opportunity to have his case presented to this committee [Committee on Conference Relations], in person or by a representative.”

We do not think that the Discipline permits the Annual Conference to change the relation of the Retired Minister as was done in this case without giving him an opportunity to be heard upon the subject, nor that such a penalty can be imposed for his absence from the Conference session. For all we know he may have been unable to attend by reason of sickness, or for some other reason just as valid and sufficient. Moreover, while ¶ 36 of the Discipline states that Traveling Preachers are required to attend the sessions of Annual Conferences, it is not clear that this provision relates to Retired Ministers, in view of the provisions of ¶ 188. This paragraph states that every Retired Minister who is not employed as a pastor of a charge shall

have a seat in the Quarterly Conference and all the privileges of membership in the church where he resides. He shall report to the Fourth Quarterly Conference and to the pastor all marriages solemnized and all baptisms administered. If he resides without the bounds of the Conference of which he is a member he shall forward annually to his Conference a certificate of his Christian character and ministerial conduct together with an account of the number and circumstances of his family signed by the District Superintendent of the District or the Pastor of the Charge within whose bounds he resides, without which the Conference shall not be required to allow his claim, and may, after due notice and due form and record of trial, locate him without his consent. The foregoing provisions would indicate that the Retired Minister who lives without the bounds of his Conference was not under obligation to attend the Annual Conference session, but might send his report, as above described; and that if he lived within the bounds of the Conference he should report to the Quarterly Conference or to the Pastor of the Church of which he had the privileges of a member. We do not find in this section any mandate expressed or implied for the Retired Minister to attend the Annual Conference; and certainly no loss of rights to share in the funds provided for Ministerial Support is imposed as a penalty for non-attendance.

It is our opinion that the relation of Mr. Smith could not legally under the Discipline be changed from Retired to Supernumerary without his consent or a hearing; and that the resolution to make reparation for the loss thus sustained was legal and proper.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 9. VALIDITY OF NOTICE GIVEN TO THE NORTH-EAST OHIO CONFERENCE BY THE OHIO CONFERENCE OF A PROPOSED CHANGE OF CONFERENCE BOUNDARIES.

Your Committee has had under consideration the validity of a notice given to the North-East Ohio Conference by the Ohio Conference of a proposed change of Conference Boundaries.

It appears that ¶ 497 of the Discipline provides that "no petition, resolution, or memorial involving change of boundaries of Annual Conferences . . . shall be entertained by the [General Conference] Committee on Boundaries until legal notice shall have been given by the Secretary of the Annual Conference or Conferences . . . desiring such change . . . to the Secretaries of all the Annual Conferences . . . affected thereby."

The plain intention of the above provision, as it seems to us, is that an Annual Conference should be informed as to any proposed change in its boundaries in order that its delegates may be either selected with that idea in mind or may be in-

structed as to the wishes of the Conference in respect thereto. There can be no other reason for the provision.

To this end the notice which is required to be given should not be so indefinite and general in its character that it cannot be learned from its reading what it is that is proposed. The notice which was given in the case now being considered read as follows:

“Zanesville, Ohio, July 23, 1918.

“*Rev. E. A. Simons, Sec’y, North-East Ohio Conference.*

“DEAR SIR:

“In accordance with ¶ 497, page 344, of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, you are hereby instructed and requested to bring to the attention of the North-East Ohio Conference at their next Annual Session that the Ohio Conference will memorialize the General Conference of 1920 to so change and adjust the Boundaries of the respective Annual Conferences of the State of Ohio as to form the State of Ohio into three Annual Conferences of equal territorial bounds.

“Fraternally yours,

“CHARLES W. GRAHAM, *Sec’y,*

“*Ohio Conference.*”

This notice indicates:

(a) The source from which it comes—an Annual Conference.
(b) The purpose of the Conference to request a change of boundaries.

(c) It does not, however, with sufficient explicitness indicate the change in the boundaries sought to be effected. While the change to be made is not required to be exactly specified in all respects it must be sufficiently definite to inform the Conference notified of the plan which is to be proposed. All that the notice says in that respect is that the State is to be divided “into three Annual Conferences of equal territorial bounds.” This might be accomplished by straight lines running North and South, or East and West, as well as by lines running irregularly in either direction. It is not therefore sufficiently specific, and does not in our opinion constitute the legal notice which the law requires to be given under ¶ 497 to entitle the Committee on Boundaries to entertain a petition involving a change of boundaries.

Adopted, May 21.

REPORT NO. 10. A RULING AS TO THE OMISSION OF ONE OR MORE OF THE MEETINGS OF THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCES

The Memorial of W. H. Shipman before your Committee asks that § 5, ¶ 190, of the Rules be declared unconstitutional as in conflict with Chapter 1, Section 35, of the Constitution which provides that “A Quarterly Conference shall be organized in

each Pastoral Charge, and be composed of such persons and have such powers as the General Conference may direct."

The Constitution does not fix, in express terms, the time for the meeting of the Quarterly Conference, nor as to how often it shall meet. And in the case of Annual Conferences there is no suggestion as to how often they shall meet, but it has always been accepted that an Annual Conference can only meet regularly once a year, and that has been the rule adopted by the Church.

It is evident from the use of the word "Quarterly" in the name of the Quarterly Conference that it was the intention that the Conference should meet once in three months, or four times a year, so your committee is constrained to hold that the rule adopted by the General Conference allowing one or more of the meetings of the Quarterly Conference to be omitted, or combined, is in conflict with the Constitution, and therefore null and void.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 11. THE RELATION OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES TO THE GENERAL BENEVOLENT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

The Judiciary Committee has had referred to it the Memorial from the Central Illinois Conference, asking a ruling upon this question: Whether or not an Annual Conference has the right of final determination as to the benevolent apportionments and programs to be handed down to the pastors and charges by the Disciplinary Benevolence Boards and properly authorized Benevolence Commissions.

First. As to the apportionments: It seems clear from ¶ 407, §§ 3 and 4, that the Annual Conference does not have the authority to change or interfere with the benevolence apportionments made to the charges by properly constituted Benevolence Boards and Commissions.

(a) The reference reads: "Each Benevolent Board, through its representatives, shall submit to the Commission on Finance a full statement of its needs and askings, and said Commission shall have power to revise the askings of the several Boards, provided that no work already begun or planned by any Board shall be jeopardized by such revision. . . . When the askings have been determined, the Commission shall make an equitable apportionment of the same to the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences and Missions, together with a statement of the amount asked for each Board. The Commission shall send the apportionments, as made to the charges, directly to the District Superintendents, who shall send the same to the Pastors of the Charges."

This language is explicit. It lodges the final authority as to the benevolence askings in the Commission of Finance only,

and also specifies that these official askings shall be sent directly to the District Superintendents, and through them sent to the pastors.

There is no indication that the askings are to go to the Annual Conferences at all, for confirmation. The apportionments to the Conferences are only the sum of the apportionments made to the charges.

(b) In ¶ 80, § 30, on the business of the Annual Conferences, two questions are to be asked, "What is the aggregate of the Benevolent Collections ordered by the General Conference?" and "What is the aggregate of the Benevolent Collections ordered by the Annual Conference?"

These questions plainly imply that certain benevolences are under the authority of the General Conference only, while certain others are under the control of the Annual Conference. The benevolences involved in this memorial belong to the first Class.

(c) This interpretation is further emphasized and confirmed by ¶ 85, under the Powers and Duties of the Annual Conferences, which orders that "Each Annual Conference shall carefully meet the obligations laid upon it in connection with all our benevolent causes."

(d) In the chapter on Duties of Pastors, ¶ 182, § 22, the pastor is required "To attend to the duties enjoined upon Pastors in reference to Conference Claimants, Foreign Missions, Home Missions and Church Extension, Education, Sunday Schools, Freedmen's Aid, and the distribution of Tracts; to form societies and take collections in aid of these objects in such manner as the Discipline shall direct."

These causes specified are those ordered by the General Conference; hence are not under the authority of the Annual Conference, except in case of Conference Claimants.

(e) This is confirmed in ¶ 87, in the Powers and Duties of the Annual Conferences, where the presiding Bishop is instructed to "inquire of each Pastor if he has carried out the Disciplinary plan for the support of the ministry and the benevolent causes." In the same paragraph the District Superintendent is required to urge "in the Quarterly Conferences the collection in full for all the benevolent causes."

Second. As to the authority of the programs handed down by Benevolent Boards and Commissions: The language of the Discipline, ¶ 409, § 3, is: "The Commission on Finance is authorized and instructed to prepare a suggestive working program for the quadrennium. This program shall include special emphasis upon Evangelism, Christian Stewardship, the education of the Church regarding the importance of our benevolent work, the circulation of our Church periodicals, and of the special literature which may be necessary for the information of

the Church on these subjects. It may include other items deemed wise by the Commission. . . . It should give proper explanation of the Disciplinary plan and suggest methods of making it effective throughout the following working units, namely: Episcopal areas, Conferences, Districts, and local Churches."

This provision of the law plainly gives the Commission on Finance both "authority" and "instruction" to not only devise programs of benevolent work for the whole Church, but to also devise methods of making the plans effective. While the use of the word "suggestive" in this connection suggests some latitude in the methods of carrying out the programs, it gives no authority to reject or resist them.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 12. APPEAL OF A. A. SIFERT *vs.* DES MOINES
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

This is an appeal prosecuted by A. A. Sifert from a ruling of the presiding Bishop of a Judicial Conference convened at Omaha, Nebraska, May 30, 1917, and composed of the Triers of Appeals of, respectively, the Nebraska, Iowa, and North-west Iowa Conferences.

What purports to be a transcript of said Judicial Conference certified by its Secretary, also a transcript of the proceedings had in the Des Moines Annual Conference, and various items of correspondence passed between the presiding Bishop and appellant and his counsel, have been submitted to us.

The assignment of errors filed in the cause consists of six paragraphs. The first alleges in substance, "That appellant was not given a fair and proper hearing and trial in the first instance"; that is, in the proceedings in the Des Moines Annual Conference. This specification raises no question here, inasmuch as the question sought to be raised thereby must have been raised, if at all, before the Judicial Conference. Therefore, it may be disregarded.

Nor is either the 3d, 4th, 5th, or 6th specifications of alleged error sufficient to raise any question here, for the reason that neither of said specifications alleges error of the presiding Bishop or Judicial Conference prejudicial to appellant, but each consists solely of argumentative details in alleged support and elaboration of the specification of alleged error in paragraph two, which, stripped of unnecessary verbiage, is, in substance, "That said Bishop Stuntz erred in ruling that said appeal was not legally and properly taken" from the judgment of the Des Moines Annual Conference.

If the appeal from the judgment of the Des Moines Annual Conference was not legally perfected, the ruling of the Bishop,

in effect refusing to entertain the appeal, was correct and is entitled to our approval.

It appears from the transcript of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference, that appellant failed to give notice of his intention to appeal from the verdict of the select number within the time and in the manner required by ¶¶ 287 and 304, § 11, respectively, of the Discipline of 1912 (¶¶ 296 and 313, § 11, Discipline, 1916). Such facts appearing, the presiding Bishop "ruled that the necessary steps were not taken in making the appeal, in that notice in writing of the appeal was not made to the Secretary of the Des Moines Annual Conference within thirty days after the verdict of the Conference, and that the counsel for the Church was not duly notified of the grounds of appeal." From this ruling the appeal is prosecuted to the General Conference.

By the provisions of the Discipline, in all cases of trial and conviction of members of an Annual Conference, an appeal should be allowed to a Judicial Conference, if the condemned person, within thirty days after his conviction, shall signify in writing to the Secretary of the Annual Conference his intention to appeal (¶ 287, Discipline, 1912) and at the same time he gives notice of his appeal he shall furnish to the officer receiving such notice and to the counsel for the Church a written statement of the grounds of his appeal (¶ 304, § 11, Discipline, 1912).

It was therefore incumbent on appellant to comply substantially with all the provisions of the Discipline as to the form of the notice and the matters to be stated therein, as well as to the time within which such notice might be given, on penalty of his notice being held insufficient.

Appellant did not comply with the Disciplinary requirements above quoted, but seeks to excuse his failure by showing the giving by him of oral notice of this intention to appeal at the regular session of the Des Moines Annual Conference during which the verdict of the select number appointed by the Conference was returned. This notice he contends was sufficient under ¶ 284 of the Discipline of 1912, and inasmuch as the notice was received and the Judicial Conference called to consider his appeal, the appeal should have been entertained.

The paragraph last above referred to provides in substance that when notice of an appeal has been given to the President of an Annual Conference he shall proceed, with due regard to the wishes and rights of appellant, to assemble a Judicial Conference, fix the time and place of its sessions, and give notice thereof to the members of the Judicial Conference and all others concerned.

In our opinion the notice referred to in ¶ 284 is not intended, nor does it dispense with the giving of notice in the manner

and at the time stipulated in ¶¶ 287 and 304, § 11, of the Discipline, 1912. The notice referred to in ¶ 284 is for the purpose of authorizing and directing the convening of the Judicial Conference and has nothing to do with its procedure. By the terms of ¶ 304, § 1, Appellate Courts are directed to hear appeals regularly taken, only.

Appellant contends that inasmuch as the Judicial Conference was called, and for the sole purpose of considering his case, the Church has, in effect, waived the notice required by ¶¶ 287 and 304 of the Discipline, 1912. We do not think so. It has been generally, and we think correctly, held in the State Courts that the parties cannot by stipulation or consent waive the issuance of service of the notice of appeal required by statute for the reason that the statutory process or notice is essential to appellate jurisdiction and such jurisdiction cannot be conferred by consent. Further, at the earliest possible moment during the proceedings of the Judicial Conference, counsel for the Church objected to the consideration of the appeal because of appellant's failure to give the notice required by the Discipline. This did not evidence waiver.

Appellant having failed to perfect his appeal in the manner and form required by the Discipline was not entitled to have it entertained by the Judicial Conference. The ruling of the Bishop is approved.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 13. THE LEGALITY OF A SPECIAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE SESSION

Your Judiciary Committee has had under consideration a question raised by the Northern German Conference as to the legality of certain action taken at a special session of that Conference which was called on March 25, 1920, by the resident Bishop, who issued the call upon the request of a number of members of the Conference.

The Constitution of the Church in ¶ 41, § 2, provides for the calling of an extra session of the General Conference by a majority of the General Superintendents "by and with the advice of two thirds of all the Annual Conferences." In § 3 of the same paragraph is to be found the only express provision which is made as to special sessions of an Annual Conference. It is as follows: "In case of a great emergency two thirds of the General Superintendents may call special sessions of the Annual Conferences, at such time and place as they may think wise, to determine the question of an extra session of the General Conference, or to elect Delegates thereto."

The language used clearly indicates that the provision above cited refers only to a call of all the Annual Conferences and only for the purpose of determining the question whether there shall

be an extra session of the General Conference, or to elect delegates thereto.

Nothing is said and no provision is made for calling a special session of a single Annual Conference for the consideration of matters special to it. Does it follow that no special session can be called, and if called that action taken at a session so called would be invalid?

We think it is plain that no authority has been conferred upon a resident Bishop to call a special session of an Annual Conference. As he has not been given the power by a constitutional or statutory provision, he does not possess it. A petition signed by some of the members of the Conference asking him to call it in extra session can confer no authority upon him to issue such a call, and if such a call is issued by him the members of the Conference are under no obligation to attend a Conference so called.

The fact that no authority exists to issue a call for a special session might not necessarily invalidate the proceedings taken at such session if all the members attended and participated in the proceedings. That question, however, is not here and is not decided. The Secretary's Minutes, which are in our hands, show however that all the members of the Conference did not attend the session. The number present was 31 and the number absent was 12. Those present were not unanimous in the action taken. Under these circumstances we are obliged to advise you that it is our opinion that the proceedings taken at such unauthorized session were null and void.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 14. ACTION OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON RULINGS OF THE BISHOPS

Your Committee on Judiciary respectfully reports that the Rulings of the Bishops, as submitted to said Committee by the Secretary of the Board of Bishops in pursuance of authority so to do conferred on him by the General Conference, are hereto appended with our rulings thereon:

Tie Vote in Election of Delegate

1. May, 1917. In a case where one person is to be elected and two parties have the same vote, no one has a casting vote, but the tie must be broken by another ballot. *Approved.*

Who Issues Certificates of Transfer

2. May, 1917. When a preacher is transferred from one Conference to another Conference, where another bishop is in charge, the certificate of transfer should be issued by the bishop having charge of the Conference from which the preacher was transferred. *Approved.*

Expenses of Bishops' Supplies

3. May, 1917. The Episcopal Fund is intended to provide for the support and legitimate expenses of the bishops. These expenses include the requisite printing and stationery supplies for the work of the Board of Bishops, and so cover the Book of Rulings and Decisions. *Approved.*

Course of Study

4. May, 1917. (1) *Whereas:* In Paragraph 599 of the Discipline it has been announced to the Church that "A final revision of the courses of study for the quadrennium, with a new edition of the 'Directions and Helps,' will be issued in the summer or fall of 1918";

(2) *Whereas:* Suggestions of possible improvements in the Courses approved by the Board of Bishops have come to us from responsible sources, therefore,

(3) *Resolved:* That we request the Commission in its revision to consider carefully the desirability of a proper balance of the studies to be prescribed, and to prepare the course with a view to the harmony of the Church and to the thorough indoctrination of our undergraduates in the standards of our faith and practice, while at the same time they be made familiar with the movements of present-day thought. *Approved.*

The Chaplaincy and Election to Orders

5. May, 1917. A preacher or probationer in an Annual Conference may be elected out of the regular course to orders in view of a chaplaincy in the Army or Navy, if the conditions in Disc., Par. 176, Sec. 4, and Par. 179, Sec. 4, have been complied with, and he has been officially appointed to said chaplaincy.

Approved.

Leave of Absence and Supply Work

6. May, 1917. A member of an Annual Conference has no right to take advantage of the provision for "leave of absence" for one year out of seven (Disc., Par. 186) to take work in another Annual Conference. *Approved.*

Expenses of Judicial Conferences

7. May, 1917. The expenses for Judicial Conferences, in foreign lands, like the expenses for said Conferences in the United States, are payable from the General Conference Expense Fund. Disc., Par. 384, Sec. 1. *Approved.*

Designation to Quarterly Conference Membership

8. May, 1917. (1) The bishop ought to indicate the Quarterly Conference relation of ministers not in the pastorate, unless the relation is fixed by the law of the Church.

(2) The Quarterly Conference relation of a minister in what is termed detached service should be within the bounds of his own Annual Conference. *Approved.*

Appointment to Military Service other than Chaplaincy

9. October, 1917. Can a Bishop appoint an effective member of a Conference to military service other than the Chaplaincy?

Ans. There is no direct authority for such appointment, but since the same is not forbidden by the Discipline, during the period of a war manned by selective draft, it is our opinion that members of our Conferences in military service may be so recorded without prejudice to their standing in the ministry.

Approved.

Election by Epworth League Board of Control of Associate Secretary

10. October, 1917. Has the Board of Control of the Epworth League the right to create the position of Associate Secretary whose duties and privileges shall be equal to those given by the General Conference to the General Secretary of the League?

Ans. In the opinion of the Board of Bishops, the Board of Control of the Epworth League has the right to select an assistant to carry on such work as may be necessary in case of the disability of the Secretary. *Approved.*

Changes in Boundary in District Epworth League

11. October, 1917. In case of redistricting a Conference, inasmuch as the Discipline provides that the District Epworth League shall coincide in its territory with the District Superintendent's District, the District League should as soon as possible change its organization and boundaries so as to correspond with the Conference District as changed. *Approved.*

Organization of Mission

12. October, 1917. Is it possible under an emergency to organize a Mission out of a Mission District in the interim of the General Conference? *Ans.* No. *Approved.*

Statistical Report for Conference Year

13. October, 1917. Is it illegal for an Annual Conference to have its Statistical Reports for the calendar year rather than for the Conference year.

Ans. Yes. Ruling No. 425 distinctly fixes the year as the Conference Year. *Approved.*

Appointments Authorized

14. May, 1918. (a) Members of Conferences to be regularly employed by any of the Boards authorized by the General Con-

ference may be appointed by the Bishops without Conference consent. *Disapproved.*

(b) Appointments to Secretaryships of City Missions not under our control may be made under Section 4, Item 6, of Paragraph of the Discipline 208. *Approved.*

(c) May, 1918. In answer to inquiry concerning appointments to war work under the Young Men's Christian Association, it is agreed that the right to make such appointments is covered by Paragraph 208, Section 3, Items 4 and 5. *Approved.*

Conference Membership of Returned Missionary

15. May, 1918. The question is submitted as to the present status of a former member of the New England Conference who was regularly transferred to one of the Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church, but who has returned to this country.

The action of the General Conference of 1908, recorded in the General Conference Journal of that year, pages 732-733, we interpret to mean that legally on the return of said missionary to the United States for permanent residence his membership is in the Conference from which he went, namely, the New England Conference. *Approved.*

Supernumerary Relation Requires Vote Annually

16. May, 1919. In answer to the question, "Should a Conference by a formal vote annually, if it so desires, continue ministers who are in the supernumerary relation?"

We respectfully report that the relation of a supernumerary preacher is fixed for one year only, and therefore should be voted upon annually. *Approved.*

Division of Educational Collection

17. May, 1919. In regard to the proportion of the Annual Conference Collection for the cause of Education, we report that:

The Annual Conference is to forward to the Board of Education of the Church twenty per cent of the regular Conference Collection for Education, and this amount is to be administered by said General Board of Education "for educational purposes in connection with our schools of learning in the United States," according to its judgment. *Approved.*

Amendments Irregularly Proposed

18. May, 1919. In regard to a communication from "a group of Minnesota Conference ministers," presenting a proposed Amendment to "Article XI, Amendments," in the Constitution of the Church, to strike out lines 7 and 8, the words, "Except Article X—1," which relates to the Articles of Religion and doctrinal standards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a

request that the Board of Bishops submit this proposed amendment to the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences, we note that this does not come from or by action of an Annual Conference where it has had an affirmative vote:

We therefore report that the Board of Bishops has no authority to submit to the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Church which has not received a proper affirmative vote of an Annual Conference or did not emanate from the General Conference.

Approved.

Property of Unincorporated Church

19. May, 1919. (a) When an unincorporated church, without a Board of Trustees and unable to elect Trustees, is joined to an adjacent church by the Bishop in jurisdiction, the property can be held by the Trustees of the church to which said church has been joined.

(b) Every Board of Trustees holding church property in trust holds in trust said property under the law as in the Book of Discipline.

(c) Where an abandoned church property is sold by its Board of Trustees, the proceeds must be disposed of under the provisions of the Book of Discipline, Paragraphs 360, 361, 362.

(d) In case a church property belonging to a legally incorporated church which had purchased the property and erected the church, ceases to be used for church purposes, the incorporated church can sell the said property and use the proceeds for church building purposes, and if not so used it must be turned over to the Annual Conference, according to the Book of Discipline, Paragraph 360. *Approved, but the law of the State should be complied with.*

Transmission of Constitutional Amendment

20. May, 1919. It is the duty of the Acting Secretary of the General Conference to send to the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences all proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Church regularly approved by the vote of an Annual or Lay Electoral Conference or by the General Conference itself.

Approved.

Records in Case of a Minister Expelled

21. October, 1919. A request has been made for the record in the case of a minister who was (1) tried and expelled; (2) this verdict unanimously approved by a Judiciary Conference; and (3) the whole case approved by the General Conference through its Committee on Judiciary. Should such records be sent?

Ans. The records of a trial belong to the Annual Conference

in which the trial was held and disposal of such records or the use of them is not within the jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Approved.

Charge Left Without Preacher—Status of Trustees

22. October, 1919. When a charge has been left without an appointed pastor for a year or more and no regular services have been held, but the organization of the Board of Trustees has been maintained and the charge has met at least in part its connectional financial obligations, is the legal status of the Board of Trustees in any way invalidated?

Ans. It is not. *Approved.*

Transfer of Property by Annual Conference

23. October, 1919. Has the Annual Conference authority to vote the transfer of the local church property to the Presbyterian Church so long as the local Board of Trustees is intact? That is, can the action of the Annual Conference be considered as anything more than advisory?

Ans. The Annual Conference has no such authority.

Approved.

Action of Trustees Limited.

24. October, 1919. If a majority of the Quarterly Conference approve, but members of the local church who are not officials formally object to the transfer of the property as a gift to the Presbyterian Church, have the local Trustees legal power to effect the transfer?

Ans. No. *Approved.*

Majority Vote of Trustees

25. October, 1919. Must a transfer to be legal be effected by all the Trustees, or can a majority act, even if some of the Trustees object?

Ans. It is not necessary that all the Trustees should confirm. The transfer of property according to legal processes can be made by a majority vote of the Trustees. *Approved.*

Appointment to Community Church

26. October, 1919. There is no warrant in the Discipline for making an appointment to a "Community Church."

Approved.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 15. SABBATH ELECTIONS FOR TRUSTEES

By action of the General Conference a resolution by Daniel Westfall and others of the West Virginia Conference is before

the Judiciary Committee requesting a decision on the validity of Sabbath elections for trustees for our church property.

As it appears that at the common law all business other than judicial proceedings could be lawfully transacted on Sunday the Committee is of the opinion that the election of trustees for church property by Quarterly Conferences on Sunday is valid, unless there be a particular statutory enactment of the State where such election is held prohibiting business transactions on Sunday that could be construed to include the election of church trustees.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 16. DIVISION BETWEEN CONNECTIONAL BOARDS
OF THE BEQUESTS TO THE CONSOLIDATED BOARD BETWEEN
1904 AND 1908

The Judiciary Committee to which has been referred the matter of the division of bequests made to the Consolidated Board, known as the "Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools," during the quadrennium 1904-1908, between the several Boards succeeding to said Consolidated Board upon its dissolution presents the following report:

The General Conference of 1904 consolidated the Connectional Boards, the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, and the Sunday School Union and Tract Society, into one Board called the "Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools."

The General Conference of 1908 adopted another plan of organization for this benevolent work of the Church, and again created separate Connectional Boards called the Board of Education, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the Board of Sunday Schools; and these new Boards severally took over the work in the different fields covered by the operations of their predecessor. The division of activities between these existing Boards, however, is not precisely the same as that which obtained between the separate Boards before the consolidation, in that the work in the white schools of the South formerly conducted by the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society was placed within the province of the Board of Education.

During the Quadrennium 1904-1908 various wills were made containing bequests to the Consolidated Board which since 1908 have been admitted to probate and from these estates legacies have been paid over to the several Connectional Boards now existing. From the foregoing facts arises the question of the proper division to be made between the separate Connectional Boards of the receipts from the said bequests; neither the General Conference of 1908 nor the Managers of the Consolidated Board having taken any action upon the subject.

It appears from the minutes of the Executive Committee and

of the Board of Managers of the Consolidated Board that its receipts from various sources were divided in certain proportions or percentages between the several benevolent activities or departments of the benevolent work under its jurisdiction and control. Such division, however, was subject to change at any time that the judgment of the Board of Managers so dictated; and it is our opinion that it would not have been within the province of the Judiciary Committee to control the exercise of such discretion since that was not a question of law but of administration; and we must assume that the division was made in accordance with the needs of the various departments of the work as understood by the managers of the Consolidated Board. The same observation would apply to the disposition of the moneys received from the bequests above mentioned made to the Consolidated Board. It seems to us, therefore, that it is not competent for us to go further in this matter than to say:

First: Funds collected or received by gift or devise for a specific purpose must be devoted to that object and in the case of the latter must follow the channel indicated by the intention of the donor.

Second: Moneys received without any direction or understanding that they are to be used for a particular purpose may be devoted to such uses as the Managers of the Consolidated Board were it in existence might in their judgment determine; and inasmuch as this work is now under the control of the separate Boards it is their province to agree upon the division of the receipts from these bequests or ask for the direction of the General Conference in the matter. The Judiciary Committee cannot properly pass upon the question which is not one of law but of administration; and would not assume to advise the Boards upon a subject since the latter are more familiar with the nature and needs of the benevolent work under their supervision and control.

Third: It is our judgment that the rate of interest which should be allowed when the division is made upon the moneys in the possession of the several Boards arising from these bequests is within the judgment of the Managers of the Boards and should be settled by them. We cannot see that there is any legal obligation in the premises, further than to account for the interest actually received.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 17. MARIE CHURCH APPEAL

Your Judiciary Committee has had under consideration what is entitled "An Appeal" on behalf of the Marie Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, Illinois. This appeal was re-

ferred to us by your action, and it has received due consideration at our hands. It grows out of a controversy which has been before the General Conferences of 1908, 1912, and 1916. It is full time to end it. We note in the appeal this statement: "The controversy was kept alive too long. If the authorities had acted promptly with the 1908 or 1912 General Conference orders, both churches (Trinity and Marie) would have been saved." It is unfortunately true not only that the General Conference orders of 1908 and of 1912, but also of 1916, have not been complied with. If they had been, we should have been spared this appeal. Why is it that the orders of 1916 have not been complied with? And for how long are they to remain uncomplied with?

We shall not review the history of this controversy or set forth herein the action of the General Conferences of 1908 or of 1912. What we are now alone concerned with is the action taken in 1916 and the failure to carry it into effect. The appeal brings here the orders of 1916, and those orders are the only ones which are now in force and therefore the only ones which can be considered. The General Conference of 1916 directed that Trinity Church be restored to its full right and privileges in the General and the Rock River Conferences—of which rights and privileges it had been deprived since 1908—if it transferred the title to all of its property to the Chicago Home Mission and Church Extension Society in trust for the purpose of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city; and if it also discontinued all actions at law and suits in equity pending in the courts against Marie Church and its trustees and pastors or against any one of them. It was provided, however, that Trinity Church was not required to release any judgment obtained by it, establishing the fact that it held none of its property in trust for the Marie Church, and Marie Church was also directed to release any judgments which it had obtained against Trinity Church or its officers, and was to discontinue any suits pending against that Church or its officers.

In case the above conditions were not complied with prior to October 1, 1916, the Bishop was directed to proceed immediately to consolidate Trinity Church and Marie Church, and if it seemed to him desirable any other of our churches in the same section of the city of Chicago, and he was directed to approve the first Board of Trustees. He was empowered to give a new name to the consolidated church or to retain one of the old names if he preferred. The Bishop was also authorized to take such other steps as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the General Conference as indicated in the report of the Judiciary Committee.

The Bishop indicated to the churches concerned that he preferred that there should be a consolidation. An official meeting

of Trinity Church was held on September 30, and a meeting of the congregation on October 2, 1916. The Bishop communicated the directions of the General Conference and the proposition as submitted by him for consolidation was unanimously adopted by those present, and the trustees named by the Bishop under the order of the General Conference were unanimously elected.

The Bishop wrote the pastor of Marie Church on September 18, 1916, that in order to carry out the action of the General Conference which had authorized him to consolidate the two churches it seemed to him to be necessary for the Marie corporation to take definite action dissolving itself. He accordingly asked that a meeting of the Marie congregation should be called for September 22 to take appropriate action whereby it would be dissolved. On September 19 there was sent to the pastor of Marie Church a copy of a resolution which it was hoped would be adopted by the members of that church, providing that it should cease to exist as a separate church when consolidated with Trinity Church. The meeting was held, but instead of adopting the resolution as forwarded, one was adopted reaffirming action taken in April, 1912, and which declared "That we refuse to disband our church" and "That our conscience will not permit us to do so. We refuse to be a party to the destruction of any church, much less our own."

They addressed a letter to the Bishop in which they stated at great length their reason for not acceding to his request and stated that he had failed to give due consideration to the cause of their church. In that letter they declared "We know our rights as Methodists and stand upon them. If we are denied them, we must assert our rights as men and Americans, and refuse to be consolidated as the lamb is consolidated with the lion which has swallowed it."

In taking the above position Marie Church has declined to abide by the judgment rendered by the General Conference of 1916. A stage has now been reached in this long, unhappy, and most unwise controversy in which Marie Church has complained of the rebellious attitude of Trinity Church when the latter church is ready to obey the directions of the General Conference and Marie Church declines to yield obedience thereto. It refuses to consolidate. It now is itself in contempt of the General Conference. The letter referred to stated that the attempt to disorganize Marie "surely is not conformity to the orders of the General Conference, but a manifest evasion with the semblance of conformity." It continues: "We confess we are unspeakably grieved to find that our chief pastors in Chicago can see a satisfactory solution of these difficulties by punishing the loyal church which three General Conferences have endeavored to protect with a virtual order to annihilate her-

self . . . We simply refuse to believe that the General Conference has authorized such rank injustice."

The "Appeal," and that is what is here for our consideration, does not in fact rest upon any pretext that the orders of the General Conference were not clearly expressed or that Marie Church misapprehended them. The appeal rests upon the claim that the action taken was invalid, as well as unjust and unwise, and that this General Conference should reverse the action taken in 1916. We see not the slightest reason for thinking that the action taken four years ago was for any reason invalid, or that under all the circumstances as they existed it was unjust and unwise, or that it should be reversed.

The Bishop resident at Chicago has submitted to the Committee a memorandum which we incorporate in part herein that the General Conference may have facts as he understands them. It follows:

"The matter was taken up by the Bishop immediately upon his return to Chicago after the General Conference of 1916. Frequent conferences with the trustees of Trinity disclosed the fact that they were perfectly willing to carry out the conditions imposed by the General Conference and were willing to transfer by deed the property to the Chicago Home Mission and Church Extension Society. It developed that the trustees of Marie had strenuously objected to having the property so transferred. It further developed, on careful examination, that there was practically no society at Marie competent to act under the laws of the State of Illinois, the congregation having been almost entirely dissipated. Various other conditions appeared, and after careful consultation with many responsible and well-informed members of the Rock River Conference and conspicuous laymen in Chicago Methodism, it was thought wise to proceed under the second recommendation. Accordingly with the full consent of the Trinity trustees, the Bishop appointed a Board of nine Trustees, only four of these were chosen from the old Trinity corporation, the remainder being substantial laymen such as George W. Dixon, Perley Lowe, and Albert W. Harris; and there were also added to this Board two members of the Marie organization, one of whom served for a time, the other of whom refused to serve. The whole matter of the proposed settlement was referred to the Rock River Conference at the session in October, 1916, and after a full discussion in open Conference, the action of the Bishop was approved, only three members voting against it, and was made a matter of record in the Journal."

Throughout the quadrennium patient and careful attention has been given to all the details of this difficult and delicate matter with the following result: First, The judgments mentioned in the decision of 1916 were disposed of in accordance with the

action of the General Conference. The trustees of the Trinity corporation expressed an earnest desire to have the whole matter satisfactorily disposed of, and to end the controversy. Throughout the negotiations this was their uniform spirit. They, therefore, asked that the matter should be referred to Rev. James M. Wheaton, of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, that they should go over the whole case and present a memorandum of all judgments in question, that there might be no further controversy. The Bishop extended the time beyond October 1 mentioned in the act of the General Conference to permit of this investigation and action. In due time the list was presented by the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and was disposed of by the discharge of the judgments and all known legal action. Doctor Swift, District Superintendent, has in his possession here at the seat of the General Conference the receipt showing the discharge. Furthermore, certain personal claims made by Mr. Wheaton have been discharged and that matter recently settled, we understand to his satisfaction. The Trinity trustees for some time demurred to the payment of money which involved the expenses of certain parties who came to the General Conference of 1916 to press the case against their own corporation, but on the urgent request of the District Superintendent, the Bishop, and the Superintendent of City Missions, they finally consented to the payment of this bill that there might be no possible chance for further controversy. We thus believe that they did all that the General Conference ordered, and more, in excellent spirit.

In regard to the new name, the Bishop found that the charter of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, popularly known as old Clark Street, required the continuance of the Trinity corporation, as by that charter Trinity must in perpetuity appoint three of the Trustees of Clark Street. When the new building, which is to be a great downtown Protestant Center in Chicago, was projected it was deemed unwise to apply for a change in the First Church charter, and it was therefore deemed wise to preserve the corporation under the name of Trinity, but services were discontinued in the old Trinity Church, and the new trustees acquired the magnificent property of the Saint Paul Universalist Church one block away, transferred their services there, the church being a consolidation of Trinity and Marie, with the proviso that when the funds of the City Missionary Society and of the Church permitted we should undoubtedly begin mission work in the Marie chapel as originally intended. That purpose has never been abandoned and is still the full intention of the Church authorities at Chicago at an early date, and the present trustees of Trinity Church have voted unanimously to allow the Marie property to be used for such mission center. To carry out more fully and

to the letter the suggestions of the General Conference, the new church was named the New Trinity. Later the negro invasion made it necessary to make the splendid new Trinity property a negro Church, and it has been turned over on contract to the Trustees of the South Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Lexington Conference. Prior to that the property was deeded with full Disciplinary clauses in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the transfers all contain similar clauses. Furthermore, a lien was placed upon the property to guarantee the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in Philadelphia, for gifts which they made for the work of the Church, so that the property is doubly committed to the Methodist Episcopal Church under the Discipline.

By unanimous consent of all parties interested, it was left with the Bishop to decide what should be the new name given the negro Church. It has been suggested that it should be called the John Stewart Memorial, in honor of the first missionary of our Church, the negro John Stewart, and which is the present intention of the Bishop to so name it.

Since coming to this General Conference the trustees of Trinity have submitted to the Bishop a proposition for the lease of the Trinity property on Indiana Avenue at a rental of \$2,400 a year with the prospect of sale. They have shown a clear understanding and good faith by the statement that they do not consider they have authority even to lease this property without the consent and signature of the Bishop, and in granting the privilege the Bishop has restated the conditions emphasizing the fact that even the proceeds of the rentals of said property must be at the disposal of the Methodist Episcopal Church. No objection to this statement has been made by the trustees. It is therefore the belief of the Bishop and the District Superintendent, and those closely associated with them, that not only was the letter of the act of the General Conference of 1916 complied with, but further that the whole matter has been disposed of in the full spirit of justice, righteousness, and the action of the General Conference of 1916, and that a most happy solution and outcome of a long and vexed controversy has been found.

There can be no doubt as to what the General Conference of 1916 ordered. In a certain situation which arose the Bishop was directed to consolidate the two churches, Trinity and Marie. The power of consolidation is in the power of the Bishop (see Discipline, ¶ 571, and the Journal, 1900, p. 422), and the General Conference ordered the power exercised in this case. If the consolidation could not be accomplished by the voluntary action of the two churches the intention plainly was expressed that the Bishop should take whatever steps were necessary to effect the consolidation.

We are not at this time prepared to recommend any further action than the dismissal of the appeal of Marie Church, which seems to us entirely without merit, in so far as any legal questions are involved. We are as appreciative of the original wrong done to that church as was our committee and the General Conference of 1908 and of 1912. The modified action that was recommended by the Committee in 1916 was based on what seemed to the Committee and to the General Conference to be best for Chicago Methodism. The Rock River Conference and Chicago Methodism seems to be of a similar opinion. We hope that Marie Church will upon mature consideration yield its own opinion to the opinion of the constituted authorities of Methodism and that it will of its own accord agree voluntarily to the consolidation proposed.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT No. 18. RIGHT OF MALE MISSIONARIES TO BE SEATED IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Memorial No. 837 was referred to the Judiciary Committee by order of the General Conference, on the representation of the chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy that it involved "The question of the right of male missionaries to be seated in the Annual Conference, when the constitution says that the Annual Conference is composed of traveling ministers" (Daily Advocate, page 363).

The reading of the memorial in conjunction with certain paragraphs of the Discipline hereinafter quoted will disclose that no legal question is raised by the memorial, and that the question raised is in fact one of administration and within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The memorial omitting the names of the signers, is in terms as follows:

"Whereas, ¶ 36 of the Discipline of 1916 provides that the Annual Conference shall be composed only of traveling preachers; and,

"Whereas, ¶ 423 of the Discipline of 1916 allows lay male missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions to sit as associate members of Annual Conferences; and,

"Whereas, The appointment to missionaryship of the Board of Foreign Missions is limited to Americans and is not enjoyed by any Indian in India; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED; That we memorialize the General Conference either to expunge ¶ 423 of the Discipline of 1916 from the Discipline, so that no distinction may be made in favor of the American lay missionary as against an Indian lay worker, or to allow the same privilege to Indians as it allows to the Americans."

The management and disposition of the affairs of the Board

of Foreign Missions is vested in a Board of Managers consisting of the General Superintendents and thirty-two laymen and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops (§ 414, § 2, Discipline of 1916).

Lay Missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers (§ 419, § 2).

The terms of § 423 provide that lay male missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions may be invited to sit as associate members of their respective bodies, and be permitted the privileges of the floor and the right to vote on all questions not ministerial or constitutional, and shall be eligible for election on Mission or Conference Finance or other Committees.

It will be seen that the appointment of "Lay Missionaries" is not restricted by the Discipline to Americans or persons of any particular nationality. The restriction, if any there be, is in the administration of the above provision of the Discipline.

We are not concerned with the fact, if it be a fact, that Indians are not appointed lay Missionaries. That is a matter for the Board of Managers of the Board of Foreign Missions to determine. It is not contended that the General Conference did not have the power to enact § 423 of the Discipline of 1916, but that the limitation of appointment of lay missionaries to Americans is a discrimination in favor of American, and against Indian layworkers. We express no opinion as to the constitutionality of § 423.

The prayer of the memorial is in the alternative: either that § 423 be expunged, in which event lay workers of whatever nationality might not sit in the Conference; or, that the privilege now accorded American lay missionaries be extended to and accorded Indian lay workers.

Inasmuch as no legal question is raised by the memorial it is respectfully returned with the suggestion that the memorial and a copy of this memorandum be referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 19. APPEAL OF N. L. ROCKEY

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the appeal of N. L. Rockey, of the North India Conference, to the action of Bishop William Burt in the appointment of James Devadason to be Vice-Principal of the Bareilly Theological Seminary, reports as follows:

That Bishop William Burt was clearly within his rights in making this appointment, for the following reasons:

1. The Discipline provides that the Bishop may appoint "the Presidents, Principals, and Teachers of institutions of learn-

ing under our care" (§ 208, § 3, Item 7). Bareilly Theological Seminary is such an institution.

2. There are three plans by which our universities, colleges, and theological seminaries are held and controlled. In America they are incorporated with Boards of Trustees who select the officers and teachers. If any of these be members of an Annual Conference, the Bishop may make the appointment in harmony with the selection of the Board.

The great Union Universities of China are all held and controlled under special charters granted by the State of New York. The Boards of Trustees are in America. They select the officers and instructors, and the Bishops make the appointments of Annual Conference members accordingly.

But institutions like the Bareilly Theological Seminary are held and controlled by the Board of Foreign Missions, and are distinctly Foreign Mission property. The Bishops are expected to appoint the officers and teachers of such institutions as they appoint pastors to charges. The Bishops have in fact followed this practice throughout the history of Bareilly Theological Seminary.

In the opinion of your committee, the action of Bishop William Burt in making this appointment should be approved.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 20. THE RELATION OF A BISHOP TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF WHICH HE WAS A MEMBER WHEN ELECTED TO THE EPISCOPACY

This is a memorial based on the affirmative action taken by the General Conference of 1912 upon report No. 30 from the Committee on the Judiciary of that session, said report and affirmative action thereon being entered in the *Journal of the General Conference* on page 537. In that action the judgment of the Committee on the Judiciary to the effect that when a traveling Elder is elected to the Episcopacy, his relation to his Annual Conference is not terminated but suspended, was upheld by the General Conference. The memorial now under consideration, based on that ruling of 1912, asks specific rulings on some thirteen points deduced therefrom.

The language of the memorial is: "Whereas in 1912 the General Conference ruled (*Journal*, p. 587) that 'election to the office of Bishop does not terminate membership in an Annual Conference,' and also that 'during his incumbency of the office of Bishop he can exercise only such rights as are compatible with said office, and may not engage the rights of a member of an Annual Conference which are incompatible therewith. As to such matters his connection with his Annual Conference is in suspension while occupying the episcopal office.' The

aim of this memorial is . . . to inquire whether . . . ” etc. Before stating these inquiries, and the answers given, the Committee on the Judiciary wishes it understood that there is almost nothing in the Discipline itself on which to base the answers.

The practice of the Church regarding the limitations put upon the episcopal office is almost the only real guidance upon the questions here involved. This unwritten law is summed up in the decision rendered in the General Conference of 1912, and by the affirmation of that body now becomes the guide to subsequent rulings.

Applying that ruling to the questions in the memorial, we reach the following conclusions, the nature of the questions being indicated in the answers.

1. It would be allowable to carry the name of a Bishop in the Roll of the Conference where he held membership when elected, but not compulsory.

2. It would not be required that the Annual Conference membership of each Bishop be stated in the General Minutes in connection with his name.

3. ¶ 168 would permit a Bishop, if he desired, to have his name enrolled in some other Conference than the one of which he was a member when elected.

4. The name of a Bishop, if carried on his Annual Conference Roll, may be counted in calculating the basis of General Conference representation.

5. It would not be compatible with his office, for a Bishop, when presiding in the Conference where his membership resides, to vote in a division upon constitutional questions or for General Conference Delegates. In these matters his rights in the Annual Conference are suspended by the requirements of the episcopal office.

6. It would not be compatible with his office for the Bishop to be elected a delegate to the General Conference, because his duties are entirely administrative and not legislative. He cannot fill executive and legislative offices at the same time.

7. It is not compatible with the provisions of our Church law for a retired Bishop to be classed with the retired ministers of his Annual Conference. He is still a Bishop after retirement, with claim on the whole Church. He ceases to be a Bishop only by resigning the office or by the result of trial for misconduct.

8. It would not be compatible with his new office for a delegate to the General Conference who has been elected to the Episcopacy, to retain his seat as a delegate to the close of the session, for reasons stated above.

These answers cover all the points raised in the memorial.

Adopted, May 26.

III. ITINERANCY

REPORT NO. 1. FOREIGN-SPEAKING CONFERENCES IN AMERICA

Your Standing Committee on Itinerancy, to which were referred various memorials from Wisconsin, New York East, Eastern Swedish, Rock River, Detroit, and other Conferences touching the subject "Foreign-Speaking Conferences in America," reports thereon as follows:

We recommend that a commission of seven be appointed by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to report to the General Conference of 1924:

1. Concerning the work among foreign-speaking people in our midst; what has been done in the past, what the present situation and needs are; and,

2. As to the best and most effective methods of promoting and organizing the work of our Church among foreign-speaking people, and what changes, if any, may be needed by our foreign language Conferences in America.

Adopted, May 15.

REPORT NO. 2. LOCATION OF A PREACHER

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred a memorial of W. F. Conner, *et al.*, Pittsburgh Conference on the subject Location of a Preacher reports as follows:

That ¶ 169, "Termination of Conference Membership," be amended:

1. By adding in line 1 after the words "An Annual Conference" the following: "first having examined a Member's character at the session of the Conference when a request for Location is made, and finding him in good standing, may at his request, grant him a Certificate of Location, the same to be certified by the President of the Conference."

2. By adding at the end of the paragraph, after the words, "where he resides," the following: "and may be readmitted by an Annual Conference, at its discretion, upon his Certificate of Location and the recommendation of his Quarterly Conference and the Annual Conference from which he located."

So that the paragraph shall then read:

"¶ 169. An Annual Conference, first having examined a Member's character at the session of the Conference when a request for Location is made, and finding him in good standing, may at his request, grant him a Certificate of Location, provided such relation be granted only to those who avowedly intend to discontinue regular ministerial or evangelistic work, which relation shall be certified by the President of the Conference. Such minister shall thereupon hold his membership, as a Local Elder or Deacon, in the Quarterly Conference where he resides, and

may be readmitted by an Annual Conference, at its discretion, upon his Certificate of Location and the recommendation of his Quarterly Conference and the Annual Conference from which he located."

We further recommend that ¶ No. 164, reading as follows, "A minister who has been located at his own request may be readmitted by an Annual Conference at its discretion, upon his Certificate of Location," be stricken out.

Adopted, May 15.

REPORT NO. 3. BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

Your Committee on Itinerancy would report as follows:

The report of the Board of Conference Claimants printed in the Handbook is of the same high order as other reports presented to the General Conference.

The progress of the work is shown by the fact that the funds held in trust have practically doubled during the quadrennium, reaching the high figure of \$1,263,882.79; and in addition, since the last General Conference, \$100,000 worth of property has been transferred to the Board. The funds are safely invested, the farm mortgages being for not more than thirty per cent of a conservative value of the property.

The progress of the work is further shown by the fact that ten years ago not one Conference Claimant received as much as \$600; in 1915 only three received \$600 or more; but in 1919 one hundred and twenty-nine received this amount or more.

The total productive endowment now held by the Board, Annual Conferences, and Preachers' Aid Societies is in excess of \$10,000,000, the amount increasing even during the Centenary activities.

Important changes in legislation are suggested in the report. The Board requests its support be separated from all other interests in order that it may be enabled to pursue a larger program, to cooperate with Annual Conferences in their campaigns, and to increase the Connectional Fund to \$10,000,000. It urges the full apportionment for Conference Claimants to the Charges by each Annual Conference; and recommends an age and a service limit for voluntary retirement as Conference Claimants.

The report of your Committee would be incomplete without a word of appreciation for the matchless leadership of the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley. With knowledge of this phase of our Church work unequalled, with a program that assures the solution of one of our real problems, with a sacrificial devotion for the uplift of the ministry that marks progress, we commend Dr. Hingeley most affectionately for his

achievement and urge the continued support of his leadership in this great cause.

Adopted, May 12.

REPORT NO. 4. YEAR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which were referred Memorials Nos. 38, 245, and 247 on the subject of "Year Leave of Absence," reports as follows:

Amend ¶ 186, Chapter VI, Leave of Absence, by adding to the end of the third sentence thereof the following words: "After said Minister has given written notice to his District Superintendent not later than the first day of the session of the Annual Conference of his intention to request such leave of absence." So that said paragraph shall read as follows:

"¶ 186. Any Minister who has been in effective relation to any Annual Conference or Conferences for ten consecutive years may have a leave of absence for one year without losing his relationship as an Effective Minister. This is to permit travel, study, rest, etc. This leave of absence may be granted by the Bishop on vote of the Annual Conference to which the Minister belongs, after said Minister has given written notice to his District Superintendent, or after the District Superintendent has given notice to the Bishop not later than the first day of the session of the Annual Conference of his intention to request such leave of absence. It shall not be granted to any one man more frequently than one year in seven."

Adopted, May 17.

REPORT NO. 5. LICENSE TO PREACH, ¶ 220

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred Memorial No. 250 presented by C. H. Koch, regarding change in the Discipline, ¶ 220, reports as follows:

Amend ¶ 220, § 1, by changing the word "question" in line 9 of said section to "questions" and by adding to the end of said section the words "and 'Are you in debt so as to embarrass you in the work of the ministry?'" So that said § 1 of said ¶ 220 shall read as follows:

"§ 1. To license proper persons to preach: provided, they shall have been previously recommended by the Society of which they are members, or by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, or the Official Board; shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the studies prescribed for candidates for License to preach; shall have been examined in the presence of the Quarterly Conference on the subject of Doctrine and Discipline, and also shall have answered satisfactorily the questions, 'Will you wholly abstain from the use of tobacco?' and 'Are you in debt so as to embarrass you in the work of the ministry?'"

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 6. LOCAL PREACHERS AND BAPTISM AND MATRIMONY

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred Memorial No. 152 from S. B. Finch on the subject of "Local Preacher Administering Baptism and Performing Rite of Matrimony," reports as follows:

Amend § 3, ¶ 221 by adding the word "only" in the first line after the words "Local Preacher" and by adding to the section as it now reads the words "but in all foreign mission fields, power to authorize him to solemnize Matrimony shall rest in the Central Mission Conference in which he is a Pastor." So that the section as amended shall read as follows:

"§ 3. An unordained Local Preacher, only while serving as a regularly appointed Pastor of a Charge, shall be authorized to administer the rite of Baptism, and when the laws of the State permit, to solemnize Matrimony, but in all foreign mission fields, power to authorize him to solemnize Matrimony shall rest in the Central Mission Conference in which he is a Pastor."

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 7. APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS AND THEIR TENURE IN OFFICE

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which were referred Memorials Nos. 50, 190, 114, and others on the subject of "Appointment of District Superintendents and their Tenure in Office," reports as follows:

We recommend that ¶ 208, § 2, which now reads:

"§ 2. He shall not allow a District Superintendent to preside in the same District more than six consecutive years, nor more than six years in any consecutive twelve. Nevertheless, if in any case the term of six years shall expire in the interval between the sessions of the Annual Conference, he may continue him until the next session, provided the time shall not be more than six months. But District Superintendents in either Missions or Mission Conferences in foreign lands may be appointed to the same District for more than six consecutive years," be stricken out and that the following be substituted therefor:

"§ 2. He shall choose and appoint the District Superintendents annually."

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 8. AUTHORIZING LOCAL PREACHERS TO ADMINISTER THE LORD'S SUPPER

Your Committee on Itinerancy to whom Memorial No. 183 of the Local Preachers' Association of the New York East An-

nual Conference on the subject, "Authorizing Local Preachers to Administer the Lord's Supper," reports nonconcurrence. Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 11. LOCATION OF PREACHER

Your Committee on Itinerancy reports nonconcurrence on Memorial No. 151 presented by W. F. Conner on the subject of "location of preacher."

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 12. LEGISLATION FOR CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

Resolved, That the paragraphs relating to Conference Claimants remain as printed in the Discipline of 1916, subject to editorial adjustment and rearrangement, without change of sense, with the following changes:

Item 1. ¶ 336

Strike out ¶ 336, which reads: "It shall be the right and duty solely of the Annual Conference to make its own apportionment. The Conference Stewards in determining the total amount which shall be apportioned to the Pastoral Charges in the Conference shall first estimate the total amount required for the support of all its Conference Claimants. From this amount they shall subtract the income received during the previous year from the Chartered Fund, Book Concern, Connectional Relief, and from all other sources for this purpose, except the receipts from the Pastoral Charges for annual distribution. To this sum, when it is approved by the Annual Conference, shall be added the apportionment received from the Commission on Finance for the Board of Conference Claimants, and this final sum shall be equitably apportioned among the several Pastoral Charges in such manner as the Annual Conference may determine," and substitute therefor the following restatement:

"¶ 336. The Annual Conference, through its Stewards, shall determine the total amount required to pay the annuity and necessitous claims, first computing the amount required for all the Conference Claimants, and then subtracting from such amount the income received during the previous year from the Chartered Fund, the Book Concern, and the Board of Conference Claimants and from all other sources for this purpose, except the receipts from the Pastoral Charges. The remainder shall be equitably apportioned by the Conference Stewards to the several Pastoral Charges; provided, however, that the amount asked for the necessitous cases shall be subject to the approval of the Annual Conference."

Item 2. ¶ 339, New Section

Insert a new section in ¶ 339 to read as follows:

"The amount received each year from the Pastoral Charges

shall be divided between the annuity and necessitous distribution in proportion to the amount asked at the previous session of the Annual Conference"

Item 3. ¶ 341, § 1

In ¶ 341, § 1, after the words "Effective service," insert the words "in the Methodist Episcopal Church," so that the section as amended shall read:

"The annuity claim of any retired minister shall not be less than one seventieth (1/70th) of the average salary (house rent excluded) of the effective members of his Conference who are Pastors or District Superintendents, multiplied by the number of years of his effective service in the Methodist Episcopal Church, including two years on trial."

Item 4. ¶ 341, § 2

In paragraph 341, section 2, after the words "Annual Conference" insert the words, "of the Methodist Episcopal Church, including two years on trial," so that the section as amended shall read:

"The annuity claim of a widow shall be determined by the number of years during which she was the wife of a Preacher while he was in the effective relation, as a Member of an Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, including two years on trial, and shall be three fourths of the annuity claim of a Retired Minister for such term of years."

Item 5. ¶ 341, § 3

Amend ¶ 341, § 3, by substituting the word "fourth" for "fifth," and adding an additional sentence to read as follows: "In case a dependent child is continued in high school or college, the age limit may be increased from sixteen to eighteen years," so that the section as amended shall read:

"The term of a father's effective service shall determine the annuity claim of his child, which shall be one fourth of the claim of a Retired Minister, for such term. In case a dependent child is continued in high school or college, the age limit may be increased from sixteen to eighteen years."

Item 6. ¶ 342, § 4

Strike out ¶ 342, § 4, which reads: "Such part of the annual support for Conference Claimants, furnished by the Pastoral Charges as the Annual Conference may determine," and substitute therefor the following:

"Such proportion of the money received from the Pastoral Charges for Conference Claimants as is for Annuity Distribution."

Item 7. ¶ 343, § 2

Strike out ¶ 343, § 2, which reads: "Such part of the support

for Conference Claimants furnished by the Pastoral Charges as the Annual Conference may determine," and substitute therefor the following:

"Such proportion of the money received from the Pastoral Charges as is for Necessitous Distribution."

Item 8. ¶ 484

In ¶ 484, § 1, strike out the words in parenthesis, "(not including the connectional dividend)" also the last clause of the sentence, beginning with the word "provided"; also strike out § 2, which reads: "The expenses of administration, and the carrying forward of the campaign in the Annual Conferences, shall be taken from the fund provided for in § 1, of this paragraph, apportioned according to ¶ 336, and any other funds in the hands of the board not otherwise designated," so that the entire paragraph shall read: "The Board of Conference Claimants at its Annual Meeting shall determine what amount shall be required for maintaining and promoting the work of the Board and shall present this amount to the Commission on Finance to be included in the askings of the Commission in common with those of the other Boards."

Item 9. ¶ 341, New Section

In paragraph 341, add a new section to read as follows:

"Retired Ministers are entitled to annuities for their years of service in the effective relation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, provided they have reached the age of sixty-five years or more at the time of retirement or have given forty years or more of service to the Christian ministry, or have been retired because of disability. Ministers who have been or may be retired for another reason than these may be granted relief from the funds for Necessitous Distribution, but shall have no claim on the funds for Annuity Distribution."

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 13. DEFINITION OF RETIRED MINISTERS

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred Memorial No. 718, of S. J. Greenfield, on the subject "Definition of Retired Ministers," reports thereon as follows:

Amend ¶ 188 of the Discipline by inserting after the figures "188" in the first line, the following:

§ 1. A Retired Minister is one who, at his own request or by the action of the Annual Conference, has been placed in the retired relation.

§ 2. Any member of an Annual Conference who is in good standing and who has served in the Christian ministry in the effective relation for forty years, or who has reached the age of

sixty-five years, may ask for a retired relation, and upon his request he shall be put in the retired relation. Any member of an Annual Conference who is in good standing may be placed in the retired relation by the Annual Conference if such relation is recommended by the Committee on Conference Relations.

§ 3. (To be the same as now in the Discipline.)

So that the whole paragraph shall read:

¶ 188, § 1. A Retired Minister is one who, at his own request or by the action of the Annual Conference, has been placed in the retired relation.

§ 2. Any member of an Annual Conference who is in good standing and who has served in the Christian ministry in the effective relation for forty years, or who has reached the age of sixty-five years, may ask for a retired relation, and upon his request shall be put in the retired relation. Any member of an Annual Conference who is in good standing may be placed in the retired relation by the Annual Conference if such relation is recommended by the Committee on Conference Relations.

§ 3. Every Retired Minister who is not employed as Pastor of a Charge, shall have a seat in the Quarterly Conference, and all the privileges of membership in the Church where he resides. He shall report to the fourth Quarterly Conference and to the Pastor all Marriages solemnized and all Baptisms administered. If he reside without the bounds of the Conference of which he is a Member, he shall forward annually to his Conference a certificate of his Christian and Ministerial conduct, together with an account of the number and circumstances of his family, signed by the District Superintendent of the District or the Pastor of the Charge within whose bounds he resides, without which the Conference shall not be required to allow his claim, and may, after due notice and due form and record of trial, locate him without his consent.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 16. COOPERATION BETWEEN BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS AND ANNUAL CONFERENCE ORGANIZATIONS

Your Committee on Itinerancy recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Cooperation Between the Board of Conference Claimants and Annual Conference Organizations

Most of the campaign work for endowment funds during the last quadrennium was cooperative, in some cases under the immediate leadership of the Board. The principal effort was directed toward securing and increasing endowments for Annual Conferences. In the program of the coming quadrennium these endowments in Annual Conferences should be provided for and

should be completed, if possible. To do this the Board of Conference Claimants should be adequately financed in order to lend aid to the Annual Conferences for this purpose, to furnish requisite literature and immediate assistance through its representatives, so that the five million dollars which is still needed by Annual Conference organizations should be secured. In some Conferences the Board should be able to relieve the Preachers' Aid Society of the necessity of large expenses, by paying at least a portion of the salary of the agent and the expenses of such campaign. A few Conferences are so situated that the Board should enter the field and do the entire work substantially at its own expense.

While doing this work the Board ought also to be enabled to secure an addition of ten million dollars to its Permanent Fund, the income of which shall perpetually help the poorer and weaker Conferences in the remote and difficult fields, and all necessitous cases in every Conference.

The ideal for the quadrennium should be the securing of sufficient funds to complete the major program for all the Conference Claimants throughout the Church. In any general or churchwide financial program or campaign undertaken during the coming quadrennium an adequate amount for the retired ministers, widows and orphans of ministers shall be included, so that the unfortunate situation developed in the Centenary activities shall not be repeated and in the future the cause of the minister, active and retired, shall be included in the major programs of the Church and the interests of Conference Claimants carefully safeguarded; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, should there be any general or connectional financial campaign in the Church during the coming quadrennium, there shall be included such an amount as will make it possible for Annual Conferences to meet all their obligations to their ministers, and as will enable the Board of Conference Claimants to extend adequate and needed help to all those retired ministers, widows and orphans of ministers at home or abroad who, on account of the conditions under which they work or their immediate necessities, should receive the helping hand of the entire Church. In this matter the major purposes for which the Board of Conference Claimants was organized, as stated in the Discipline, ¶ 485, may be speedily accomplished, namely:

"That the Preachers and people of the stronger Annual Conferences may be united with those of the weaker Conferences in one connectional or general plan in order that, by such co-operation, a more general support may be secured for Retired Ministers and other Conference Claimants, especially for those in the more needy Conferences."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 17. LICENSING AND ORDINATION OF WOMEN TO
PREACH

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which were referred Memorials Nos. 135, 892, 621, 371, 554, 457, 624, 655, 651, 33, 257, 220, and 833 on the subject of Licensing and Ordination of Women to Preach, reports as follows:

(1) That the provisions of ¶¶ 219-226 of the Discipline, being Part IV, Chapter I, bearing the title, "Local Preachers," be so construed as to include women, except in so far as these provisions apply to candidates for the traveling ministry and for Deacons' and Elders' Orders; and that wherever necessary such verbal alterations be effected in these paragraphs as shall establish this definition.

(2) That the expediency of granting to women ordination and admission to the Annual Conference be referred to a commission of seven, including one Bishop, three ministers, and three laymen, to be appointed by the Bishops at this General Conference, with instructions to report their conclusions to the General Conference of 1924.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 18. STANDARD TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR
CONFERENCE JOURNALS

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred Memorial No. 860 of George A. Brown, Michigan Conference, the subject of "Standard Table of Contents for Conference Journals," reports as follows:

Add two items to the Standard Table of Contents, that is, "Rules of Order" following "Conference Chronological Roll," and "Conference Boards" following "Officers of the Conference," so that the Standard Table of Contents shall read as follows:

- I. Conference Chronological Roll.
- II. Conference Rules of Order.
- III. Officers of the Conference.
- IV. Conference Boards.
- V. Officers of Conference Societies.
- VI. Conference Committees.
 - (a) Standing Committees.
 - (b) Special Committees.
 - (c) Assignments for Next Session.
- VII. Disciplinary Questions.
- VIII. Appointments.
- IX. Daily Proceedings.
- X. Reports.
 - (a) District Superintendents.
 - (b) Standing Committees and Boards.
 - (c) Special Committees.

- (d) Treasurers.
 - (e) Miscellaneous.
 - XI. Plan of Conference Examinations.
 - XII. Memoirs.
 - XIII. Roll of the Dead.
 - (a) Members of the Conference.
 - (b) Widows of Deceased Members.
 - XIV. Conference Sessions.
 - XV. Miscellaneous.
 - XVI. Historical.
 - XVII. Statistical Tables.
- Printed following title page.
Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 19. QUARTERLY PAYMENTS TO CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

Your Committee on Itinerancy recommends as follows:

Add as § 6 to ¶ 339 of the Discipline the following: "An Annual Conference may authorize its Board of Stewards to pay the annuity claims of its claimants quarterly in advance, the first payment to be made during the session of, or as soon as possible after the adjournment of the Annual Conference, and the balance of the funds so received shall be held in trust by the Board of Stewards and paid out in quarterly payments during the Conference year."

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 23. CARE OF OLD AGE OF LOCAL PREACHERS

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to whom you referred memorial on the subject of "Caring for the Old Age of Local Preachers Who Have Served as Supply Pastors," reports as follows:

Amend ¶ 226 to make it read as follows: ¶ 226. Authority is hereby given to the Annual Conferences to take such measures as they may deem wise to create a Permanent Endowment Fund, or to raise money for annual distribution for Retired Local Preachers who may have served fifteen consecutive years or more (giving their entire time as Pastors to the work of the Church), and for the widows and minor children of such deceased local preachers. The Annual Conference shall administer the funds and distribute the income to necessitous cases through its Board of Stewards, as the Annual Conference may determine.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 25. EMPLOYMENT OF LAY EVANGELISTS

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred Memorial No. 50 by action of the General Conference on the sub-

ject, "Passing Character of Lay Evangelists," reports as follows:

Amend ¶ 190 by adding a new section reading as follows: "To recommend to the Pastors on his District such Evangelists as he deems advisable, provided that he shall not consent to the employment of any lay Evangelist who has not a certificate of character from the official body of the denomination to which he belongs, and which certificate is not over one year old."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 31. AUTHORITY OF LOCAL PREACHER IN REGARD
TO MATRIMONY AND BAPTISM

Your Committee on Itinerancy after reconsideration of its Report No. 6 published on page 263 of the *Daily Christian Advocate*, and adopted by the General Conference, Tuesday, May 18, 1920, as reported on page 366 of the *Daily Christian Advocate*, in order to perfect the action previously taken, now recommends that § 3, ¶ 221, be further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 3. An unordained Local Preacher, only while serving as a regularly appointed Pastor of a Charge, shall be authorized to administer the rite of Baptism, and when the laws of the State permit, to solemnize Matrimony, but in all foreign mission fields, power to authorize him to solemnize matrimony and administer the rite of baptism shall rest in the Central Mission Conference in which he is a pastor.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 32. ASSISTANT TREASURER FOR BOARD OF
CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

Your Committee on Itinerancy recommends as follows:

¶ 483, § 2, be changed so as to add to the list of officers the office of Assistant Treasurer, so that § 2 shall read as follows:

"§ 2. The other officers of the Board shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Assistant Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by the Board and shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices. The Board may elect a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and an Assistant Treasurer outside of its own membership, or may elect as Treasurer any responsible bank or trust company, duly organized and incorporated under the laws of the United States or any State."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 36. CHAPLAINCY IN ARMY AND NAVY

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred Memorial No. 370 of William Arters, Maine Conference, on the

subject "Chaplaincy in Army and Navy" recommends as follows:

That a Committee on Chaplaincy in Army and Navy be appointed by the General Conference, to consist of two General Superintendents and three ministers to be selected by the Board of Bishops, and to serve four years.

The duties of this Committee shall be to supervise the work of Methodist Chaplains in Army and Navy, to suggest legislation providing for greater efficiency in the work of the Chaplains, to pass upon applications for Chaplaincy positions, and to promote the adequate equipment and the moral support of our ministers engaged in this service.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 41. REPORT ON ANNUAL CONFERENCE JOURNALS

Your Committee, to which was assigned the duty of examining the Journals of the Annual and Mission Conferences and Missions, reports as follows:

1. The Conferences whose records are found to be correct, complying with all the requirements of the Discipline are: Alabama, Baltimore, Blue Ridge-Atlantic, Bombay, California, California German, Central German, Central Illinois, Central New York, Central Pennsylvania, Chicago German, Colorado, Columbia River, Dakota, East German, Erie, Eastern South America, Genesee, Hinghwa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Korea, Kiangsi, Lexington, Malaysia, Mexico, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Newark, New England, New England Southern, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North-East Ohio, Norway, Norwegian and Danish, Northwest Iowa, Northern Minnesota, North China, Northern New York, Northern German, Northwest German, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana, Oklahoma, Pacific German, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Puget Sound, Saint Louis, Saint Louis German, Southern California, Southern Illinois, Southwest Kansas, Sweden, Switzerland, Upper Iowa, Upper Mississippi, Vermont, West German, West Ohio, West Wisconsin, Wilmington, Wisconsin, Western Swedish, Yenping.

2. The following Conference Journals were found to be defective in the requirements of the Discipline (§ 556, Edition 1916) on the points specified by numbers: Atlanta, 1, 3, 4, 8; Arkansas, 1, 2, 3; Bengal, 3; Central Alabama, 1, 3; Central China, 1, 3; Central Swedish, 3, 4; Central Missouri, 1, 3; Chile, 1, 4; Denmark, 1, 4; Detroit, 1, 4; East Tennessee, 1, 3; Finland, 1, 3; Georgia, 3, 4; Iowa, 4; Italy, 1, 3; Liberia, 3; Lincoln, 3; Little Rock, 3; Louisiana, 1, 2, 6, 7; Mississippi, 1, 3, 4; Missouri, 1, 2; New York East, 1, 3; New Mexico, 1, 3, 4; Northwest Nebraska, 3; North Carolina, 1, 3; North Dakota,

3, 4; North India, 3, 4; Northern Swedish, 1, 3; Northwest India, 1, 2, 4; Northwest Kansas, 1, 4; Oregon, 1, 3; Ohio, 1, 3, 4; Philippine Islands, 1, 3, 4; Rock River, 1, 3, 4; Saint John's River, 1, 4; South Carolina, 1, 3, 5, 9; Texas, 3, 4; Western Norwegian-Danish, 1, 3; West China, 1, 3, 4; West Texas, 1, 3, 6; West Virginia, 1, 3; Wyoming State, 3, 6.

3. The Journals of the following Conferences were not presented: Central Provinces, Central Tennessee, Delaware, Des Moines, East Maine, Eastern Swedish, Florida, Foochow, Gulf, Holston, New York, North China, North Germany, North India, North Montana, Northwest India, Savannah, South Germany, South India, Tennessee, Troy, Washington, Wyoming.

4. The Journals of the following Mission Conferences and Missions are found correct: Burma, Congo, Netherlands Indies, Pacific Japanese.

5. The Journals of the following Mission Conferences and Missions are defective: Arizona, 1, 3; Hawaii, 1, 4; North Africa, 1, 6; Pacific Swedish, 1, 3; Southern Swedish, 1, 4; Utah, 1, 3.

6. The Journals of the following Mission Conferences and Missions did not appear: Alaska, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Bulgaria, France, Italian, Inhambane, Nevada, North Andes, Pacific Chinese, Panama, Porto Rico, Rhodesia, Russia, South Florida, West Central Africa.

7. The Journals of the Central Conference in Southern Asia for 1912, 1916, and 1920 were examined and found in approved form.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 42. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF CONFERENCE JOURNALS

Your Committee on Itinerancy, charged with the examination of Annual Conference Journals, desires to make a report, supplementary to its Report No. 41, published as No. 186 in *The Daily Christian Advocate* of May 24, 1920, on page 472 as follows:

The following Conference Journal was found correct and complying with all the requirements of the Discipline: Southern German.

The following Journals were received too late for examination and report under our original and aforementioned report: Des Moines, Troy, Wyoming.

Upon examination the Journal of the Wyoming Conference was found to be correct, complying with all the requirements of the Discipline.

Upon examination the Journals of the following Conferences were found to be defective in the requirements of the Discipline

(¶ 556, Edition 1916), on the points specified by number as follows: Des Moines, 6; Troy, 3, 4.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 43. THE PASTORATE AND THE PLACE IT MUST HAVE IN OUR THOUGHT AND LIFE

In response to various Memorials respecting the preasant insufficient supply of men for the pulpits of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the necessity of action to safeguard the dignity, authority, and responsibility of the pastorate as distinguished from other forms of Christian ministry; and in accordance with the grave admonitions on this subject contained in the Episcopal Address, the Committee on Itinerancy recommends the following:

1. Continuance of the current effort to secure an adequate support for the pastors of our churches, thus removing the necessity for ministers to seek other channels of Christian service in order to maintain their families in this era of costly living.

2. Restraint of the present tendency to select ministers for official positions, at lucrative salaries, in organizations for philanthropic, social, civic, and cooperative religious service, for which laymen are equally qualified.

3. Systematic search in colleges, universities, and secondary schools for capable candidates for the ministry, by directing the attention of conscientious youth to the pulpit as the supreme agency for the redemption of society.

4. Constant affirmation in the assembling of the Church of the high ideals of the ministry of the Gospel, as transcending all those motives of financial gain, official position, and worldly emolument which actuate the choice of other vocations.

5. Emphasis in the instruction and advices of our theological seminaries on the primacy of the pulpit and the pastorate in the divine call to the ministry.

6. Recruiting by the Life Service Department of the Board of Conservation and Advance for the ministry of the Gospel in preference to any other form of Christian leadership.

7. Renewal of the ancient practice in which fathers and mothers dedicated their sons to the holy office of the ministry and besought God to accept their sacrifice.

8. Intercession by the whole Church for such a revival of evangelistic ardor as shall constrain thousands of youth to consecrate themselves to this sublime mission.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 44. THE PASTORATE *vs.* SUNDRY FIELDS OF BENEVOLENT AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

To counteract the inclination in some of our ministers to for-

sake the pastorate for sundry fields of benevolent and religious activity, your Committee on Itinerancy recommends the following:

1. Let a new emphasis be placed by those in authority on the law of the Church which affirms that our preachers are not free to leave their charges, or to contract to do so, without the consent of the Bishop in charge of the field to which they belong.

Let it also be required that no financial offers shall be made to preachers by general Boards and officials without consultation with those who have charge of the administration of the churches.

2. Amend ¶ 208, § 3, by adding after the word "annually" the following: "provided that no Member of an Annual Conference shall be appointed to any form of service outside the regularly constituted organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except chaplains in the Army and Navy, unless such appointment is recommended by the District Superintendents and confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Conference to which he belongs," so that it shall read:

"He may make the following appointments annually, provided that no Member of an Annual Conference shall be appointed to any form of service outside the regularly constituted organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church except chaplains in the Army and Navy, unless such appointment is recommended by the District Superintendents and confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Conference to which he belongs."

3. Amend ¶ 208, § 4, by striking out the clause, "If requested by an Annual Conference," and inserting in its stead the clauses, "On the recommendation of the District Superintendents, confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Annual Conferences," so that the amended section shall read: "On the recommendation of the District Superintendents, confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Annual Conference, he may appoint," etc.

Adopted, May 26.

IV.—BOUNDARIES

REPORT No. 1. BOUNDARIES OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES

CHAPTER II

BOUNDARIES OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES

1. *United States and Territories*

¶ 498, § 1. ALABAMA CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Alabama and in that part of the State of Florida west of the Apalachicola River; and also the work among the white people within the territory of the Upper Mississippi Conference.

§ 2. ATLANTA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Georgia not included in the Savannah Conference.

§ 3. BALTIMORE CONFERENCE shall include the District of Columbia, the western shore of Maryland (except that part of Garrett County lying west of the dividing ridge of the Allegheny Mountains, Grantsville, Swanton, Bayard, Blaine, and Germania), so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies within Hancock, Flintstone, Union Grove, and Hyndman Circuits; the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, and Grant in the State of West Virginia; and that part of the State of Virginia lying between the Wilmington and West Virginia Conferences.

§ 4. BLUE RIDGE-ATLANTIC CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of North Carolina, and in the counties of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Greenville, Southampton, Nansemond, Norfolk, and Princess Anne in the State of Virginia; and in the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, York, Chester, Union, Anderson, Laurens, Abbeville, Newberry, and Fairfield in the State of South Carolina.

§ 5. CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of California and all that part of the State of Nevada lying north of the northern boundary of the Southern California Conference.

§ 6. CALIFORNIA GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work within the State of California.

§ 7. CENTRAL ALABAMA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Alabama and in that part of Florida west of the Apalachicola River.

§ 8. CENTRAL GERMAN CONFERENCE shall comprise the German work within the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana except those appointments which belong at present to the Chicago German Conference; also the German work in western Pennsylvania, and in the Southern States not included in the East German, Saint Louis German, and Southern German Conferences, exclusive of Emmanuel Church, Williams County, Ohio.

§ 9. CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall embrace that part of the State of Illinois north of the Illinois Conference and south of the following lines, namely: beginning on the Mississippi River at Albany; thence southeasterly to the northwest corner of Bureau County; thence east to the southwest corner of Lee County; thence south to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway crossing of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; thence along said railway to Bureau Junction; thence

to the Illinois River; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kankakee River (leaving Albany, Leon, and Ottawa in the Rock River Conference, and Bureau Junction in the Central Illinois Conference); thence up the Kankakee River to a point directly west of the north line of Kankakee County; thence east to the Indiana line.

§ 10. CENTRAL MISSOURI CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the States of Missouri, Iowa, and that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the following line: Beginning at the city of Cairo, and running north along the Illinois Central Railroad to the city of Mendota, and including all the towns on said line of railroad; thence north to the Wisconsin State line, and thence west along said State line to the Mississippi River.

§ 11. CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the west by the west line of the towns of Williamson, Marion, and Palmyra, in Wayne County, and of the towns of Farmington and Canandaigua, in Ontario County, and of Yates and Schuyler Counties, and of the towns of Hornby and Canton, in Steuben County; and in the State of Pennsylvania by the railroad running from Lawrenceville to Blossburg, including Mansfield and Blossburg Charges; on the south by Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the east by Wyoming and Northern New York Conferences; on the north by Northern New York Conference and Lake Ontario.

§ 12. CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: On the south by the State Line from the Susquehanna River to the west boundary of Bedford County, excepting so much of the State of Pennsylvania as is included in the Baltimore Conference, on the west by the west line of the counties of Bedford, Blair, that part of Cambria County not included in the Pittsburgh Conference, namely: Patton, Bakerton, and Barnesboro, including Cherry Tree and Glen Campbell and Smithport in Indiana County, Clearfield County, north to Saint Mary's; excepting so much of Clearfield County as is embraced in the Erie Conference; on the north by a line extending from Saint Mary's eastward to Emporium, including Keating Summit Circuit; thence by the southern boundary of Potter and Tioga Counties, including Austin, Costello, Wharton Circuit, Cross Fork, Hammersley Fort Circuit, Morris, Blackwell, and Liberty Valley Circuits; thence through Sullivan County north of Laporte to the west line of Wyoming County; thence on the east by the present limits of the Wyoming Conference, being the east line of Sullivan County, to the north line of Columbia County; thence a line southeasterly through Luzerne County to the north line of the Philadelphia Conference, near White Haven; thence on the south by the northern line of Carbon, Schuylkill, and Dauphin Counties to the Susquehanna River, including Hickory

Run, Weatherly, Beaver Meadows, and Ashland; and thence by the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, including Harrisburg and that additional part of Dauphin County east from the city limits on the north to and including Paxtonia, thence southward to Rutherford, thence west to the city of Harrisburg.

§ 13. CENTRAL SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all the Swedish work within the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the city of Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, and also the Swedish work in the State of New York west of the Genesee River, and in the State of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna River.

§ 14. CENTRAL TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in all that part of the State of Tennessee west of and excluding the counties of Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, Cumberland, and Fentress.

§ 15. CHICAGO GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the State of Wisconsin, except those appointments along the Mississippi River, and in that part of the State of Illinois north of an east and west line passing along the north line of the city of Bloomington, excepting the territory now in the Saint Louis German Conference, and east of a north and south line passing through the city of Freeport; and in that part of the State of Indiana west of the line between the counties of Saint Joseph and Elkhart, and north of the line between Stark and Pulaski Counties. It shall also include Danville, in the State of Illinois, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

§ 16. COLORADO CONFERENCE shall include the State of Colorado and Chama in New Mexico.

§ 17. COLUMBIA RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the counties of Wasco, Umatilla, Crook, Morrow, Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler, Hood River, and Jefferson in the State of Oregon; and all of the counties in the State of Washington east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains; and in the State of Idaho, the counties of Shoshone, Kootenai, Beneway, Bonner, Boundary, Latah, Nez Perce, Clearwater, Lewis, and all of Idaho County lying north of a line running parallel with the Salmon River ten miles south of said river.

§ 18. DAKOTA CONFERENCE shall include the State of South Dakota.

§ 19. DELAWARE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, excepting the colored work in the boroughs of the Bronx and Manhattan in the city of New York; all of the eastern shore of Virginia, and all of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania not included in the Washington Conference.

§ 20. DES MOINES CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west and south of the following lines: Beginning at the southeast corner of Wayne County; thence north to the south line of Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and the Monroe Charge in the Des Moines Conference; thence west to the southeast corner of Story County; thence north to the northeast corner of Story County; thence west to the northeast corner of Crawford County; thence south to the north line of township eighty-three; thence west to the east line of Monona County; thence south and west on the line of Monona County to the Missouri River.

§ 21. DETROIT CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Michigan in the Lower Peninsula east of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the southeast corner of Charlevoix County; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw including Mackinaw City. It shall also include the Upper Peninsula.

§ 22. EAST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall embrace all the German work east of the Allegheny Mountains, including all the German work in the State of New York.

§ 23. EAST MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine not included in the Maine Conference.

§ 24. EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Tennessee which is not in the Tennessee Conference; in that part of the State of Virginia west of and including the counties of Carroll, Floyd, Montgomery, and Giles; and in the counties of Mercer, Wyoming, McDowell, and Raleigh of the State of West Virginia; and the counties of Whitley, Knox, Bell, and Harlan in the State of Kentucky.

§ 25. EASTERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all the Swedish work in the six New England States, the States of New Jersey and Delaware, and the territory included in the New York, New York East, and Philadelphia Conferences.

§ 26. ERIE CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Erie; on the east by a line commencing at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek; thence up said creek to Gowanda, leaving said town in the Genesee Conference; thence to the Allegheny River at the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said creek southward, excluding the city of Bradford on said creek to the ridge dividing between the waters of Clarion and Sinnemahoning Creeks; thence southward to Mahoning Creek; thence down said creek to the Allegheny River, excluding the Milton Society, but including Valier and the Horatio Society, in the Grace Church, Punxsutawney Charge, and Hamilton in the

Valier Charge, the Putneyville Society in the Putneyville Circuit, and that portion of the borough of Punxsutawney lying south and east of Mahoning Creek; thence across said river in a northwesterly direction to the southwest corner of Lawrence County, including Wampum; thence along the Ohio State line to the place of beginning, excluding Orangeville Church.

§ 27. FLORIDA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Florida except that part lying west of the Apalachicola River, and that part south of parallel twenty-nine.

§ 28. GENESEE CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of New York lying west of the Central New York Conference except that part of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties which is now included in the Erie Conference. It shall also include Gowanda and Corning, in the State of New York, and so much of Tioga County, including Tioga Charge, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not embraced in the Central New York Conference; also so much of Potter County, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not included in Central Pennsylvania Conference; also including so much of McKean County, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is embraced in the Olean District, including the city of Bradford; also the Norwegian and Danish work in the city of Buffalo.

§ 29. GEORGIA CONFERENCE shall include work among the white people in the State of Georgia and the "Copperhill Basin" in the State of Tennessee.

§ 30. GULF CONFERENCE shall include the white English, Italian, and French-speaking work in the State of Louisiana; also that portion of the State of Texas separated from the Oklahoma Conference by a line beginning at the city of Brownsville, Texas, running northwest along the Rio Grande River to Devil's River, a point on the Southern Pacific Railroad; thence east along the Southern Pacific Railroad to San Antonio; thence northeast along the International & Great Northern Railroad through the city of Austin to Hearne; thence north along the Houston & Texas Railroad to Ennis; thence northeast along the Texas Midland and the Frisco Railroads to the Red River, all intermediate points to be in the Gulf Conference; also the work among the white people within the territory of the Mississippi Conference.

§ 31. HOLSTON CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in that part of the State of Tennessee not included in the Central Tennessee Conference and the "Copperhill Basin" assigned to the Georgia Conference; and including that part of the State of Virginia embraced between the West Virginia and Blue Ridge-Atlantic Conferences.

§ 32. IDAHO CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Idaho

not embraced in the Columbia River Conference, together with the following named territory of the State of Oregon; namely, the counties of Baker, Malheur, Harney, Grant, Wallowa, and Union.

§ 33. ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois not within the Southern Illinois Conference, south of the following line, namely: Beginning at Warsaw, on the Mississippi River, thence to Vermont; thence to the mouth of the Spoon River; thence up the Illinois River to the northwest corner of Mason County; thence to the junction of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; thence to the southwest corner of Iroquois County; thence east to the State of Indiana, leaving Bentley, Vermont, Manito, Mackinaw Circuit, and Normal in the Central Illinois Conference, and Warsaw and Bloomington in the Illinois Conference.

§ 34. INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north and east by a line beginning where the National Road intersects the west line of the State of Indiana; thence along said road to Terre Haute; thence along the Vandalia Railroad to Belmont Street, West Indianapolis, including Locust Street Charge in Greencastle and West Indianapolis Charge in Indianapolis; thence north to Michigan Street, thence east to the Belt Railroad; thence north and east along said railroad to a point due west of Ninth Street; thence east to the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad; thence north on said railroad to the Michigan Road; thence on said road to the north line of Marion County; thence east on said county line to the northeast corner of said county; thence south on the east line of said county to the National Road; thence east on said road to the State line; on the east by the State of Ohio, including Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio; on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the State of Illinois.

§ 35. IOWA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the east by the Mississippi River; on the south by the Missouri State line; on the west and north by a line commencing at the southwest corner of Appanoose County; thence north to Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and Monroe in the Des Moines Conference; thence on the south line of Marshall County due east to the Iowa River; thence down said river to Iowa City; thence on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to Davenport, leaving Davenport and Iowa City in the Upper Iowa Conference, and all intermediate towns in the Iowa Conference.

§ 36. KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Kansas lying east of a line traversing the west boundary of Chautauqua, Elk, and Greenwood Counties; thence along the south and west boundary of Chase County to the south and west border of Morris County to the south boundary of Dickinson

County; thence west to the sixth principal meridian; thence north to the Nebraska State line; excepting the Solomon City Circuit lying east of said line.

§ 37. KENTUCKY CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Kentucky.

§ 38. LEXINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin and Minnesota, excepting so much of the State of Illinois as is included in the Central Missouri Conference, and excepting Whitley, Knox, Bell, and Harlan Counties in Kentucky.

§ 39. LINCOLN CONFERENCE shall include all the work among the colored people in the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado.

§ 40. LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Arkansas.

§ 41. LOUISIANA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Louisiana.

§ 42. MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine west of the Kennebec River, from its mouth to the great bend below Skowhegan, and of a line running thence north to the State line; including Skowhegan and Augusta and that part of the town of Winslow north of Sebasticook River, and also that part of New Hampshire east of the White Hills and North of the waters of Ossipee Lake, and the towns of Gorham and Berlin.

§ 43. MICHIGAN CONFERENCE shall include the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula west of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County, thence east to the southeast corner of said county; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw.

§ 44. MINNESOTA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Minnesota lying south of the following line: Beginning at the eastern boundary of the State at the northeast corner of Washington County; thence running west to the northwest corner of said county; thence south to the northeast corner of Ramsey County; thence following the line of Ramsey County to where it strikes the east line of Hennepin County; thence following the east and south lines of Hennepin County to the point where the Hastings & Dakota Railroad crosses the line of said county; thence following the line of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad to Ortinville; all towns on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad to be in the Northern Minnesota Conference.

§ 45. MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE shall include all the colored

work in the State of Mississippi south of a line beginning at the northeast corner of Kemper County, and running along the northern border of said county, and of the counties of Neshoba, Leake, Madison, Yazoo, Sharkey, and Issiquena to the Mississippi River.

§ 46. MISSOURI CONFERENCE shall include so much of the State of Missouri as lies north of the Missouri River.

§ 47. MONTANA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Montana not included in the North Montana Conference, and that part of North Dakota which lies between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

§ 48. NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Nebraska except that contained in the Northwest Nebraska Conference.

§ 49. NEWARK CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of New Jersey not included in the New Jersey Conference, with the Borough of Richmond, city of New York, in the State of New York, and such portions of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, in the State of New York, as lie south and west of a line extending from Tompkins Cove, on the Hudson River, intersecting the New Jersey State line at a point south of Sloatsburg; thence along said State line to the Wallkill River; thence due north, intersecting the Erie Railroad at a point west of Middletown; thence in a northwesterly direction to a point where the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad crosses the northern line of Forestburg township, in Sullivan County, thence southwest to a point on the Delaware River below Lackawaxen, in Pennsylvania; also such portions of Pike and Monroe Counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, as lie north of the Philadelphia Conference and east of the Wyoming Conference, the same being now included in the Matamoras, Milford, Dingmans, and Coolbaugh Charges.

§ 50. NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Massachusetts east of the Green Mountains not included in the New Hampshire and the New England Southern Conferences.

§ 51. NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Connecticut lying east of the Connecticut River, the State of Rhode Island, with the town of Blackstone, in Massachusetts and that part of the State of Massachusetts south of the towns of Wrentham, Walpole, Dedham, Milton, and Quincy.

§ 52. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE shall include the State of New Hampshire, except that part within the Maine Conference; also that part of the State of Massachusetts northeast of the Merrimac River except that part of Lowell north of the Merrimac.

§ 53. NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of New Jersey lying south of the following line, namely: commencing at Raritan Bay, thence up said bay and river to New Brunswick, at a point opposite the easterly boundary of the Borough of Highland Park, thence along the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of said borough respectively, to the Raritan River; thence along the Raritan River to the westerly limits of the city of New Brunswick; thence southwest in a straight line to Lambertville on the Delaware River, including the city of New Brunswick, the Borough of Highland Park and Lambertville Station.

§ 54. NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE shall include the State of New Mexico excepting Chama; also the county of El Paso in the State of Texas and the State of Chihuahua in the Republic of Mexico; it shall also include the work among the Spanish-speaking people in the States of New Mexico, Arizona, east of parallel 112 degrees west longitude, and Colorado, El Paso, Texas, and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora in the Republic of Mexico.

§ 55. NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall consist of the territory now in the New York, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, and Kingston Districts, and including Five Points Mission.

§ 56. NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE shall include Long Island; those Charges in Manhattan and Bronx east of South Ferry, Whitehall Street, Broadway, Park Row, Chatham Square, Bowery, Third Avenue to Pelham Avenue; west to the Harlem Railroad track; north to Mount Vernon; thence including Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and all between them and Long Island Sound to the State of Connecticut; thence following the State line, including Pound Ridge, to Sharon township; east to the Housatonic River; north to Canaan township; east to Winchester, excluding North Goshen; north to State line; east to the Connecticut River, and following the river to the sound, and also excepting Five Points Mission.

§ 57. NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of North Carolina and in that part of the State of Virginia lying south of a line beginning at Cape Henry and running to Hampton Roads; thence with Hampton Roads to the James River; thence with the southern bank of the James River to Chesterfield County; thence with the northern boundary of the following counties: Prince George, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Charlotte, and Halifax, to the northeast corner of Pittsylvania; thence in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of Henry; thence with the county lines of Pittsylvania, Franklin, and Bedford to the corner of Bedford and Roanoke; thence with the Blue Ridge Mountains to the North Carolina line.

§ 58. NORTH DAKOTA CONFERENCE shall include the State of North Dakota except that part which lies between the Missouri and the Yellowstone Rivers.

§ 59. NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the State of Michigan; on the east by the State of Ohio, including Union City; on the south by the National Road from the State line west to Marion County; thence north to the northeast corner of said county; thence west to the Michigan Road; on the west by said Michigan Road to South Bend; and thence by the Saint Joseph River to the Michigan State line, including Logansport and all the towns on the National Road east of Indianapolis.

§ 60. NORTH MONTANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Montana, south to Mondak; thence west along the Missouri River to the mouth of Squaw Creek; thence along said creek to the watershed of the Musselshell and Yellowstone Rivers to the North Fork of the Musselshell to Copperopolis; thence north to the north line of township ten, north, leaving White Sulphur Springs in the Montana Conference; thence west through the Montana Wesleyan University building in the Prickly Pear Valley to the Great Northern Railway; thence along said railway to the station of Mitchell, leaving said station in the North Montana Conference; thence northwest to the Continental Divide; thence along said Divide to the southeast corner of Flathead County; thence along the former boundary of Flathead County to the Idaho line; thence north to the Canadian line; thence east to the boundary between Montana and North Dakota.

§ 61. NORTH-EAST OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the north point of the line separating Ohio from Pennsylvania; thence south along said line to the Ohio River, including Orangeville Church; thence down said river to the Muskingum River; thence up the Muskingum River to Dresden, excluding Marietta, Zanesville, and Dresden; thence westerly to the main road passing through Delaware and Marion, including Utica, Homer, and Galena Circuits, and excluding Stratford; on the west by the main road passing through Delaware and Marion to Upper Sandusky, and by the Sandusky River to its mouth; thence due north to the State line, including the towns of Tiffin, Port Clinton, and Lakeside, and excluding so much of the town of Delaware as lies west of Sandusky Street, yet including Asbury Church in the city of Delaware; also excluding the towns of Marion, Fremont and Upper Sandusky; thence east on the northern line of the State of Ohio to the place of beginning.

§ 62. NORTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, and also

appointments in the State of Wisconsin along the Mississippi River north of the city of La Crosse which are not included in the Chicago German Conference.

§ 63. NORTHERN MINNESOTA CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Minnesota not included in the Minnesota Conference.

§ 64. NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall include so much of the county of Franklin as is not within the Troy Conference, and the counties of Saint Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer, and all of Oswego County except Phoenix, and so much of the county of Madison as lies on and east of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, together with Cherry Valley, Springfield and Richfield Springs in Otsego County, Saint Johnsville in Montgomery County, and Lassellsville, Oppenheim, and Stratford in Fulton County.

§ 65. NORTHERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work in Minnesota, northern Michigan, Wisconsin (except Racine), North Dakota, and that part of Montana lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

§ 66. NORTHWEST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the State of South Dakota; and in that part of the State of Iowa north of an east and west line passing along the south line of the city of Clinton; and in that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the Chicago German Conference; and all appointments in the State of Wisconsin south of and including the cities of La Crosse and Tomah which are not included in the Chicago German Conference.

§ 67. NORTHWEST INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State line; on the east by the Saint Joseph River and the Michigan Road; on the south by the Indiana Conference, and on the west by Illinois, including all the towns on the Michigan Road except Logansport; and all the towns on the southern boundary, excluding Locust Street Charge, in Greencastle, and Washington Street Church in Indianapolis.

§ 68. NORTHWEST IOWA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west of the Upper Iowa and north of the Des Moines Conference.

§ 69. NORTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall be bounded on west and north by the Kansas State line; on the east by the sixth principal meridian, but including the Solomon City Circuit; and on the south by the south line of township seventeen as far west as to the east line of Lane County; thence north to the north line of said Lane County; thence west to the State line.

§ 70. THE NORTHWEST NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Nebraska lying within the following

boundary lines: Beginning at a point where the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian meets the boundary line between Nebraska and South Dakota; thence south to the northeast corner of Garfield County; thence west to the northeast corner of Blaine County; thence south to the southeast corner of Blaine County; thence west to the southwest corner of Grant County; thence south to the southeast corner of Garden County; thence on the county line to the southeast corner of Morrill County; thence west on the south line of Banner County to the Wyoming line; thence north to the South Dakota line; thence east to the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian.

§ 71. NORWEGIAN AND DANISH CONFERENCE shall include all the Norwegian and Danish work between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains except in the city of Buffalo.

§ 72. OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Muskingum River north of Dresden; thence down said river to the Ohio River, including Zanesville and Marietta; thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek; thence north to the southeast corner of Fayette County; thence northwest to the west line of Fayette County, not including Center Church; thence north on the west line of Fayette and Madison Counties to the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & Saint Louis Railroad, leaving Vienna, Dunbarton, and Sinking Spring Circuits west of said line; thence east on the southern boundaries of the former Central Ohio and North-East Ohio Conferences to the place of beginning, including Milford Center and Stratford, and Saint Paul's Charge, Delaware, Ohio.

§ 73. OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE shall include the State of Oklahoma, except the three counties of Beaver, Texas, and Cimarron; also the entire State of Texas, except El Paso County and that portion included in the Gulf Conference.

§ 74. OREGON CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Oregon not included in the Columbia River and the Idaho Conference.

§ 75. PACIFIC GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

§ 76. PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the east by the Delaware River, on the south by the Pennsylvania State line, on the west by the Susquehanna River, excluding Harrisburg and the adjoining part of Dauphin County, extending east to Paxtonia and Rutherford, included in the Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the north by the north line of

Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties, excepting Ashland, and the Beaver Meadows Circuit.

§ 77. PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the Erie Conference; on the east by the Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the south by the West Virginia Conference; on the west by the North-East Ohio Conference.

§ 78. PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

§ 79. ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois north of Central Illinois Conference, except East Dubuque. This Conference shall include the work among the Welsh people of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

§ 80. SAINT JOHNS RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Florida, excepting that portion lying west of the Apalachicola River.

§ 81. SAINT LOUIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Missouri lying south of the Missouri River, and the work among the white people in the State of Arkansas.

§ 82. SAINT LOUIS GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in that part of the State of Illinois south of the Chicago German Conference, and in the State of Iowa south of the Northwest German Conference; and all of the German work in the State of Missouri which is not within the West German Conference.

§ 83. SAVANNAH CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Georgia lying south of a line running east and west on a line of the northern boundaries of Richmond, McDuffie, Warren, Hancock, Putnam, Jasper, and Butts Counties; that part of Spalding County embracing Liberty Hill Circuit; all of Pike County except the church known as Free Liberty, that part of Meriwether County embracing Greenville; and that part of Troup County embracing La Grange Station and La Grange Circuit.

§ 84. SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of South Carolina.

§ 85. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the State of California lying south of the line beginning at the mouth of the Carmel River on Carmel Bay; thence in a direct line to the northwest corner of Fresno County; thence north to the northwest corner of Merced County; thence east and north along the north boundary of Merced County, including the Newman Circuit, to the point where said boundary intersects the middle fork of Merced River; thence, following the middle fork of Merced River, to the summit of the Sierra

Nevada Mountains at the northwest corner of Inyo County; thence along the north line of said county to the California-Nevada State line; also that portion of the State of Nevada lying south of the line beginning at the point where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude intersects the California-Nevada State line; thence east along said parallel to the west line of Lincoln County, State of Nevada; thence north and east along the line of Lincoln County to the Nevada-Utah State line. It shall also include Lower California in Republic of Mexico.

§ 86. SOUTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Texas and Louisiana.

§ 87. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Illinois south of the following line, namely: Beginning at a point on the Mississippi River at the northwest corner of Calhoun County; thence east along the north line of said county to the Illinois River; thence down the Illinois River to Columbiana; thence east to the northeast corner of Jersey County, leaving Carrollton and Rockbridge in the Illinois Conference; thence in a southeasterly direction, leaving Chesterfield in the Illinois Conference and Litchfield in the Southern Illinois Conference; thence to Hillsboro, leaving Hillsboro in the Illinois Conference; thence to the northwest corner of Fayette County; thence along the north line of Fayette County and Effingham County to the west line of Cumberland County, leaving Herrick and Holliday in the Southern Illinois Conference; thence south to the southwest corner of Cumberland County; thence east along the south line of Cumberland and Clark Counties to the Wabash River.

§ 88. SOUTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Kansas not included in the Kansas and the Northwest Kansas Conferences; also Beaver, Cimarron, and Texas Counties in the State of Oklahoma.

§ 89. TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that portion of the State of Tennessee west of and including the counties of Franklin, Coffee, Warren, White, Putnam, Overton, and Pickett, in said State.

§ 90. TEXAS CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in so much of the State of Texas as lies east of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico on the east line of Matagorda County, and running along said line and the east line of Wharton and Colorado Counties to the north point of Colorado County; thence north until it strikes the Central Railroad at Calvert; thence along the line of the railroad to the northern boundary of Texas, excluding Calvert and all the towns on the line of said road.

§ 91. TROY CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the

State of New York embraced in the counties of Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery (except Saint Johnsville), Fulton (except the towns of Oppenheim and Stratford), Albany (except Coeymans, Coeymans Hollow, and South Bethlehem), Schoharie (except Blenheim, Charlottesville, Eminence, Gilboa, Livingstonville, and Summit); in Columbia County, the towns of Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, New Lebanon and Chatham (except Chatham Village and East Chatham); in Franklin County, the towns of Standish, Saranac Lake, and the appointments connected with Bloomingdale Circuit; in Hamilton County, the towns of Benson, Hope, Wells, Indian Lake, Long Lake, and Blue Mountain Lake; and in Otsego County, Center Valley; also that portion of the State of Vermont embraced in the counties of Addison (except the towns of Granville and Hancock); Bennington (except the towns of Landgrove and Peru), Rutland (except Mechanicville and Cuttingsville, Mount Holly, East Wallingford, Summit, and Healdsville), and in Chittenden County, the towns of Charlotte, Hinesburg, Huntington, Williston, Shelburne, Burlington, and Winooski; also in the State of Massachusetts all that part of Berkshire County lying upon the line of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and north of said line.

- § 92. UPPER IOWA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows, namely: Beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Iowa; • thence down the Mississippi River to Davenport, including East Dubuque, in the State of Illinois; thence west on the north line of the Iowa Conference to the southeast corner of Story County; thence north to the State line, so as to include Iowa Falls; thence east on said line to the place of beginning.

§ 93. UPPER MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Mississippi not included in the Mississippi Conference.

§ 94. VERMONT CONFERENCE shall include the State of Vermont, except that section lying south of the Winooski River and west of the Green Mountain divide; said boundary to leave Winooski Charge in the Troy Conference, and Mechanicville and Cuttingsville in the Vermont Conference.

§ 95. WASHINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in western Maryland, the District of Columbia, the State of West Virginia, except the counties of Raleigh, Mercer, Wyoming, and McDowell; so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies west of the Susquehanna River, including the towns on said river; and so much of the State of Virginia as is not included in the East Tennessee, Delaware, and North Carolina Conferences.

§ 96. WEST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Okla-

homa, and so much of the State of Missouri as lies west of a line commencing at the southeast corner of the State of Kansas; thence direct to the southeast corner of Morgan County, Missouri; thence north to the northeast corner of Charlton County, Missouri; thence to the northeast corner of Worth County, Missouri.

§ 97. WEST OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the north line of the State of Ohio; on the east by the North-East Ohio Conference to the junction with the Ohio Conference at Delaware, excluding Asbury Church; thence west by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & Saint Louis Railroad to the west line of the Ohio Conference; thence south by the west line of the Ohio Conference; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the west line of the State of Ohio.

§ 98. WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE shall embrace the colored work in that part of the State of Texas which is not included in the Texas Conference.

§ 99. WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania; thence along the west line of Pennsylvania to the northeast corner of Ohio County, West Virginia, so as to include Dallas Circuit and Triadelphia Circuit; thence by the most direct way to Short Creek so as to include Short Creek and Liberty Circuit; thence down Short Creek to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the mouth of the Big Sandy River; on the west by the State line; on the south by the Kentucky and Holston Conferences, including the counties of Highland, Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Allegheny, and Craig in the State of Virginia; on the east so as to include Bayard, Blain, Gorman, Swanton, and Grantsville Charges, to the Pennsylvania State line, thence westward along said line to the place of beginning.

§ 100. WEST WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Wisconsin not embraced in the Wisconsin Conference.

§ 101. WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH CONFERENCE shall include the Norwegian and Danish work in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California.

§ 102. WESTERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all the Swedish work in the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and South Dakota.

§ 103. WILMINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the State of Delaware, the eastern shore of Maryland, and all that part of the State of Virginia east of the Baltimore Conference.

§ 104. WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Wisconsin lying east and north of a line beginning at the southeast corner of Green County, on the south line of

the State; thence north on the range line between ranges nine and ten east, to the north line of township twenty; thence west on the said line to the east line of range three; thence north on said line to the Michigan State line, excluding Avon Church, McFarland, Goodman Church, Brooklyn, and the town of Pine Grove in Portage County.

§ 105. WYOMING CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the southern part of the State of New York which is not included in the New York, New York East, Newark, Central New York, and Genesee Conferences; and that part of the State of Pennsylvania which is bounded on the west by Central New York Conference, including the territory east of the Susquehanna River, and on the south by the Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Newark Conferences, including Narrowsburg, and on the east by the Newark and New York Conferences.

§ 106. WYOMING STATE CONFERENCE shall include the State of Wyoming.

II. Foreign Countries

¶ 499, § 1. BENGAL CONFERENCE shall include Bengal, Assam, and so much of the province of Bihar and Orissa as does not lie within the bounds of the North India Conference.

§ 2. BOMBAY CONFERENCE shall include all of the Bombay Presidency north of the Savantvadi, Belgaum, and Bijapur Civil Districts; such parts of the Central India Agency as lie south of the twenty-fifth parallel of north latitude and west of the Central Provinces Conference; and Baluchistan.

§ 3. CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE shall include Central China, with its central station at the city of Nanking, on the Yang-tse River, excluding the Kiangsi Annual Conference.

§ 4. CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE shall include all the Central Provinces, and the Feudatory States under the supervision of the Central Provinces government, Berar, and such portions of the Central India Agency as lie south of the twenty-fifth parallel of north latitude and east of the seventy-sixth meridian of east longitude; also that portion of the Nizan's dominions lying north of the Godavari Valley Railway; from that point where it enters the Bombay Presidency to the point where it crosses the Godavari River. From this point eastward, the boundary line shall be the Godavari River.

§ 5. CHILE CONFERENCE shall include the republic of Chile.

§ 6. DENMARK CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of Denmark.

§ 7. EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE shall include the republics of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil.

§ 8. FINLAND CONFERENCE shall include the republic of Finland.

§ 9. FOOCHOW CONFERENCE shall include the Fukien Province in China, excepting so much as is included within the Hinghua Conference and the Yenping Conference.

§ 10. HINGHUA CONFERENCE shall include the Hinghua Prefecture and the adjoining territory in which the Hinghua dialect is spoken; and the Ingchung prefecture and the adjoining territory in which the Amoy dialect is spoken.

§ 11. ITALY CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of Italy, and those parts of contiguous countries in which the Italian language is spoken.

§ 12. KIANGSI CONFERENCE shall include the Province of Kiangsi and that portion of the Anhwei Province west of a line drawn north and south through the eastern wall of the city of Anking, the capital of the province, and also the Hwangmei Counties in Hupeh province.

§ 13. KOREA CONFERENCE shall include Korea.

§ 14. LIBERIA CONFERENCE shall include the western coast of Africa north of the equator.

§ 15. MALAYSIA CONFERENCE shall include the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, French Indo-China, and such adjacent islands or portions thereof (including Borneo) as are under British government or protection.

§ 16. MEXICO CONFERENCE shall include the republic of Mexico, except the State of Chihuahua and Sonora and the territory of Lower California; it shall also include Central America, except Costa Rica.

§ 17. NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the Chinese Republic including the southern part of the Province of Fengtien and the northern part of the Province of Chili and the northern parts of the Provinces of Shantung and Honan.

§ 18. NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE shall include all that part of Germany north of a line running from the northwest to the southeast, between the Provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia, and from the southern point of Westphalia to the northern point of Bavaria; thence by the north and northeast boundary of Bavaria, between Bavaria on the one side and the Turingen States and that of Saxony on the other, so as to include the present districts of Berlin, Bremen, and Leipzig and the Circuit of Cassel.

§ 19. NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE shall include the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh east of the Ganges, and such portions of the Mirzapur and Benares Civil Districts (including

the Benares State) as lie south of the Ganges. It shall also include the following civil districts of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, namely: Champaran, Saran, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, Monghyr, and Bhagalpur.

§ 20. NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, not included in the North India Conference, lying south and west of the Ganges; the Punjab, and such parts of Rajputana and Central India Agency as lie north of the twenty-fifth parallel of north latitude.

§ 21. NORWAY CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of Norway.

§ 22. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE shall include the Philippine Archipelago and the Sulu Islands.

§ 23. SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE shall include all of Germany not included in the North Germany Conference.

§ 24. SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of India lying south of the Bombay and Bengal Conferences and the Central Provinces Conference.

§ 25. SWEDEN CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of Sweden.

§ 26. SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE shall include the republic of Switzerland except the work among the Italian-speaking people.

§ 27. WEST CHINA CONFERENCE shall include the work in the western part of the Chinese Republic and in Tibet.

§ 28. YENPING CONFERENCE shall include the Yenping Prefecture and the Kweihwa County of the Tingchow Prefecture, all territory being in the Fukien Province.

CHAPTER III

BOUNDARIES OF MISSION CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

I. United States and Territories

¶ 500, § 1. ALASKA MISSION shall include the Territory of Alaska.

§ 2. ARIZONA MISSION shall include the State of Arizona, Needles in the State of California, and the State of Sonora in the republic of Mexico.

§ 3. HAWAII MISSION shall include the Hawaiian Islands.

§ 4. PACIFIC CHINESE MISSION shall include all the Chinese work between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

§ 5. PACIFIC JAPANESE MISSION shall include all the Japanese work west of the Mississippi River.

§ 6. PACIFIC SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include

the Swedish work in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Arizona, and that part of Montana west of the Rocky Mountains.

§ 7. PORTO RICO MISSION CONFERENCE shall include Porto Rico and the adjacent islands belonging to its civil jurisdiction, together with any work which may be established by our church or come under its care in any of the islands known as the West Indies.

§ 8. SOUTH FLORIDA MISSION shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Florida lying south of parallel twenty-nine, including New Smyrna, Daytona, Ormond, and De Land.

§ 9. SOUTHERN SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include all the Swedish work in Texas.

§ 10. UTAH MISSION shall include the State of Utah.

II. Foreign Countries

¶ 501. SOUTH AMERICA. § 1. *North Andes Mission Conference* shall include Peru and Ecuador and all parts of South America not included in other organized Conferences and Missions.

§ 2. *Bolivia Mission Conference* shall include the republic of Bolivia.

§ 3. *Panama Mission* shall include the republics of Panama and Costa Rica.

¶ 502. EUROPE. § 1. *Austria Mission Conference* shall include Austria.

§ 2. *Bulgaria Mission Conference* shall include Bulgaria.

§ 3. *France Mission Conference* shall include the republic of France.

§ 4. *Russia Mission* shall include the republic of Russia.

§ 5. *Hungary Mission Conference* shall include Hungary.

§ 6. *Baltic Mission* shall include the Baltic and Slavic republics contiguous to Russia.

§ 7. *Jugo-Slavic Mission* shall include the work in Jugo-Slavia.

§ 8. *Spain Mission* shall include the work in Spain.

¶ 503. ASIA. § 1. *Burma Mission Conference* shall include Burma.

§ 2. *Netherlands Indies Mission Conference* shall include the Islands of Java, Sumatra, and such adjacent islands or portions thereof (including Borneo) as are not under British government or protection.

¶ 504. AFRICA. § 1. *North Africa Mission Conference* shall include the work in North Africa, and the Madeira Islands.

§ 2. *Congo Mission Conference* shall include the work in the Belgian Congo.

§ 3. *Rhodesia Mission Conference* shall include the work in the Rhodesia and in that portion of Portuguese East Africa north of the Sabi River.

§ 4. *Southeast Africa Mission Conference* shall include the work south of the Sabi River in East Africa.

§ 5. *West Central Africa Mission Conference* shall include the work in West Africa south of the equator.

ENABLING ACTS

The following enabling acts are in force: Provided, that the number of members in any adjoining Conference or Mission Conference shall not be diminished to less than twenty-five.

In United States

§ 1. *Columbia River and Oregon Conferences* during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting and with the consent of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may transfer that part of the Columbia River Conference lying in the State of Oregon to the Oregon Conference.

§ 2. *Illinois and Central Illinois Conferences*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members of each Conference present and voting and the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite and form one Annual Conference with such name as may then be adopted.

§ 3. *Latin-American Mission*. The Resident Bishop of the San Francisco Area is authorized to organize the Latin-American Mission, which shall include the Mexicans and other Spanish-speaking people, Portuguese, Italians, and French in Lower California, the States of California and Nevada, and that part of the State of Arizona lying west of the parallel of longitude 112 degrees west.

§ 4. *Maine and East Maine Conference* during the next quadrennium by a majority vote of the members of each Conference present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding and with the consent of the Resident Bishop may unite in one Conference under the name of the Maine Conference.

§ 5. *The Pacific Swedish Mission Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into an Annual Conference, under such name as may be adopted.

§ 6. *Minnesota and Northern Minnesota Conferences*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of each Conference with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite and form one Conference with such name as may be adopted.

§ 7. *Puget Sound and Columbia River Conferences*, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of a majority of the members of each Conference present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite to form one Annual Conference to be known as the Cascade Annual Conference.

§ 8. *The South Florida Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into a Mission Conference.

§ 9. *Montana and North Montana Conferences*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of each Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite and form one Conference under such name as may be adopted.

In Foreign Countries

§ 1. *Panama Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into a Mission Conference with such name as may be adopted.

§ 2. *North Andes Mission Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 3. *Russia Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into a Mission Conference with such name as may be adopted.

§ 4. *Bombay and Central Provinces Conferences*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of members present and voting in each Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may divide into three (3) Annual Conferences with such names and boundaries as may be adopted, fixed by the Southern Asia Central Mission Conference.

§ 5. *Bombay Annual Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may organize that portion of the Bombay Annual Conference known as Sind-Baluchistan with such contiguous territories as may be agreed upon by neighboring Conferences into a Mission Conference,

with such boundaries as may be fixed by the Southern Asia Central Mission Conference.

§ 6. *Burma Mission Conference* may, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference with such name and boundaries as may be fixed by the Southern Asia Central Mission Conference.

§ 7. *English-Speaking Mission in India*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into a Mission Conference.

§ 8. *Hinghua Annual Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting and the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may organize that portion of the Hinghua Conference embracing the counties of Yungchun, Tehwa, and Tatien into a Mission Conference, with such name as may be adopted, and with boundaries agreed upon by the Eastern Asia Central Mission Conference.

§ 9. *North Africa Mission Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of the majority of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 10. *North and Northwest India Conferences*, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of a majority of the members present and voting in each Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may so divide their territory and adjust their boundaries as to form three (3) Annual Conferences and a Mission Conference with such names as may be adopted, and such boundaries as the Southern Asia Central Mission Conference may fix.

§ 11. *Northwest India Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of the majority of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may form a Mission Conference to include Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan under such name as may be adopted, and with boundaries such as the Southern Asia Central Mission Conference may decide.

§ 12. *Netherlands Indies Mission Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of a majority of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 13. *North Sumatra*, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of the majority of the members of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into a Mission with

such name as may then be adopted and with boundaries fixed by the Southeastern Asia Central Mission Conference.

§ 14. *West Borneo*, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of the majority of the members of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into a Mission with such name as may then be adopted and with boundaries to be named by the Southeastern Asia Central Mission Conference.

§ 15. *Finland Conference* during the next quadrennium, may by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, organize either the Finnish or the Swedish part of the work into a Mission Conference with such name as may then be adopted.

§ 16. Inasmuch as some readjustment of boundaries in Europe may be made necessary by changed political conditions, the Bishops in charge are hereby authorized to make such changes as in their judgment may seem to be required.

§ 17. Should the Conferences in Europe desire to organize during the quadrennium more than one Central Conference, authority to do this is hereby given when the necessary action of the Conferences involved shall have been taken and the three Bishops resident in Europe shall have approved.

§ 18. Any English-speaking Quarterly Conference in the Bengal Annual Conference may be included in the English-speaking Mission in India whenever by a majority vote, with the concurrence of the resident Bishop, it so decides.

Authorization

Southern California Conference and Arizona Mission, having complied with all Disciplinary requirements, are authorized and directed to complete their union into one Annual Conference on the first day of the ensuing session of the Southern California Annual Conference.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRAL MISSION CONFERENCES

¶ 505, § 1. EUROPEAN CENTRAL CONFERENCE.

1. Austria Mission Conference.
2. Bulgaria Mission Conference.
3. Denmark Annual Conference.
4. Finland Annual Conference.
5. France Mission Conference.
6. Italy Annual Conference.
7. North Germany Annual Conference.
8. Norway Annual Conference.
9. Russia Mission.

10. South Germany Annual Conference.
11. Sweden Annual Conference.
12. Switzerland Annual Conference.
13. North Africa Mission Conference.
14. Hungary Mission Conference.
15. Baltic Mission.
16. Jugo-Slavic Mission.

§ 2. EASTERN ASIA CENTRAL CONFERENCE.

1. Central China Annual Conference.
2. Japan Mission Council.
3. Foochow Annual Conference.
4. Hinghua Annual Conference.
5. Kiangsi Annual Conference.
6. Korea Annual Conference.
7. North China Annual Conference.
8. West China Annual Conference.
9. Yenping Annual Conference.

§ 3. SOUTHERN ASIA CENTRAL CONFERENCE.

1. Bengal Annual Conference.
2. Bombay Annual Conference.
3. Burma Mission Conference.
4. Central Provinces Annual Conference.
5. North India Annual Conference.
6. Northwest India Annual Conference.
7. South India Annual Conference.

§ 4. THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE FOR SOUTHEASTERN ASIA.

1. Malaysia Annual Conference.
2. Philippine Islands Annual Conference.
3. The Netherlands Indies Mission Conference.

And any other Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission which may be organized.

§ 5. SOUTH AFRICA CENTRAL CONFERENCE.

1. West Central Africa Mission Conference.
2. Congo Mission Conference.
3. Rhodesia Mission Conference.
4. Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

§ 6. CENTRAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN-AMERICA.

1. Mexico Annual Conference.
2. Panama Mission.
3. North Andes Mission Conference.
4. Bolivia Mission.
5. Chile Annual Conference.
6. Eastern South America Annual Conference.

And any other Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission that may be organized in Latin-America.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT No. 2

1. *English-speaking Mission in India* shall include the English-speaking work of India with boundaries as defined by the Executive Board of the Southern Asia Central Conference.

2. *The Japanese Council* shall include our work in the Japanese Empire.

ENABLING ACT

3. *The France Mission Conference* during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting, and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may organize an Annual Conference with such name as may be adopted.

4. *The West China Annual Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting, and with the concurrence of the Bishops resident in China, may organize into two Annual Conferences, with such boundaries and names as may then be adopted.

CHANGE OF NAME

The following emendations in Report No. 1 of the Committee on Boundaries adopted May 24, 1920, are authorized:

West Central Africa Mission shall be named *Angola Mission Conference*.

Hungary Mission Conference is to be *Hungary Mission*.

Jugo-Slavic Mission is to be *Jugo-Slavic Mission Conference*.

ENABLING ACT

New Mexico Annual Conference may, during the quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting, and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, organize the work among the Spanish-speaking peoples in the States of Arizona, east of parallel 112 degrees west longitude, New Mexico, Colorado, El Paso, Texas, and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora in the republic of Mexico into a Mission to be known as the Southwest Spanish Mission.

CORRECTIONS

The following corrections in Report No. 1 are approved:

Dechutes County, Ore., is to be added to description of the boundaries of the Columbia River Conference.

Kiangsi Conference shall include the Province of Kiangsi and that portion of the Anhwei Province west of a line drawn north and south through the west wall of the city of Anking, the capital of the province, and also the Hwangmei County in Hupeh Province.

In the boundaries of the Indiana Conference, instead of "West Indianapolis Charge," read "Washington Street Church."

In the boundaries of Northwest Indiana Conference after the

words "Michigan Road" insert "including Lowell Heights and River Park Churches, South Bend, Indiana."

In the boundaries of Indiana Conference after the words "Michigan Road" insert "excluding Lowell Heights and River Park Churches, South Bend, Indiana."

GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS

District I.—East Maine, 4; Eastern Swedish, 2; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 4; New England, 12; New England Southern, 6; Troy, 12; Vermont, 4—48.

District II.—Denmark, 2; Finland, 2; Italy, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 12; New York East, 14; Newark, 12; Norway, 2; Sweden, 6—62.

[France Mission Conference, Russia Mission, Baltic Mission, Jugo-Slavic Mission Conference.]

District III.—Central New York, 10; Erie, 10; Genesee, 12; Northern New York, 8; Wyoming, 10—50.

District IV.—Baltimore, 12; Central Pennsylvania, 12; Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburgh, 12; West Virginia, 12; Wilmington, 8—70.

[Porto Rico Mission Conference.]

District V.—Kentucky, 4; North-East Ohio, 22; Ohio, 12; West Ohio, 20—58.

District VI.—Alabama, 2; Blue Ridge-Atlantic, 2; Central Tennessee, 2; Delaware, 8; East Tennessee, 2; Georgia, 2; Gulf, 2; Holston, 6; Liberia, 2; North Carolina, 4; Saint Johns River, 2; South Carolina, 8; Washington, 8—50.

[North Africa Mission Conference, Congo Mission Conference, Rhodesia Mission Conference, Southeast Africa Mission Conference, Angola Mission Conference.]

District VII.—Atlanta, 4; Central Alabama, 4; Central Missouri, 2; Florida, 4; Lexington, 6; Lincoln, 2; Little Rock, 4; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 6; Savannah, 2; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 6; Upper Mississippi, 6; West Texas, 4—62.

[South Florida Mission.]

District VIII.—Kansas, 16; Missouri, 6; Northwest Kansas, 6; Oklahoma, 10; Saint Louis, 10; Southwest Kansas, 10; Western Swedish, 2—60.

[Southern Swedish Mission Conference.]

District IX.—Des Moines, 12; Iowa, 6; Nebraska, 18; Northwest Iowa, 10; Northwest Nebraska, 2; Upper Iowa, 10—58.

District X.—Central Illinois, 10; Central Swedish, 2; Illinois, 16; Norwegian and Danish, 2; Rock River, 16; Southern Illinois, 10—56.

District XI.—Detroit, 16; Indiana, 14; Michigan, 14; North Indiana, 14; Northwest Indiana, 10—68.

District XII.—Dakota, 8; Minnesota, 8; North Dakota, 6; Northern Minnesota, 8; Northern Swedish, 2; West Wisconsin, 8; Wisconsin, 8—48.

District XIII.—California German, 2; Central German, 4; Chicago German, 4; East German, 2; North Germany, 4; Northern German, 2; Northwest German, 2; Pacific German, 2; Saint Louis German, 4; South Germany, 4; Southern German, 2; Switzerland, 2; West German, 4—38.

[Austria Mission Conference, Bulgaria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission.]

District XIV.—California, 12; Central China, 2; Chile, 2; Colorado, 10; Eastern South America, 2; Foochow, 4; Hinghua, 2; Kiangsi, 2; Korea, 4; Mexico, 2; New Mexico, 2; North China, 4; Southern California, 14; West China, 2; Wyoming State, 2; Yenping, 2—68.

[Arizona, Hawaii, Pacific Chinese, Pacific Japanese, and Utah Missions; Pacific Swedish, Bolivia, North Andes Mission Conferences, Panama Mission, and Japanese Council.]

District XV.—Bengal, 2; Bombay, 2; Central Provinces, 2; Columbia River, 8; Idaho, 4; Malaysia, 2; Montana, 2; North India, 6; North Montana, 2; Northwest India, 4; Oregon, 8; Philippine Islands, 2; Puget Sound, 8; South India, 2; Western Norwegian-Danish, 2—56.

[Burma, Netherlands Indies Mission Conferences, English-speaking Mission in India and Alaska Mission.]

Adopted, May 25.

V. TEMPORAL ECONOMY

REPORT NO. 1. CHANGE IN NUMBER OF STEWARDS

Your Committee on Temporal Economy, to which was referred Memorial No. 31, from the Central Pennsylvania Conference relative to change in number of Stewards, beg leave to report as follows:

Change the first sentence of ¶ 314, which now reads, "There shall be not less than three nor more than twenty-one Stewards in each Circuit or Station except that in Circuits or Stations of over seven hundred members there may be added one Steward for each additional one hundred members," by substituting "thirty-one," for "twenty-one" and "five hundred" for "seven hundred," so that the sentence shall read: "There shall not be less than three nor more than thirty-one Stewards in each Circuit or Station except that in Circuits or Stations of over five hundred members there may be added one Steward for each additional one hundred members."

Adopted, May 10.

REPORT NO. 2. PLAN OF ELECTION

Your Committee respectfully recommends for adoption the following rules to govern elections in the General Conference:

The elections shall be by ballot. Six sets of tellers shall be appointed by the Bishops, each consisting of one from each General Conference District, and one at large. Each set may carry forward its work in the absence of the other, but the tellers who may be out of the Conference engaged in counting the votes, and the Judiciary Committee if in session, may deposit their ballots in the presence of four tellers and a Conference Secretary, in case a ballot is taken by the body during their absence. In taking a ballot the following order shall be observed:

First—All persons not entitled to seats shall retire from within the bar of the Conference.

Second—While the vote is being taken all delegates shall stand in their places.

Third—The tellers shall collect the ballots, beginning at the front row and the twelfth row. Each delegate shall resume his seat as soon as he shall have voted.

Fourth—In case there are more or less names on a ballot than the number to be elected the ballot shall be reported defective.

Fifth—It shall require a majority of all votes cast to elect. In case more than the number to be elected shall receive the number of votes required to elect, those highest on the list in their order shall be declared elected. But in the election of Bishops a majority constituting two thirds of all the votes cast and counted shall be required to constitute an election.

Sixth—The tellers shall pour all the ballots into one pile, but may canvass the votes from as many piles as will suit their convenience.

Seventh—On completion of the counting of any ballot the ballots shall be placed in an envelope sealed, marked as to date, form and number of ballot, and held in care of the Secretary until voting under that form is completed.

Eighth—Ballots shall bear Christian names, or the initials as well as the surnames of the persons voted for. In any case of doubt on the part of the Secretary and tellers, the ballot or ballots shall be submitted to the Conference.

Ninth—No teller or Secretary shall give information in regard to the result of a ballot, until the same shall be announced by the presiding officer.

Officers to be elected shall be divided into six groups, namely:

- (1) Missionary Bishops to be elected General Superintendents;
- (2) General Superintendents; (3) Negro General Superintend-

ents; (4) Publishing Agents; (5) Corresponding Secretaries; (6) Editors; and the Secretary of the General Conference shall provide ballots in the forms found below.

No nominations shall be made for the office of Bishop, except in the case of Missionary Bishops to be elected General Superintendents. When nominations are in order for any office, the Chair shall so announce and request that nominations shall be sent to the Secretary's table in writing; and after all nominations have been received the Secretary shall read the list in alphabetical order, and then in reverse alphabetical order. When the Secretary reads the last nomination the list of nominations shall be closed. This does not preclude the right of any member to vote for any person not publicly nominated.

Elections shall be conducted under the direction of the Secretary and the ballots reported to him.

Form 1

For Missionary Bishops to be elected General Superintendents

Form 2

For General Superintendents

Form 3

For Negro General Superintendents

Form 4

For Publishing Agents

Form 5

For Corresponding Secretaries

Form 6

For Editors

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT NO. 3. SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY

On the Memorial of The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, we propose amendments as follows:

Add to the Discipline under Part VI, title "Temporal Economy," Chapter II, title "Church Property," Division IV, title "Mortgaging and Sale of Church Property," between ¶ 361 and ¶ 362, the following paragraph:

Whenever a local society in the United States is no longer able to maintain itself without encumbering or making liable its real estate for current expenses, or whenever by reason of the reduction of its membership or the changing character of the community or population which the Church is intended to serve, it shall become desirable or necessary to discontinue

or abandon such location, it shall be the duty of the Trustees and the members of such local Society, when so authorized and directed by a two-thirds vote of the Annual Conference within the bounds of which it is located, and with the consent of the Resident Bishop and of a majority of the District Superintendents, to sell such property and pay over the proceeds to the said Annual Conference; or at the option of said local Society to convey such property to the Annual Conference; subject, however, to return in the same manner and upon the same contingencies as named in ¶ 360.

Such disposition of the said property or the proceeds of the sale thereof, or the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of any abandoned property coming within the provisions of ¶ 362, may be made by the Annual Conference as in its judgment will best promote the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Conference concerned, preferring if possible the interests of the community in which, or more nearly to which, the said church property was originally located. Provided, the action of the Annual Conference has the approval of the Resident Bishop and the majority of the District Superintendents, any such property or the proceeds of the sale thereof, may be used in the erection or the improvement of other church property, or may be transferred to a duly organized and incorporated City or Rural Society or to a duly constituted Trustee for such uses.

Provided, that in States or Territories where the civil or statute law provides any manner of alienation, conveyance, and control of real estate inconsistent with the foregoing, such mortgages, sale, alienation, or control may be effected pursuant to the provisions of the laws of such State or Territory.

Change No. 362 to No. 363 and No. 363 to No. 364.

Adopted, May 20.

REPORT NO. 4. CHARTER POWERS SUBJECT TO GENERAL CONFERENCE

The Committee on Temporal Economy having considered the following offered by Dr. J. W. Van Cleve, unanimously approve the same and recommend its adoption:

"Whereas, The charters of some of our educational and other institutions at home and abroad and some of the Boards of the Church contain grants of power which make these Boards or institutions more or less independent of the Church; and,

"Whereas, The conferring of such powers may become and in some cases has become an embarrassment because of lack of legislative or administrative control of the Church over such institutions or Boards; therefore,

"RESOLVED, That all Boards and institutions of the Church be requested to have included in their charters, wherever possible, a clause making the exercise of all their charter powers sub-

ject to the General Conference of the Church and to its disciplinary regulations.”

Adopted, May 20.

REPORT No. 5. (MINORITY REPORT.) OPTIONAL ELECTION OF STEWARDS

We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Temporal Economy, who are opposed to the majority report, submit the following minority report for your adoption:

That no change be made in ¶ 316, but that the same be left as it now stands.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT No. 6. DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF OFFICIAL BOARDS

We recommend that ¶ 112, § 1, which now reads: “¶ 112, § 1. The Quarterly Conference of any Charge may organize and continue during its pleasure an Official Board, to be composed of all the members of the Quarterly Conference. In the case of circuits the Quarterly Conference may organize, and continue during its pleasure, Official Boards for the several appointments of the Charge, such Official Boards to be composed of the members of the Quarterly Conference attached to the respective appointments. The Official Board shall hold its meetings monthly on a stated day. It shall be presided over by the Pastor, or, in his absence, by a Vice-Chairman regularly elected; and there shall also be chosen a Secretary who shall keep a record of its proceedings, and send the same to the fourth Quarterly Conference for approval; it shall also elect two Treasurers for each appointment, one for Current Expenses, and one for Benevolences, who shall keep a careful record of the receipts and disbursements of all moneys, and report the same at each regular monthly meeting. When so organized the Official Board may discharge the duties of the Leaders and Stewards’ meeting. When such action is taken it shall make void such provisions of the Discipline, under ‘Ministerial Support,’ as relate to the financial duties of the Stewards. ¶¶ 317, 323,” be amended as follows:

After “Secretary” add “a Financial Secretary, and two Treasurers, one for the local budget and one for the Benevolences.” Eliminate “who shall keep a record” down to and including “and report the same at each regular monthly meeting.”

Then add after reference to ¶¶ 317, 323: “The duties of the Secretary are to make a record of the proceedings of the Official Board and send the same to the Fourth Quarterly Conference for approval, after examination by Committee on Church Records. The duties of the Financial Secretary are to receive all

moneys coming to the Church, keep an account with each individual subscriber, and promptly turn over said moneys to the respective Treasurers and report to each monthly meeting. The duties of the Treasurer of the local budget are to receive from the Financial Secretary all moneys received for the local budget, and disburse the same as ordered by the Official Board or Quarterly Conference and report to each monthly meeting. The duties of the Treasurer of Benevolences are to receive from the Financial Secretary all moneys intended for Benevolences and disburse them as follows:

“(a) Benevolences ordered by the General Conference, which shall be forwarded monthly to the proper Treasurers. (Present ¶ 532; see new paragraph.)

“(b) Benevolences ordered by the Annual Conference, which shall be forwarded as directed by the Annual Conference.

“(c) Other benevolences and special collections as ordered by the Quarterly Conference or Official Boards. He shall keep a true record and report monthly to the Official Board or Quarterly Conference.”

So that ¶ 112, § 1, will read as follows:

“¶ 112, § 1. The Quarterly Conference of any Charge may organize and continue during its pleasure an Official Board, to be composed of all the members of the Quarterly Conference. In the case of circuits the Quarterly Conference may organize, and continue during its pleasure, Official Boards for the several appointments of the Charge, such Official Boards to be composed of the members of the Quarterly Conference attached to the respective appointments. The Official Board shall hold its meetings monthly on a stated day. It shall be presided over by the Pastor, or, in his absence, by a Vice-Chairman regularly elected; and there shall also be chosen a Secretary, a Financial Secretary, and two Treasurers, one for the local budget and one for the Benevolences. When so organized the Official Board may discharge the duties of the Leaders and Stewards' meeting. When such action is taken it shall make void such provisions of Discipline, under 'Ministerial Support,' as relate to the financial duties of the Stewards. (¶¶ 317, 323.) The duties of the Secretary are to make a record of the proceedings of the Official Board and send the same to the Fourth Quarterly Conference for approval, after examination by Committee on Church Records. The duties of the Financial Secretary are to receive all moneys coming to the Church, keep an account with each individual subscriber, and promptly turn over said moneys to the respective Treasurers and report to each monthly meeting. The duties of the Treasurer of Benevolences are to receive from the Financial Secretary all moneys received for the Benevolences, and disburse the same as ordered by the Official Board or Quarterly Conference and report to each monthly meeting. The duties

of the Treasurer of Benevolences are to receive from the Financial Secretary all moneys intended for Benevolences and disburse them as follows:

“(a) Benevolences ordered by the General Conference, which shall be forwarded monthly to the proper Treasurers. (Present ¶ 532; see new paragraph.)

“(b) Benevolences ordered by the Annual Conference, which shall be forwarded as directed by the Annual Conference.

“(c) Other benevolences and special collections as ordered by the Quarterly Conference or Official Board. He shall keep a true record and report monthly to the Official Board or Quarterly Conference.”

We recommend that ¶¶ 319 and 320 be combined as ¶ 319, and made a duplicate of § 1, of ¶ 112 as here adopted.

Amend ¶ 410 as follows: After § 3, entitled “*Weekly Offerings*,” insert the following:

“§ 4. *Quarterly Balances and Collection of Arrearages*: Let all individual subscriptions for both local budget and the Benevolences be balanced, and all arrearages collected, at least once each quarter, unless the terms of the individual subscription otherwise specify,” renumbering §§ 4, 5, and 6 as 5, 6, and 7 respectively.

Amend ¶ 410, § 5, which now reads: “*Two Budgets and Two Treasurers*: We recommend that there be two distinct budgets in the local Church, the one for the current expenses and the other for benevolences. There shall be two Treasurers in each appointment, elected by the Quarterly Conference, one for the current expense fund and the other for the benevolent fund,” by substituting the following: “Let each local Church have two distinct budgets, one for local expenses and one for benevolences, and let each have a separate Treasurer whose duties are defined in ¶ 112. Let there also be a Financial Secretary whose duties are specified in ¶ 112.”

Amend § 6, which now reads: “*Quarterly Remittances*: To avoid the payment of heavy interest charges by the Benevolent Boards, all moneys collected for benevolences shall be remitted at least quarterly,” by substituting for “*Quarterly*” in the title and in the last line the word “*Monthly*,” so that the section will read: “*Monthly Remittances*: To avoid the payment of heavy interest charges by the Benevolent Boards, all moneys collected for benevolences shall be remitted at least monthly.”

We request that the Editors of the Discipline be instructed to place ¶ 410, as amended above, in the chapter on “Legislation” as IV, ¶ III, following the paragraph on “Auditing and Records” and preceding the paragraph on “Apportioned Benevolences.”

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 7. AUDITING OF BENEVOLENT ACCOUNTS

Your Committee on Temporal Economy concurs in the petition of Memorial No. 774, which asks that the following be added to ¶ 109 of the Book of Discipline: "It shall also examine all insurance papers, securities and other legal documents held by the Board or Boards of Trustees and report its findings to the first Quarterly Conference," so that the amended paragraph shall read:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Auditing Accounts to audit the books of the Church Treasurer and of the Treasurers of all Boards or organizations of the local Church or Churches of the Charge represented in the Quarterly Conference, and the accounts of the Benevolent Treasurer or Treasurers of the Charge, and report the same in writing at the first Quarterly Conference. It shall also examine all insurance papers, securities and other legal documents held by the Board or Boards of Trustees and report its findings to the first Quarterly Conference."

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 8. ANNUAL REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP

Your Committee on Temporal Economy concur in the recommendations of Memorial No. 775 (a) that in line eight of ¶ 110 the word "first" should take the place of "fourth" and (b) that the duty of making answer to question 11 of ¶ 108 be assigned to this committee; so that the amended paragraph shall read as follows:

"¶ 110, § 1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Church Records to examine the records of membership, the constituency roll, the minutes of the Quarterly Conference, Official Board, the records of the Trustees, and the records of all the boards and organizations of the local Church or Churches of the Pastoral Charge, represented in the Quarterly Conference, and make written report thereon at the first Quarterly Conference. When any of these books are filled and are no longer in use, they shall be deposited with the Recording Stewards for preservation.

"§ 2. The Committee on Church Records shall also report to the first Quarterly Conference the following items:

"What is the complete record for membership during the last Conference year?

"1. Members on Roll and reported one year ago.

"2. Members Received after Recommendation.

"3. Members Received by Certificate.

"4. Members received from (a) Other Denominations, (b) on Confession of Faith, or (c) those Restored.

"5. Total increase during the year.

"6. Members dismissed by certificate.

- "7. Members Deceased.
 - "8. Members Withdrawn.
 - "9. Members Expelled.
 - "10. Names of Members Removed without Certificate of Transfer.
 - "11. Members placed on Nonresident List this year.
 - "12. Total to be deducted.
 - "13. Net Membership on Roll.
 - "14. Total Nonresident Members.
 - "15. Preparatory Members received during the year.
 - "16. Preparatory Members now on roll.
 - "17. Baptized children as Members under Instruction.
 - "18. Have acknowledgments been received from all Charges to which Certificates of Transfer have been issued?
 - "19. Have all Certificates of Transfer received been acknowledged to the Charges which issued them?
 - "20. Have Charges to which members have been removed without Certificate of Transfer been notified?
 - "21. Have all known to have moved into this Charge with or without Certificate of Transfer been visited?
 - "22. Have Certificates of Registration been issued in the case of baptized children who have removed to another Pastoral Charge?
 - "23. The Constituency Roll."
- Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 9. CHRISTIAN STEWARDSHIP

Your Committee on Temporal Economy, to whom were committed Memorials numbered 789, 800, 820, and 843, have considered the same and report as follows:

(For the Journal.)

1. Stewardship is the Christian interpretation of property and the Christian attitude toward life; its recognition and observance are fundamental to a Christian order in Society.

2. In the midst of a broken world, a world waiting to be rebuilt in righteousness, it is our solemn and deep conviction that now, if ever, is the supreme hour for lifting the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world to the acknowledgment of stewardship as the only Christian attitude toward life and possessions.

I

(Change of the Discipline.)

We are persuaded that Christian people should accept the obligations of stewardship when they come into Church membership. Therefore we recommend that the chapter of the Discipline on the Reception of Members (§ 514, fourth question)

which reads as follows: "Will you contribute of your earthly substance, according to your ability, to the support of the Gospel and the various benevolent enterprises of the Church?" (The answer) "I will," be amended so as to read,

"Will you study earnestly and prayerfully to know your duty concerning the principles of Christian stewardship, and will you contribute of your earthly substance, as God has prospered you, to the support of the Gospel and the various benevolent enterprises of the Church?" (The answer) "I will."

II

(Change of the Discipline.)

In harmony with the foregoing action we recommend that division IX in the Order of Public Worship (Discipline ¶ 72), which reads as follows: "IX. Notices, followed by Collection; during or after which an Offertory may be rendered," be divided into two items, and amended, so as to read as follows:

"IX. Announcements.

"X. Worship in the presentation of tithes and offerings; during or after which an Offertory may be rendered."

And the succeeding numerals changed to correspond.

III

(Change of the Discipline.)

Stewardship is not concerned exclusively with money and property; it has to do with the entire content of life. Therefore, in respect to the Chapter on Special Advices (Discipline, ¶ 71), which reads as follows:

"VII. Christian Stewardship

"¶ 71, § 1. The following principles should be recognized by the individual Christian who would relate himself intelligently to property, income, wages, and wealth:

"(1) God is the owner of all things.

"(2) God invites men to subdue the earth and possess it.

"(3) Under grace, man is a steward to hold and administer his possessions as a sacred trust.

"(4) God's ownership ought to be acknowledged.

"(5) Biblical history records, and extra-biblical history recognizes the setting apart of the tenth of the income as that acknowledgment; there is indicated a divine sanction for the practice and the amount.

"(6) God's ownership and man's stewardship are best evidenced by the systematic application of this portion of income to the advancement of the Kingdom, and by the faithful use of the balance of income not set aside.

"§ 2. The following methods should be pursued by the individual Christian who would administer wisely his stewardship of material possessions:

"(1) Actual or constructive separation of the proportion of income which complies with the foregoing principles.

"(2) A written pledge in advance for the regular work of the Church (local budget and benevolence budget).

"(3) A weekly payment of the amounts subscribed; offered as an act of worship at a public service if this is possible; otherwise held until offering may be made.

"(4) Payments from time to time, out of the portion set aside but not previously pledged, to special causes.

"(5) Careful, intelligent, personal, and prayerful consideration of the uses to be made of the whole of income and wealth; this will require study of the local, national, and world-wide program of the Church and of the full stewardship of life itself.

"(6) Freewill offerings, thank-offerings, and gifts."

We now recommend that in lieu of the above, the chapter be restated in accordance with the Church's fuller understanding of the meaning of Christian Stewardship, so that the whole shall read as follows:

"VII. Christian Stewardship

"¶ 71, § 1. Life is a stewardship; this is the teaching of Jesus Christ. Fundamentally, this teaching throughout the Scriptures is based on God's ownership, both by creation and redemption. Thus, stewardship becomes the Christian interpretation of life itself and is concerned with the Christian's use of all the resources committed to him, of possessions, of personality, of prayer.

"§ 2. The following principles of stewardship should be recognized by the individual Christian:

"A. Of Possessions

"(1) God is the Sovereign Owner of all things.

"(2) God invites men to subdue the earth and possess it.

"(3) Man is a Steward, to acquire and administer his possessions as a sacred trust.

"(4) God's sovereign ownership and man's stewardship ought to be acknowledged.

"(5) This acknowledgment requires as its material expression the setting apart, as an act of worship, of a separated portion of income.

"(6) Biblical history records the setting apart of the tenth of income as that acknowledgment, and indicates a divine sanction for the practice and the amount.

"(7) The separated portion ought systematically to be ad-

ministered for the kingdom of God, and the balance of income treated as no less a trust.

"B. Of Personality

"(1) God is the Supreme Person in a world of persons.

"(2) God invites every person to become a partaker of the divine nature.

"(3) Man has nothing which he did not receive; he is therefore a steward of every worthy element of personality by him possessed.

"(4) This stewardship is acknowledged by worship and the giving of thanks.

"(5) It is administered by rendering personal human service.

"(6) The stewardship of personality is best administered by setting apart a definite portion of time for Christian service, and by undertaking definite tasks of human helpfulness.

"C. Of Prayer.

"(1) All authority has been given unto Jesus Christ.

"(2) Jesus Christ invites his friends to ask anything in his name and it shall be done.

"(3) Christian prayer is therefore a stewardship of authority intrusted by Jesus to his friends.

"(4) This stewardship is acknowledged when the friendship of Jesus is accepted.

"(5) It is administered by asking intelligently according to the will of God.

"(6) The stewardship of prayer is best administered by setting apart a definite portion of time for prayer, and by observing a thoughtful program of prayer as one who would know what his Lord doeth.

"§ 3. The following methods should be pursued by the individual Christian who would administer wisely his stewardship of material possessions.

"(1) Upon receipt of income, the portion intended as the acknowledgment of God's ownership should first be separated in compliance with the foregoing principles.

"(2) In the administration of the separated portion, the division should be in harmony with the needs of the budgets of the local church.

"(3) Weekly payments, as far as possible, should be offered as an act of worship at the public service.

"(4) There should be careful, intelligent, personal, and prayerful consideration of the uses to be made of the remainder of income and wealth; this will require study of the local, national, and world-wide program of the Church, and of the full responsibilities of life itself."

(NOTE: For the Church's counsels regarding the best helps to prayer and best methods of service, see the paragraphs and sections of the Discipline entitled "Prayer" and the paragraph entitled "The Social Creed of the Churches.")

IV

(For the Journal.)

For the purpose of encouraging our people, and extending more widely the principles and methods of Christian stewardship, we recommend an annual every-member visitation for the enrolling of all our members and adherents who will set apart a definite proportion of income for the work of the Kingdom of God. Such every-member canvass should be preceded by an educational period, during which there should be special emphasis upon stewardship reading and study classes and a thoroughgoing presentation of the stewardship message to the public congregation and to the various organizations within the Church.

We endorse the recommendation of the stewardship leaders of the Interchurch World Movement, making January 17 to February 20 the period for educational preparation for the year 1921. It is, however, understood that where conditions make this schedule unadvisable each area shall designate its own schedule.

V

(For the Journal.)

Our missionaries in non-Christian lands occupy a strategic opportunity for teaching the principles of Christian stewardship both to converts and inquirers; they are laying permanent foundations for the self-support and self-propagation of indigenous churches. Nevertheless, we recognize that there must be special preparation for the missionary approach, for the reason that stewardship principles are brought in contact, and often into opposition, with non-Christian theories of property and life.

We therefore recommend that the Board of Conservation and Advance shall appoint a special Stewardship Commission, with an executive chairman, the same to be made up of experienced missionaries from the various mission fields. Under the direction of the Board, this Commission shall correlate, and, if possible, unify a statement of principles, and a method of procedure, which shall enable our missionaries and Christian workers to meet the peculiar and difficult problems of establishing Stewardship in non-Christian and Roman Catholic lands.

(Authority for Change of the Discipline.)

In order that the stewardship Movement in the Methodist

Episcopal Church may be facilitated, and in response to carefully worded and representative memorials presented to this General Conference, we recommend that Disciplinary provision be made for a Committee on Christian Stewardship in the Quarterly Conference, said committee to arrange for stewardship education and organization in the Church and Sunday school.

We recommend that the Executive Secretary and the Editorial Director of the Christian Stewardship Movement, together with the Book Editor, be constituted a committee to make such verbal changes in the Discipline as will give effect to this recommendation, according to the purpose of the memorials presented to this General Conference and on file with the Secretary.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 10. LAY MEMBERSHIP IN ANNUAL CONFERENCES

Your Committee on Temporal Economy, having before it a number of memorials relating to Lay Membership in the Annual Conferences and particularly one submitted by Henry Wade Rogers, Francis E. Baldwin, E. R. Redhead, Herbert T. Ames, and Edgerton Shore, on behalf of the Laymen's Association, recommends concurrence in this memorial as follows:

Amend Article 3 of Chapter I, and Article 3 of Chapter II, Articles of Organization and Government, of the Constitution, by striking out ¶¶ 36 and 39 which read as follows:

"¶ 36. The Traveling Preachers shall be organized by the General Conference into Annual Conferences, the sessions of which they are required to attend."

"¶ 39, § 1. A Lay Electoral Conference shall be constituted quadrennially, or whenever duly called by the General Conference, within the bounds of each Annual Conference, for the purpose of electing Lay Delegates to the General Conference, and for the purpose of voting on constitutional changes. It shall be composed of lay members, one from each Pastoral Charge, over twenty-one years of age, in such manner as the General Conference may determine. Each Pastoral Charge shall also elect in the same manner one Reserve Delegate. Members not less than twenty-one years of age, and holding membership in the Pastoral Charges electing them, are eligible to membership in the Lay Electoral Conference.

"§ 2. The Lay Electoral Conference shall assemble at the seat of the Annual Conference on the first Friday of the session immediately preceding the General Conference, unless the General Conference shall provide otherwise.

"§ 3. The Lay Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a President and Secretary, shall adopt its own Rules of Order, and shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

"§ 4. Each Lay Electoral Conference shall be entitled to elect as many Delegates to the General Conference as there are ministerial delegates from the Annual Conference. A Lay Electoral Conference may elect Reserve Delegates, not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the number of its Delegates. These elections shall be by ballot.

"§ 5. Lay members twenty-five years of age, or over, holding membership in Pastoral Charges within the bounds of the Lay Electoral Conference, and having been lay members of the Church five years next preceding, shall be eligible to election to the General Conference. Delegates-elect who cease to be members of the Church within the bounds of the Lay Electoral Conference by which they were elected shall not be entitled to seats in the General Conference."

Insert in the Discipline in place of the paragraphs thus stricken out, the following:

"§ 1. Annual Conferences shall be organized by the General Conference, composed of Traveling Preachers holding membership therein, together with one Lay Delegate from each Pastoral Charge within its bounds, such Lay Delegates to be elected each year by the lay members of the Charge, over twenty-one years of age, in such manner as the General Conference may determine. Each Charge shall also elect in like manner a Reserve Delegate. A Lay Delegate shall be over twenty-five years of age and for two years next preceding his election a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"§ 2. The ministerial members are required to attend all sessions unless excused by vote of the Conferences. The lay members shall attend the sessions of Friday and Saturday, at which sessions the ministerial members and Lay Delegates shall deliberate together in one body except as otherwise provided herein. When deliberating as one body they shall vote together with the following exception: A separate vote shall be taken when requested by a majority of the entire body present and voting. In all cases of separate voting it shall require the concurrence of the two orders to adopt the measure proposed.

"§ 3. There shall be a session of the Annual Conference which the Traveling Preachers are required to attend. In this session there shall be considered and determined all matters relating to the passing of character, examinations, trial of ministerial members, course of study, ordination, and Conference relations; and a vote on constitutional changes shall be taken. In the ministerial session next preceding the meeting of the General Conference there shall be elected by ballot as delegates to the General Conference the number of Ministerial Delegates and Reserves to which the Conference is entitled. At a ministerial session the Traveling Preachers alone shall vote.

"§ 4. There shall be a session of the Annual Conference, which

Lay Delegates are required to attend. It shall be held when a vote on constitutional changes is to be taken; and a meeting shall be held on the first Friday at the session of the Annual Conference in the year next preceding the meeting of the General Conference, in which Lay and Reserve Delegates shall be elected by ballot to the General Conference. These Delegates must be twenty-five years of age, or over, hold membership in Pastoral Charges within the bounds of the Annual Conference, and must have been lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church five years next preceding their election. Delegates-elect who cease to be members of the Church within the bounds of the Annual Conference by which they are elected shall not be entitled to seats in the General Conference. At a lay session, lay members alone shall vote."

Also amend ¶ 38, § 1, by inserting the word "ministerial" before the word "members" in the fourth line of the section, so that the section shall read as follows: "Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one Ministerial Delegate. The General Conference shall not allow more than one Ministerial Delegate for every fourteen ministerial members of an Annual Conference, nor less than one for every forty-five; but for a fraction of two thirds or more of the number fixed by the General Conference as the ratio of representation an Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional Delegate."

Also amend ¶ 46, § 2, which now reads as follows: "The General Conference shall not organize nor authorize the organization of an Annual Conference with less than twenty-five members," by inserting the word "ministerial" before the word "members," so that it shall read: "The General Conference shall not organize nor authorize the organization of an Annual Conference with less than twenty-five ministerial members."

Resolved, That if the above resolutions are adopted by the General Conference, the Bishops be requested to submit the proposed amendment to the members of the Annual Conferences, which shall meet in the years 1920 and 1921, and to the Lay Electoral Conferences which are hereby called for the purpose of voting on the aforesaid amendment and which shall meet at the time and place of the meeting of the Annual Conferences within the bounds of which the Lay Electoral Conferences are constituted.

Resolved, That if the amendment shall obtain the necessary constitutional two-thirds vote of the General Conference and of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences, upon the announcement of the result by the general superintendents, ¶¶ 36 and 39 of the Discipline shall be thereby repealed, and the words "or Lay Electoral" shall be stricken from ¶ 40, as shall be any other provisions contained in the Discipline which are inconsistent therewith.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of the General Conference be, and he is hereby instructed, to send, within thirty days after the close of this General Conference, to all District Superintendents, a copy of the action of the General Conference in this matter of lay representation in the Annual Conferences, together with a copy of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Church, approved by this General Conference; *and the District Superintendents shall take the necessary action to insure the timely election of delegates and reserve delegates to the forthcoming special Lay Electoral Conferences of 1920-1921, for all the Charges under their superintendency.*

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 11. CORRELATION AND COORDINATION OF THE BENEVOLENT BOARDS

Your Committee on Temporal Economy has given the most careful consideration to the numerous memorials relating to the correlation and coordination of the Benevolent Boards. The Committee has sought to meet the desires of the membership of the Church, without disturbing the status of existing Boards and without in any manner jeopardizing the results of the wonderful accomplishments of the Centenary.

To this end we recommend for your adoption the following, which, if approved, will take the place of the recognized and official agency of the Commission on Finance and of the unofficial agency, The Centenary Conservation Committee.

Recommendation:

COUNCIL OF BOARDS OF BENEVOLENCE

1. There shall be a Council of Boards of Benevolence, composed as follows: Fifteen effective Bishops, resident in the United States, to be appointed by the Board of Bishops; fifteen members of the Board of Foreign Missions; fifteen members of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; seven members of the Freedmen's Aid Society; nine members of the Board of Sunday Schools; nine members of the Board of Education; seven members of the Board of Conference Claimants; two members of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals; two members of the Board of Deaconesses; two members of the Board of Epworth League; two representatives of the Board of Hospitals and Homes; one ministerial and one lay representative of each episcopal area in the United States, said representative to be nominated by the General Conference delegates of the respective areas, and elected by the General Conference. The representatives from each constituent Board shall be elected by the Board and shall include the Corresponding Secretary of said Board.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's

Home Missionary Society shall each be entitled to two advisory members.

Other Boards of the Church shall have such representation in the Council as the General Conference shall order. The Council shall be elected for a quadrennium.

II. The aim and purpose of the Council of Boards of Benevolence shall be so to correlate the several connectional Boards and Societies as to secure:

(a) One harmonious and unified world program of missionary, educational, and benevolent activities.

(b) One unified financial policy and appeal.

(c) The elimination of duplication of all activities.

(d) A larger measure of economy and efficiency.

III. The officers of the Council of Boards of Benevolence shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Recording Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected by the Council, and their duties shall be limited to such as commonly pertain to the offices which they respectively hold.

IV. There shall be an Executive Committee in such number and manner as the Council of Boards of Benevolence shall determine, provided that each constituent Board shall have at least one member on the Executive Committee. It shall represent the Council and exercise its powers in the interim of meetings of the Council, but shall not take action contrary to or in conflict with any action or policy of the Council of Boards of Benevolence.

V. The Council of Boards of Benevolence shall meet annually at such time and place as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee, and shall be called by the Executive Committee when one fourth of the members of the Council of Boards shall so request.

VI. At its annual meeting, the Council of Boards of Benevolence shall:

1. Receive from each of the constituent Boards and from the American Bible Society a report of its activities for the past year, together with a statement of its needs and askings for the ensuing year.

2. Coordinate, correlate, and unify the plans and activities of the several constituent Boards so that the unified policy may be established for the connectional activities of the Church.

3. Determine the several askings of the constituent Boards.

4. Determine the amount to be apportioned to the Church for the Council and constituent Boards and the American Bible Society.

5. Review and determine the administrative budget of each constituent Board and of the Council.

6. Appoint a Committee on Conservation and Advance, said committee to be composed of two Bishops, one representative

from each episcopal area in the United States, and two representatives of each constituent Board, one of whom shall be a Corresponding Secretary, all to be elected by the Council.

It shall be the duty of the Committee of Conservation and Advance, subject to the general supervision and control of the Council of Boards,

(a) To apportion the total amount approved by the Council of Boards of Benevolence, for the support of the Council and constituent Boards and the American Bible Society to the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, Missions, Districts, and Charges. The apportionments to the Charges in each District shall be sent to the District Superintendents, who shall transmit the same to the Pastors.

(b) In cooperation with the constituent Boards and Societies, to inform the Church and the public concerning all phases of missionary, educational, benevolent, and philanthropic activities of the Church.

(c) To promote and direct all campaigns for funds for the support of the activities of the constituent Boards, in cooperation with the other constituted authorities of the Church.

(d) To carry out the plans of the Council of Boards, for the promotion and practice of the principles of Christian Stewardship, and for the enlistment of the youth of the Church for Christian Life Service.

(e) The Committee shall elect annually a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and a Recording Secretary whose duties shall be such as commonly pertain to the offices which they respectively hold. The Committee and Council shall also elect a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members of the Committee. The Corresponding Secretary shall be the general executive officer of the Committee.

The Treasurer shall receive all funds for the Council and constituent Boards and the American Bible Society, except designated gifts and he shall distribute the same, monthly *pro rata* according to the asking approved by the Council of Boards of Benevolence.

(f) In each episcopal area where an Area Secretary is desired by the Resident Bishop and the Committee on Conservation and Advance, an Area Secretary may be appointed by the Bishop of the Area on the nomination of the Committee on Conservation and Advance.

(g) Vacancies in the Committee in the interim of meetings of the Council of Boards of Benevolence, shall be filled by the Committee from the same area or Board in which the vacancy occurs.

VII. The Council of Boards of Benevolence shall prepare and present to the General Conference quadrennially a report of its activities. It shall also submit to the General Conference a

program of benevolent activities for the quadrennium next succeeding.

VIII. Vacancies occurring in the interim of meetings of the constituent Boards or General Conference shall be filled by the Council of Boards of Benevolence from the Area or Boards in which vacancies occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To make effective the foregoing, delegates from the respective episcopal areas in the United States shall meet before the close of this General Conference to name two representatives in the Council of Boards.

The several constituent Boards shall hold special meetings as soon as practical after adjournment of the General Conference for the purpose of choosing their respective representatives in the Council of Boards, and for the further purpose of preparing a statement of the needs and askings of the boards for the ensuing year.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 12. THE COMMISSION ON FINANCE

Your Committee on Temporal Economy, to which was referred the report of the Commission on Finance, has adopted the following statement.

The Commission on Finance has been unique among our general organizations. It has not been exactly a Board, but more particularly the temporary expression of an extraordinarily fruitful idea. As such it has well served the Church, and if it had come to the fullness of its powers, it would have been one of the outstanding organic achievements of recent years.

The report in the hands of your Committee sketches a quadrennium of services, which in its most effective aspect has been as a personal equation and a stabilizing factor. The balance and proportion of the various claims for benevolences has been kept by its functioning.

The Department of Apportionments has qualified statistics with a human wisdom that enabled the acceptance of its conclusions in a like spirit. The research and analysis of the wide range of statistical information has suggested policies which will helpfully affect the Church for a long time to come.

The direct campaigns of the Commission and its contribution to other campaigns have both been in a splendid spirit and large effect. The development of definite organization in local churches under its influence and under the leadership of Dr. J. L. Fort, Secretary of this Department, has been most significant.

Notable also, is the campaign for great advance in Pastors' salaries throughout the Church. The cost of this campaign

was almost negligible and the results inspiring. This affords concrete evidence of the vast working power of this organization.

Your Committee on Temporal Economy wishes to go on record by saying that it has been indebted at every stage of its considerations to one or another of the "findings" of this Commission.

The administration of Dr. J. W. VanCleve during the quadrennium commands our admiration; he has evinced both patience and zeal and intellectual acumen and a fine temper of mind and heart.

If the legislation recommended by this Committee is adopted by this General Conference, the duties of the Commission on Finance will be absorbed by other agencies. But the memory will long remain as of a transitional agency that served the Church with large credit to the men in official relation thereto, and with beneficent results that will long continue.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 13. RATIO OF REPRESENTATION

Your Committee on Temporal Economy, having before it a memorial from the North Dakota Conference relating to the ratio of representation in the General Conference, respectfully submits a proposal for an amendment to the Constitution. And if this is passed by the General Conference by the required vote, it is to be by them submitted to the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences for their action.

That Chapter II, ¶ 38, § 1, of the Discipline be amended as follows:

In line four strike out the word "fourteen" and substitute therefor the word "forty-five"; and

In line five strike out the word "forty-five" and substitute therefore the word "ninety"; so that when amended the section shall read as follows:

"¶ 38, § 1. Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one Ministerial Delegate. The General Conference shall not allow more than one Ministerial Delegate for every forty-five members of an Annual Conference, nor less than one for every ninety; but for a fraction of two-thirds or more of the number fixed by the General Conference as the ratio of representation an Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional Delegate."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 15. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In regard to the report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference, and the same being a report of the receipts and dis-

bursements and general accounting of funds for the quadrennium ending December 31, 1919, it is recommended as follows:

1. That the report of the said Trustees be accepted and approved and the painstaking, conscientious and efficient work of the Board and its officers be commended.

2. That there be elected the following Trustees for the term of eight years: Ministers: Frank G. Mitchell, A. M. Courtenay, L. C. Bentley. Laymen: James N. Gamble, Herbert A. Winans, E. I. Antrim.

Also the following for the ensuing four years: J. B. Ascham.

3. That the death during this last quadrennium of Dr. John Pearson is noted with deep regret; for we are mindful of his long and faithful service as a member of this Board of Trustees extending over a quarter of a century and for much of that time the efficient Secretary of the Board.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 16. JOHN STREET CHURCH

With reference to Report No. 376, Trustees of John Street Church, which report has been printed in *The Daily Christian Advocate*, at page 237; also with reference to Report No. 782 of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church Trust Fund Society, of New York; also with reference to Resolution No. 173 of the Methodist Historical Society of New York, all of these having to do with the property, work, and future of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, your Committee reports and recommends as follows:

1. That, as nominated, the following persons be elected Trustees of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church of New York City for the ensuing quadrennium: H. K. Carroll, James S. Coward, John W. Crawford, Carl H. Fowler, William Kennedy, Watson S. Moore, Joseph B. Morrell, W. J. Stitt, W. H. Van Benschoten.

2. That this General Conference, in accordance with the policy expressed at the 1916 session, give renewed assurance of deep interest in this historic property, in the development of its future usefulness, as well as in the preservation of its unique character for historic and sentimental reasons.

3. That the authority heretofore granted to the Trustees at the 1916 session of the General Conference, respecting the erection of a new building and the securing of funds therefor, be continued; and to that end, the Board of Bishops be authorized to appoint a Commission of nine members to confer and cooperate with the Trustees of the Church in the formation and execution of plans for the improvement of this cherished property; such Commission to serve without expense.

4. That the General Conference commends the claims of

John Street Church to the affectionate concern and generosity of the members at large of our denomination and connection; and,

5. That the report of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church Trust Fund Society be printed in The Daily Christian Advocate to supplement the report of the Trustees of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church (already printed, page 237).

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 17. QUARTERLY OR CHURCH CONFERENCE ORDER OF BUSINESS

In re Paragraph 108:

The Order of Business in the Quarterly or Church Conference, after the Roll of Members has been called, shall be as follows:

Note. Questions, or items under questions, marked thus (-1-) are to be considered at the first Quarterly Conference; those marked (-4-) at the fourth Quarterly Conference; such other questions and items are to be considered at each Quarterly Conference as are practicable.

I. Devotional Exercises.

II. Organization.

§ 1. (-4-) What Trustees of Church and Parsonage property are elected by or approved as members of this Quarterly Conference? ¶ 107, § 3.

§ 2. (-4-) What Stewards are elected by or approved as members of this Quarterly Conference? ¶ 316, § 2.

§ 3. (-4-) Who shall be: a. Recording Steward? ¶ 305. b. District Steward? c. Reserve District Steward? d. Communion Steward?

§ 4. Is there any change desired in the Board of Stewards, Class or Unit Leaders? ¶ 107, § 4.

§ 5. Who are confirmed and approved members of this Quarterly Conference?

1. As Sunday School Superintendents.
2. As Presidents of Epworth Leagues.
3. As Superintendents of Junior Epworth Leagues.
4. As Presidents of Ladies' Aid Societies or similar organizations.
5. As Presidents of Auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
6. As Presidents of Auxiliaries of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.
7. As Deaconesses employed within the Charge.
8. As Class Leaders or Unit Leaders.

III. Pastoral and Spiritual Activities.

§ 6. Pastor's Report. ¶ 183, § 2.

§ 7. Discussion of the forward program of the Charge.

§ 8. Have the rules respecting the instruction of children been observed? ¶¶ 49-54, 492, § 7.

§ 9. (-4-) What answer does the Pastor make to the questions in ¶ 468, § 2, of the Discipline?

§ 10. (-4-) Has the Pastor this Conference year specifically directed the attention of his congregations to our General Rules and Special Advices? ¶ 182, § 4; ¶¶ 66-77.

§ 11. (-4-) Has the Pastor prepared for his successor and deposited with the Recording Steward a plan of his Charge together with the order of services and lists of Officials, the Church membership, the constituency roll and the Units as organized? ¶ 182, § 29.

§ 12. Has the pastor furnished the necessary data to the Committee on Church Records? ¶ 110, § 2.

§ 13. Reports.

1. (-4-) From Retired and Supernumerary Preachers. ¶¶ 188, 181.

2. From Local Preachers. ¶ 223.

3. From Exhorters. ¶ 228.

4. From Unit and Class Leaders, with special reference to Intercession and Christian Stewardship. ¶ 61, § 2.

5. From Sunday School Superintendents. ¶ 478.

6. From Presidents of Epworth Leagues. ¶ 489.

7. From Superintendents of Junior Leagues.

8. (-4-) From Presidents of Ladies' Aid Societies or similar organizations. ¶ 378, § 2.

9. (-4-) From Presidents of Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies and allied organizations.

10. (-4-) From Presidents of Woman's Home Missionary Societies and allied organizations.

11. From Deaconesses employed within the Charge. ¶ 236, § 6.

§ 14. Who have been licensed to preach or recommended to the District Conference for License to preach? ¶ 214.

§ 15. (-4-) Was the Character of each Local Preacher, Exhorter, and Deaconess examined? ¶¶ 22, 228, 236, § 6.

§ 16. a. What Local Preachers and Exhorters are recommended to the District Conference for renewal of License? ¶¶ 220, 228.

b. (-4-) What Local Preachers and Exhorters have had their Licenses renewed? ¶¶ 220, 228.

§ 17. (-4-) What Local Preachers are recommended for Orders? ¶ 220, § 3.

§ 18. (-4-) What Local Preachers are recommended for the recognition of Orders? ¶ 165, § 2; ¶ 220, § 3.

§ 19. (-4-) What Local Preachers are recommended for Reception on Trial in the Annual Conference? ¶ 220, § 3.

IV. *Financial Questions.*

A. Local Budget—to be answered by Treasurers thereof.

§ 20. (-1-) Is the Disciplinary Plan organized and in operation in the Charge? ¶ 410.

§ 21. (-1-) What amounts have been estimated for, and apportioned to, this Charge this year for the support of the Ministry?

§ 22. What amounts have been received this Conference year for the support of the Ministry and how applied? Has *pro rata* division been made for Pastor, District Superintendent, for Conference Claimants, and for the Episcopal Fund?

§ 23. (-4-) Has the apportionment for the expenses of the General Conference been received and paid?

B. Benevolence Budget—to be answered by the Treasurers thereof.

§ 24. What amounts have been received this Conference year for Benevolences and how have they been applied?

§ 25. (-4-) What amounts are officially apportioned to this Charge for benevolent causes for next year?

§ 26. (-1-) Reports of Boards of Trustees. ¶ 350.

§ 27. (-1-) Reports of Auditing Committees. ¶ 109.

V. *Miscellaneous Business.*

§ 28. (-1-) Report on Church Membership by Committee on Church Records. ¶ 110.

§ 29. Reports of other Committees.

§ 30. (-4-) What Committees are appointed for the ensuing Conference year? ¶ 107, § 10.

§ 31. (-4-) Approval of record of Official Boards.

§ 32. (-4-) Who is appointed Trier of Appeals?

§ 33. Where shall the next Quarterly or Church Conference be held?

§ 34. Is there any other Business?

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 21. EQUITY IN PARSONAGE PROPERTY

Your Committee has had before it a memorial from the North-East Ohio Conference on this subject and has taken the following action:

Whereas, It frequently occurs that in the adjustment of our Church work, a Church or Society is separated from the charge to which it belonged, and which owned a parsonage, and united with a Charge which does not own a parsonage; and,

Whereas, No provision is made, whereby said Church may obtain its share of the value of the parsonage in which it has a financial interest:

Therefore, we recommend the insertion after ¶ 363 of another paragraph as follows:

¶ 364. When a Church or Society is separated from a Charge owning a Parsonage, and united with a Charge which does not own a Parsonage, said Church or Society shall be entitled to receive its just share of the value of the Parsonage in which it had invested funds.

Resolved, second, That the equity of said Church shall be determined by a Committee of three persons, appointed by the District Superintendent, and who shall not be members of either interested church, and the finding of said committee shall be final.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 22. UNIT SYSTEM

Your Committee on Temporal Economy, to whom were referred memorials asking for recognition of the Unit System and the authorization of regular appointments of Unit Leaders, respectfully report as follows:

In view of the general acceptance of the Unit System in our churches and because the Unit System is so closely allied with the Methodist Class idea and should therefore be correlated therewith in the Discipline we recommend that for Chapter I, subhead VII, which reads as follows:

VII. CLASSES AND CLASS MEETINGS

¶ 60. The design of the organization of Classes and the appointment of Leaders is:

§ 1. To establish a system of pastoral oversight that shall effectively reach every member of the Church.

§ 2. To establish and maintain a meeting for social and religious worship, for instruction, encouragement, and admonition, as shall be a profitable means of grace to the Church.

§ 3. To aid, when desired, in carrying out the Financial Plan of the Church.

¶ 61, § 1. The primary object of distributing the members of the Church into Classes is to secure the subpastoral oversight made necessary by our itinerant economy.

§ 2. Let the Classes, wherever practicable, be composed of not more than twenty persons, and let the Leader report at each Quarterly Conference the condition of his Class as follows:

1. Number of Members in the Class.
2. Number of Preparatory Members.
3. Average attendance.
4. Number habitually absent.
5. Number of Class Meetings held.
6. Number who contribute to the support of the Church.
7. Number of visits made.

8. Number of heads of families in the Class, and the number who observe family worship.

9. Number of Church papers taken by Class members.

10. Miscellaneous matters.

§ 3. Let each Leader be careful to inquire how every member of his Class prospers; not only how each person outwardly observes the Rules, but also how he grows in the knowledge and love of God.

§ 4. Let the Leaders converse with their Pastors frequently and freely.

¶ 62. In the arrangement of Class Meetings two or more Classes may meet together and be conducted according to such plan as shall be agreed upon by the Leaders in concurrence with the Pastor.

¶ 63. Let care be observed that Class Meetings do not fall into formality through the use of a uniform method. Let speaking be voluntary or the exercises conversational, the Leader taking such measures as best may assist in making the services fresh, spiritual, and of permanent religious profit.

¶ 64, § 1. In order to render Class Meetings interesting and profitable, let the Pastor remove improper Leaders and see that all the Leaders are of sound judgment and truly devoted to God.

§ 2. Let the Leaders be directed to such a course of reading and study as best shall qualify them for their work. Especially let such books be recommended as will tend to increase their knowledge of the Scriptures and make them familiar with those passages best adapted to spiritual instruction. Whenever practicable let the Pastors examine the Leaders in the studies recommended.

The following be substituted:

VII. CLASSES AND CLASS MEETINGS AND UNITS FOR PRAYER AND SERVICE

¶ 60. The design of the organization of Classes or Units for Prayer and Service and the appointment of Leaders is:

§ 1. To establish a system of pastoral oversight that shall effectively reach every member and constituent of the Church with the entire program of the Church—spiritual, evangelistic, social, educational, and financial.

§ 2. To encourage and support such meetings for social and religious worship and for instruction in Church plans and activities as shall be a profitable means of grace to the Church, and a means of developing intelligent loyalty to all Church enterprises.

¶ 61, § 1. The primary object of distributing the members of the Church into Classes or Units, in addition to securing the

subpastoral oversight made necessary by our itinerant economy, is to enroll every member in definite prayer and service in furthering the constructive program of the Church.

§ 2. Let the Classes or Units, wherever practicable, be composed of about twenty members of the Church with such constituents as naturally belong in the Class or Unit, and let the Class Leader or Unit Leader report at each Quarterly Conference the condition of his Class or Unit as follows:

1. Number of Members in the Class or Unit.
2. Number of Preparatory Members.
3. Number of Constituents.
4. Number of Class or Unit Meetings held.
5. Average attendance.
6. Number who contribute to the support of the Church.
7. Number of Church papers taken.
8. Number of calls made by Leader and assistants.
9. Number of families in the Class or Unit, and the number who observe family worship.
10. Number enrolled in Study Classes.
11. Number of Tithing Stewards.
12. Miscellaneous matters.

§ 3. Let each Leader be careful to inquire how every member of his Class or Unit prospers; not only how each person outwardly cooperates in the work of the Church, but also how he grows in the knowledge and love of God.

§ 4. Let the Leaders converse with their Pastor frequently and freely.

¶ 62. In the arrangement of Class or Unit meetings two or more Classes or Units may meet together and be conducted according to such plan as shall be agreed upon by the Leaders in council with the Pastor.

¶ 63, § 1. In order to render the work of the Classes or Units interesting and profitable, let the Pastor remove improper Leaders and see that all the Leaders are of sound judgment and truly devoted to God. Leaders shall be appointed for one year subject to reappointment as the interests of the Class or Unit may require.

§ 2. A Class Leader or a Unit Leader shall not be approved as a member of the Quarterly Conference on the basis of such leadership unless actually leading a Class or Unit.

§ 3. Let the Leaders be directed to such a course of reading and study as best shall qualify them for their work. Especially let such books be recommended as will tend to increase their knowledge of the Scriptures and make them familiar with those passages best adapted to spiritual instruction. In addition let such books and periodicals be recommended as will acquaint them with all phases of Church activity. Whenever practicable let the pastors examine the Leaders in the studies recommended.

Harmonize other sections of the Discipline with the action as follows:

¶ 97. Third line top of page 89, after "Class" insert "or Unit" so that the phrase shall read "one Class or Unit Leader."

¶ 102, § 3, subsection 2. Eliminate "and" and insert a comma after "collections," add after "books" "and the effective organization of the members and constituents into Classes or Units" so that the subsection shall read: "From each Pastor, as to the religious condition of his Charge, his pastoral labors, the benevolent collections, the circulation of our Church periodicals and books, and the effective organization of the members and constituents into Classes or Units."

Subsection 9. After "Class" insert "or Unit" and after "Classes" insert "or Units," so that the subsection shall read, "From each Class or Unit Leader, as to the condition of the Classes or Units of the Charge he represents."

¶ 104, line 11. After "Class" insert "or Unit," so that the phrase shall read, "Class or Unit Leaders."

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 24. STATISTICIAN AND TREASURER

Your Committee to which were referred Memorials 10, 396, 502, and 508 on the Reports of Statisticians and Treasurers, report as follows:

First. That there shall be inserted in § 1, ¶ 88, second line, "one year in advance of the Conference session at which they shall begin to serve." Also, there shall be added to the section the following: "in the year of service." The section then shall read: "Each Annual Conference shall appoint a Statistician and a Conference Treasurer one year in advance of the Conference session at which they shall begin to serve. Their names and addresses shall be printed at the head of its Statistical Tables in the General Minutes and also in the Methodist Year Book in the year of service."

Second. A new section shall be inserted after § 2, same paragraph, which shall read as follows: "An Annual Conference may allow a Pastor to present a separate report for each Church or Society in his Pastoral Charge."

Third. The words "and the Conference Treasurer" shall be stricken from § 5, which shall then read: "In case any Pastoral Charge fail to make a report the Statistician shall insert the report for the preceding year and shall indicate this fact by placing the figures in brackets."

Fourth. A new section shall be inserted in ¶ 89, following § 1, and shall read: "All blanks and forms for report and record in the Annual and Quarterly Conferences shall be prepared by the Commission on Finance or its successor, and shall be in as simple form as possible."

Fifth. The following changes shall be made in ¶ 91, § 1: Under the caption of Baptisms the words "are under" in the line beginning "Baptized Children," shall be stricken out and the words "have received" shall be substituted, and the reading shall then be: Baptized Children who have received instruction for Membership. Also strike out all under the caption "General Conference Expenses." The entire Section shall then read:

§ 1. STATISTICAL REPORT

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

Support of Pastor

Total Claim, including House Rent.

Total Paid, including House Rent.

Rental Value of Parsonage.

Support of District Superintendent

Claim.

Paid.

Support of Bishops

Claim.

Paid.

Support of Conference Claimants

Claim.

Paid.

Total paid for Ministerial Support.

Total Deficiency.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Local Preachers

Number on Charge.

Baptisms

Adults Baptized.

Children Baptized.

Baptized Children who have received instruction for Membership.

Preparatory Members

Received during the Year.

Now on Roll.

Full Members

Full Members on Roll.

Non-resident Members.

Deaths during Year.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Sunday Schools.

Officers and Teachers.

Total Enrollment in all Departments, including Cradle Roll, Home Department, Officers and Teachers.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

Senior Members.

Junior Members.

CHURCH PROPERTY

Church Buildings.

Estimated Value—Land and Buildings.

Parsonages.

Estimated Value—Land and Buildings.

Paid for Building and Improvements on Churches and Parsonages.

Paid on Old Indebtedness on Churches and Parsonages.

Present Indebtedness on Churches and Parsonages.

Current Expenses.

Sixth. Strike out "Conversions and" in the line beginning "Conversions and Accessions," also the report on Collections, from § 2, ¶ 91, making the section read as follows:

§ 2. SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS

Sunday Schools.

Officers and Teachers.

Total Enrollment in all Departments, including Cradle Roll, Home Department, Officers, Teachers, and Scholars.

Scholars of all Grades.

Average Attendance of all Grades.

Members in the Home Department.

Children on the Cradle Roll.

Officers and Teachers who are Church Members or Preparatory Members.

Scholars, including the Home Department, who are Church Members or Preparatory Members.

Accessions to the Church from the Membership of the Sunday Schools.

Sunday School Expenses: Lesson Helps, etc.

Seventh. Strike out ¶ 92 all that precedes the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society except the line "Children's Day Fund," and make it read as follows:

¶ 92. Conference Treasurer's Report.

DISCIPLINARY BENEVOLENCES

(As ordered by the General Conference)

The Centenary and Apportioned Benevolences.

Children's Day Fund.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Woman's Home Missionary Society.

City Missionary or Church Extension Society.

Total Disciplinary Benevolences.

BENEVOLENCES

(As ordered by the Annual Conference)

Educational endowments, Buildings, etc.

Hospitals.

.....
.....
Total Benevolences ordered by the Annual Conference.

OTHER CASH ITEMS

Annual Conference Investments for Conference Claimants.

Support of Epworth League.

Support of District Superintendent.

Support of Bishops (Episcopal Fund).

Support of Conference Claimants.

General Conference Expenses.

Grand Total (including Disciplinary and Annual Conference Benevolences and other Cash Items).

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 32. DUTIES OF TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES

Your Committee on Temporal Economy, to whom was referred Memorial No. 395 asking for certain changes in the report of the Board of Trustees of local congregations, submit the following amendments to ¶ 350 which reads:

"The Board or Boards of Trustees in any Charge shall hold all Church property, using so much of the proceeds as may be needful to pay debts or to make repairs, and shall be amenable to the Quarterly Conference. They shall invest all Trust Funds coming under their control, in conformity with the laws of the State, and shall deposit Trust Funds in Savings Banks or invest them only in securities which are lawful for Savings Banks. They shall make to the fourth Quarterly Conference an annual report, embracing the following items: 1. Number of Churches and Parsonages. 2. Their probable value. 3. Title by which held. 4. Income. 5. Expenditures. 6. Debts and how contracted. 7. Insurance. 8. Amount raised during the year for building and improving Churches and Parsonages. 9. Trust Funds, how invested."

As amended: "The Board or Boards of Trustees in any Charge shall hold all Church property, using so much of the proceeds as may be needful to pay debts or to make repairs, and shall be amenable to the Quarterly Conference. They shall hold all trusts and invest Trust Funds coming under their control, in conformity with the laws of the State, and shall deposit Trust Funds in Savings Banks or invest them only in securities which are lawful for Savings Banks. They shall make to the first Quarterly Conference their annual report in writing for

their last fiscal year, which report should be previously adopted by the Board of Trustees. This report shall embrace the following items: 1. Number of Churches and Parsonages. 2. Their probable values. 3. Other real estate and personal property held. 4. Title by which each piece of real estate is held. 5. Income therefrom and how expended. 6. Receipts from congregation and how expended. 7. Amount raised during the year for building and improving Churches and Parsonages. 8. Debts and how contracted. 9. Amount of insurance on each property and whether restricted by co-insurance or other limiting conditions. 10. Who is custodian of and where are the legal papers kept? 11. Detailed list of trusts; funds, where invested; income, how applied."

Adopted, May 27.

VI. STATE OF THE CHURCH

REPORT NO. 3. THE SUPPRESSION OF LYNCHING

Your Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Saint Louis Conference (Memorial 514) relative to the passage of a federal law for the suppression of lynching, recommends that the General Conference put itself on record as follows:

That the Federal Government and the several States in their respective jurisdictions be requested to take effective and vigorous methods by strict enforcement of existing laws and the enactment of more stringent laws, where necessary, to stamp out the brutal and vicious practice of lynching.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 5. THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF THE CHURCH

The General Conference has opened auspiciously with shouts of thanksgiving for the marvelous achievements of the Centenary effort. Boldly conceived, ably planned, and loyally executed, the results testify to the faith and wisdom of our leaders and the superb efficiency of our connectional organization.

In all outward signs of progress, power, and promise the Church seems highly favored of God.

Without any depreciation of our remarkable attainment, we must admit there are among us notes of discontent, a deep sense of dissatisfaction, a disquieting conviction of not having yet attained. Pastor groups here and there have recognized it and tried, usually with success disappointing to themselves, to analyze it and recommend the remedy. Whatever may be the contributory or exciting causes, we are inclined to believe this dissatisfaction is, in some measure, a direct result of our magnificent achievements, and if it proves to be a real spiritual thirst

seeking satisfaction, then the largest result and crowning achievement of the Centenary Movement is yet to be realized.

Is it not the thirst of the soul for God? Is it not the longing for a deeper life of spirituality and a higher level of experience, for the inner and intensive growth? Is it not a cry for more personal, more intimate, and more vital relationship with God? During the recent period of unsurpassed accomplishment, the Church life has been largely concerned with the *extensive* or the *external*—the exhortation to Church attendance, the promotion of moral reforms and individual morality, the extension of social service and community welfare, the development of curricula and schools of religious education, the inculcation of stewardship and the financial ingathering; intercession itself has had its proper immediate objectivity; and even our evangelism, with its number and time limit and methodology, has partaken somewhat of the same externality of effort. Of course, these results could not have been accomplished without a large measure of inner life and spiritual power, which, again, must always manifest themselves in tangible fruits.

Without the least suggestion of criticism on what has been done ("These things ye ought to have done"), we believe the call is for emphasis on the life of the spirit and intensive growth. Personal fellowship with God through Jesus Christ, a God-sense, a cultivation of companionship with the unseen, a vital experience of walking with God—for these the Church hungers and thirsts and for these she cries out in her discontent. "The spirit that moved upon the deep is moving in the minds of men." The might and power of men humbly seek alliance with the Holy Spirit.

Church-going should be no less promoted, but *worship* and consequent growth in grace by conscious partaking of spiritual meat and drink must be even more characteristic of the Church services that they may be *means of grace* in more than mere name.

Stewardship should have an even larger place, but companionship with God, active, participating *Sonship* must be its deepest inspiration.

Morality, individual and social, can never be overemphasized, but *consciousness of divine presence* is the fount of both its ideals and its power.

Social service and community welfare work are perennial fruits, but the *life hid with Christ in God* is the fructifying vitality. "No more can ye except ye abide in me."

Leading our children to confession of Christ and association with the Church, providing for them the best that religious education can afford, for growth in knowledge and understanding must be an even greater concern. But, beyond all this, leading them to a conscious fellowship with the Holy Spirit, the unseen,

all-pervading executive presence of God, guiding them into deeper and richer joys of Christian certainty and hope, must be as constantly our effort and emphasis.

We must seek not only to bring men to conviction of sin and the joy of *forgiveness*, but to carry them on into the abiding happiness of *fellowship* with the living present Christ. Forgiveness is but preliminary to fellowship. Bringing men to God is our passion; keeping them with God, teaching them to live with him now, is our task. Our English Fraternal Delegate's statement in his farewell address, "What we need is not so much more Christians but better Christians," is timely.

Let us no less emphasize *intercession*, but let us emphasize even more *communion* with God, in which intercession will have its due place. In the motto of the group of young English preachers, "A Quest and a Crusade," the "Quest" comes first, and in America as in England the "Quest" just now needs stronger proportional emphasis.

For these results our pastors must be not merely nor mainly *men of affairs*, but supremely *men of God*. Not only must they spend more time in the study, as indeed they must, but even more in the Holy of Holies, face to face with God, that their messages, commanding the minds, may also stir to the depths the souls of those to whom they minister. Spiritual development by worship, contemplation of God and His manifestations, meditation on the deeper things should ever be paramount in the services of the Lord's Day.

Through our pastors we exhort our members to definite practical promotion of this deeper and higher life by a revival of regular attendance upon the appointed means of grace, the public service of worship, the study of God's word, the group fellowship for growth in grace such as the class and prayer meetings, and the maintenance of the holy place in the home, the family altar.

Above all, we exhort our members to seek individually the fullness of fellowship with God. We are not so much concerned with the terminology as with the experience, and in whatever way, by whatever name, suited variously to different types of mind, we urge all to seek continuous growth in grace, to cultivate the consciousness of "God-with-me" and to strive to attain more and more the rich experience God has in store for them that love him. No less active in service, no less abounding in good works, but even more active and abounding will we become as we deepen our foundations by devotion and intensify our motives by fellowship.

Therefore, let us arrange private devotional periods, frequent enough, long enough, deep enough in concentration and meditation to enable God to talk to us, mold our thought, impress his will on ours and communicate his conviction to us.

If we thus renew our spiritual strength, if we thus learn to

commune more intimately, God has for our Church in this next quadrennium triumphs in external manifestations and efforts far surpassing even the glorious achievements of the past quadrennium.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 11. ECUMENICAL COMMISSION

In reference to Memorial 895 regarding the Ecumenical Methodist Commission, your Committee reports as follows:

We recommend (1) That the Board of Bishops be authorized to appoint the delegates to the Fifth Ecumenical Conference, including five of their own number, assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church. (2) That the Board of Bishops be authorized to fill all vacancies in the Methodist Ecumenical Commission. (3) That \$500 a year be appropriated from the General Conference Fund for the expenses of the Ecumenical Commission of our Church and the Treasurer of the General Conference be authorized to pay the same. (4) If it shall be necessary to raise additional funds for expenses, the Commission is authorized to do so by personal appeal.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 12. CONDITIONS ON ACCOUNT OF INADEQUATE MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

The pastors of our churches are servants of no taskmaster, but sons about their Father's business. With Christ, they perform a sacrificial ministry. They do not work for wages. But they do need support.

Many churches have made liberal increases, but the cost of living still far outstrips the advance. Many consecrated and useful men have been compelled to divide their time or even withdraw from the pastorate. The teachers in our schools are in a similar condition.

The Church that speaks for a living wage for every toiler will justify itself before the world if it provide for its own in measure sufficient to prevent unnecessary sacrifice. The Church will help adequately to recruit its pastors and teachers, and it will tend to make them efficient to the maximum, if it reckons their present-day needs in fairness as well as love.

"Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the Gospel shall live in the Gospel."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 14. CHILD WELFARE

In the matter of several memorials relating to a form of recognition of the Methodist Child Welfare Society, your Committee respectfully recommends that we reaffirm our statement in ¶ 585

of the Discipline, emphasizing the need of child welfare work, and that we commend the work of the Methodist Child Welfare Society, whose objects and purposes are to carry on work for destitute and neglected children with reference to home-finding and supervision, probationary care of the delinquent, specialized health-care, information in mental hygiene and visualization, to the end that not only the children of the churches, but all children who have been overlooked and neglected, may find available for their benefit that care of body, mind, and spirit that is essential to the realization of an abundant Christian life.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 16. LABOR POLICY OF BOOK CONCERN AT CINCINNATI

Your Committee, to which was referred Memorial 314 dealing with the Labor Policy of the Book Concern at the Cincinnati House, would respectfully report that for the past three years the Book Concern has been carrying on a form of true collective bargaining there as defined by the memorial: that is, "Bargaining as to the wage scale and agreement as to terms of employment," and that the current agreements regarding wages made between the Book Concern and representatives of its employees were duly exhibited to us; Be it therefore

Resolved, That we express our approval of the general labor policy of the Book Concern at the Cincinnati House and we suggest that as far as possible the management continue to encourage their own labor organization in the Methodist Book Concern to maintain friendly relations with the allied printing trades in so far as their methods are just, and in so far as the rights of unorganized men are not infringed upon.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 17. RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS

Your Committee on State of the Church, after considering a large number of memorials and petitions from individuals and organizations, respectfully report as follows:

I. We recommend that the following be inserted in the Discipline following ¶ 69 as a new paragraph:

"While we are aware that improper amusements are a 'fruitful source of spiritual decline,' we also believe that the social and recreational instinct is God-given and, if properly guided, will strengthen rather than injure the spiritual life.

"The Church must no longer allow her youth to 'go into nearby villages and buy themselves the victuals of social life,' but rather should say 'sit down and eat' of the clean, wholesome things provided by the Church which seeks to build a social and recreational life that is spiritual and a spiritual life that is social and recreational.

"We commend therefore, the successful work done in the Epworth League Institutes (and the social and recreational activities conducted by the Sunday school) as pointing toward a sane solution of the whole question of recreation and amusement for our young people, and we earnestly urge our Pastors and Churches everywhere to plan wisely and diligently for the social and recreational life of the youth of the Church. We plead for the recognition of all indoor and outdoor games and sports that are innocent, clean, and wholesome, that they may be utilized to the highest possible degree in gripping not only the social life of our young people, but their moral and spiritual life as well.

"We advise that whenever possible our churches be provided with such space and equipment as, under properly chosen and directed leaders, will build up the finest type of social life, that wide-open doors and wide-open hearts may find the way to foster a social conscience that will satisfy and yet always lead upward, as we seek thus seriously and prayerfully to provide for all our people, young and old, 'such diversions as can be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.'"

II. We recommend that the Discipline be amended as follows:

First. That after ¶ 107, § 6, a new section be added as follows: "§ 7. To elect, on the nomination of the Pastor, a Director of Social and Recreational Life, who shall, with the concurrence of the Pastor, promote the social and recreational life of the young people" so that the amended paragraph shall read as follows:

"To elect, on the nomination of the Pastor, a Director of Social and Recreational Life who shall, with the concurrence of the Pastor, promote the social and recreational life of the young people. *Provided* that, where the above action is impracticable, the Pastor, the Sunday School Superintendent and the Epworth League President may carry out the intent of the above provision."

Second. That ¶ 104 be amended by adding in line 3 after the word "Trustees," "Directors of Social and Recreational Life" and in line 11, after the word "Trustees," "Directors of Social and Recreational Life" so that the amended paragraph shall read as follows:

"The Quarterly Conference shall be composed of all the Traveling Ministers, Local Preachers, Exhorters, Stewards, Class Leaders, Trustees, Directors of Social and Recreational Life, First Superintendents of Sunday Schools, Presidents of Epworth League Chapters, Superintendents of Junior Leagues, Presidents of Ladies' Aid Societies, Presidents of Auxiliaries of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Presidents of the Auxiliaries of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and Deaconesses employed within the Charge; provided, that said Class Leaders, Trustees, Directors, Superintendents, Presidents, and Dea-

conesses are members of our Church in the Charge, and are approved by the Quarterly Conference for membership therein; also, any lay member of the Church sent to any of our Missions by the Board of Foreign Missions or by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who is assigned to said Quarterly Conference and regularly appointed to definite work by the Bishop in charge."

Third. That ¶ 108, § 4, be amended by adding "Director of Social and Recreational Life," so that the whole paragraph shall read as follows:

"¶ 305, § 4. (4) Who shall be: *a.* Recording Steward? *b.* District Steward? *c.* Reserve District Steward? *d.* Communion Steward? *e.* Director of Social and Recreational Life?"

Fourth. That ¶ 108, § 12, be amended by inserting between subsections 5 and 6 a new section to read: "From Directors of Social and Recreational Life?" and that the remainder of § 12 be renumbered accordingly.

Fifth. That ¶ 97 be amended by adding in line 5 and in line 20 the following words: "Director of Social and Recreational Life" so that the amended paragraph will read: "The District Conference shall be composed of the Traveling Ministers, Local Preachers, the Exhorters within the District, and the District Stewards, District Presidents of the Epworth League, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, together with one Sunday School Superintendent, one President of an Epworth League chapter, one Director of Social and Recreational Life, one President of a Ladies' Aid Society, one Class Leader, one President of an Auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, one President of an Auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society from each Pastoral Charge in the District; also, any lay members of our Church sent to any of our foreign missions by the Board of Foreign Missions, or by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who are members of a Quarterly Conference within the District. But if there shall be in any Charge more than one Sunday School Superintendent, Class Leader, President of the Epworth League, Director of Social and Recreational Life, President of the Ladies' Aid Society, President of the Auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, or President of the Auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, then the Quarterly Conference shall designate one of each for this service."

Sixth. That ¶ 102, § 3, be amended by adding after No. 7 the following:

"From each Director of Social and Recreational Life as to the social and recreational program and activities of the Charge he represents."

We recommend that the remaining divisions of ¶ 102, §3, be renumbered to correspond.

Seventh. That ¶ 190 be amended by adding after § 14 another section to read as follows :

“§ 15. To make diligent inquiry at each Quarterly Conference as to the social and recreational program provided for the young people.”

We recommend that the remaining divisions of the paragraph be renumbered to correspond with the above change.

Eighth. That there be inserted between ¶¶ 489 and 490 of the Discipline another paragraph as follows :

“III. DIRECTORS OF SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL LIFE

“Whenever a Chapter of the Epworth League is organized and maintained the fourth Vice-President of the same, ‘or wherever there is a social and recreational director of the Sunday school, or any other social and recreational director,’ when confirmed and approved by the Quarterly Conference, may be designated as Director of Social and Recreational Life.”

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 18. ¶ 280 OF THE DISCIPLINE

Your Committee, after carefully considering numerous memorials, petitions, resolutions and letters regarding ¶ 280, respectfully recommend :

That ¶ 280 remain as now it is found in the Discipline. We request the General Conference to take the vote on ¶ 280 without debate.

Adopted, May 26.

VII. BOOK CONCERN

REPORT NO. 1. PAPER FOR MICHIGAN ADVOCATE

Your Committee on Book Concern to which was referred Memorial No. 146 relative to paper for Michigan Advocate, recommend nonconcurrence. In making this recommendation the Book Concern Committee deeply regrets that the supply of paper as contracted for by the Book Concern is inadequate for its own needs, due to what is apparent to everyone conversant with the paper situation to-day, with the understanding that the Book Concern will aid in the purchase of paper when conditions warrant.

Adopted, May 12.

REPORT NO. 2. MEMORIAL NO. 521—REPRESENTATION OF JAPAN METHODIST MISSION COUNCIL

Your Committee recommends that the expenses of the representative of the Japan Methodist Mission Council shall be met

from the General Conference funds in the same way as are the expenses of the regular delegates.

Adopted, May 17.

REPORT No. 3. CONSOLIDATION OF ADVOCATES

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which were referred Memorials Nos. 101, 185, 523, 657, relative to the consolidation of Advocates, recommends nonconcurrence; the minority report recommends the consolidation of the Western, Northwestern, and the Central Christian Advocates, the consolidated paper to be published at Chicago.

Adopted, May 19.

REPORT No. 4. REPORT OF BOOK CONCERN

Your Committee on the Report of Book Concern beg leave to report to the Standing Committee on Book Concern as follows:

First. That this Committee has in no way attempted to audit or edit this report: that we find duly certified audits of the accounts with full reports to same, the accounts as stated by the accountants being accurate and correct.

Second. We find this report is complete, covering Minutes of the Annual Meetings of the Book Committee accompanied by detailed statements of financial operations during the past quadrennium. In examining these statements we conclude that our Book Concern is one of the best-established Publishing Houses in existence to-day, and we dare say, amply able to withstand any unfavorable existing financial condition of the present times.

Third. The substantial profits as found in many of the departments should be gratifying to all who are interested in the various departments of work to which these profits are assigned and for the net remaining amounts for Conference Claimants. The necessary reserve amounts for the financial safety of such a Concern are amply set out and drawing a fair rate of interest. It would seem that various periodical publications, while showing a loss for the quadrennium in dollars and cents, are on the increase in circulation and in instances net gains are shown, especially for the past year. There is further evidence of their great influences to the success of other departments and are great assets to the Church in general.

Fourth. We note with approval the fact that our Book Concern is taking the most generous and liberal attitude in its relations with those who labor for it. A wage scale equal at least to the union scale prevalent in the various cities where plants are located has been adopted. Free life insurance, full health service, and such comforts as rest rooms have likewise been provided.

Fifth. That this General Conference directs the attention of

the entire Church to the Book Committee's analysis of the Quadrennial Report of the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, which the Committee declares "will reveal that some strong Conferences, whose delegations exercise great influence in this body and in all the affairs of the Church, are not meeting this obligation by from ten to twenty per cent." And the Committee having recorded its conviction that "careful supervision on the part of the District Superintendents would in most cases correct this condition," this General Conference, therefore, urges every District Superintendent to present the Episcopal Fund in his Quarterly Conferences and to carry out the requirements of the Discipline thereon.

Sixth. We commend the statement of the Committee on Book Concern to the effect that the fundamental mission of the Book Concern is "to spread Christianity" and therefore it is important that the personnel of our employees, their wages, and factory conditions should be such as to place our institution among the foremost business institutions of the country.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 6. HENRY C. JENNINGS

In the matter of Memorial No. 517 coming from the Book Committee and relating to proper recognition of Dr. H. C. Jennings, who has been for twenty-four years a Publishing Agent, your Committee recommends:

First. That the General Conference records its high appreciation of the work and services of Dr. Jennings as a Minister and Publishing Agent.

Second. That we recognize him as one of the outstanding factors in the great development and prosperity of the Book Concern the last twenty-four years.

Third. That in view of his long and valuable services he be made Publishing Agent Emeritus, and the Book Committee is hereby empowered to employ him as consulting agent or in such other capacity as they may decide, and for such remuneration as they may deem proper.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 13. AMENDING ¶¶ 386 AND 387 OF DISCIPLINE, RELATING TO DUTIES OF BOOK COMMITTEE

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred Memorial No. 518, recommend:

Amend ¶ 386 by striking out § 2, which by another Memorial is being amended and inserted in ¶ 382.

Amend ¶ 387, § 2, by inserting after the word "time" in the fourth line the words "and place of hearing," and after the words "Due notice" in the sixth line insert the words "in writing," and after the word "time" on the seventh line insert the words

"and place of hearing," so that the section as amended shall read:

"§ 2. The Local Committees, acting jointly, shall have power to suspend a Publishing Agent or an Editor for cause to them sufficient, and in such case a time and place of hearing shall be fixed at as early a date as practicable for the investigation of the official conduct of said Publishing Agent or Editor. Due notice in writing of the time and place of hearing and of the nature of the charges shall be given by the Chairman of the Book Committee to such Publishing Agent or Editor, and also to the Bishops through their Secretary. The Bishops thereupon shall elect one of their number to be present and preside at the investigation."

Amend ¶ 387 by striking out § 4, and transferring same to ¶ 382, where it shall be made § 5.

Amend "IV. Publishing Agents," ¶ 388, § 1, by adding the following: "They shall, subject to the approval of the Local Committees acting jointly, determine the classes of business to be carried on by the several publishing houses," so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"¶ 388, § 1. The General Conference shall elect quadrennially three Publishing Agents, who, under the supervision and direction of the Book Committee, shall have authority, as the administrative officers of the Book Concern, to regulate the production and distribution of the publications and to conduct the affairs of The Methodist Book Concern. They shall, subject to the approval of the Local Committees acting jointly, determine the classes of business to be carried on by the several publishing houses."

Amend ¶ 388 by striking out § 2.

Amend § 3 by changing the number to § 2 and striking out after the word "Chicago" on the sixth line the words "The Publishing Agents" and ending with the words "Book Concern" on the tenth line, so that the section as amended shall read:

"§ 2. At the meeting for organization the Book Committee shall designate one of the Publishing Agents, who shall have immediate charge and administration of the publishing interests at New York City; one with like duties at Cincinnati; and one with like duties at Chicago."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 14. AMENDMENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred Memorial No. 519, recommend:

First. Amend ¶ 382 by inserting the following as § 2, the subject matter being transferred from ¶ 386, § 2. The new section shall read as follows:

"§ 2. The Methodist Book Concern shall not buy, sell,

nor exchange any real estate except by order of the General Conference, or between the sessions of the General Conference by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the Book Committee; nor shall the Book Committee authorize any new buildings or make any improvements, alterations, or repairs to existing buildings to cost in excess of \$50,000, except by order of the General Conference, or, between the sessions of the General Conference, by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the Book Committee. In either case such vote to be taken by a regular or called meeting of the Committee, and if at a called meeting the purpose of the meeting having been stated in the call.

"The erection of a new building or the improvements, alterations, or repairs of an existing building involving an expenditure of \$10,000, and not more than \$50,000, may only be authorized by the vote of the majority of each of the Local Committees acting in joint session. Expenditure for such purposes of less than \$10,000 may be authorized by the respective Local Committees. These provisions shall not prevent the making of investments on mortgage security or the protection of the same or the collection of claims and adjustments."

Second. Amend ¶ 382, § 2, by changing the number of the section to 3, and of § 3 to § 4.

Third. Transfer from ¶ 387, § 4, making it § 5:

"§ 5. In case a vacancy occur in either the publishing, editorial, or other official departments of the Book Concern authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, two at least of the General Superintendents being present, and a majority of those present concurring, to provide as soon as possible, for such vacancy until the next session of the General Conference," so that the entire ¶ 382, as amended, shall read as follows:

"§ 1. The Book Committee shall keep a correct record of its proceedings and shall examine carefully into the condition of the affairs of the Book Concern and make report thereof to the Annual Conferences and to the General Conference.

"§ 2. The Methodist Book Concern shall not buy, sell, nor exchange any real estate except by order of the General Conference, or, between the sessions of the General Conference, by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the Book Committee; nor shall the Book Committee authorize any new buildings or make any improvements, alterations, or repairs to existing buildings to cost in excess of \$50,000, except by order of the General Conference, or, between the sessions of the General Conference, by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the Book Committee. In either case such vote to be taken by a regular or called meeting of the Committee, and if at a called meeting the purpose of the meeting having been stated in the call. .

"The erection of a new building or the improvements, alterations or repairs of an existing building involving an expenditure of \$10,000, and not more than \$50,000, may only be authorized by the vote of the majority of each of the Local Committees acting in joint session. Expenditures for such purposes of less than \$10,000 may be authorized by the respective Local Committees. These provisions shall not prevent the making of investments on mortgage security or the protection of the same or the collection of claims and adjustments.

"§ 3. The Book Committee shall have full power to discontinue any depository, periodical or publication when, in its judgment, the interests of the Church or Book Concern demand it; but said action shall not be taken except by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Committee, and after due notice of such contemplated action shall have been given to the Publishing Agents and Editors concerned. The Book Committee shall have power to order expenses curtailed in any of the departments of the Book Concern, and when such action as above specified shall have been taken, the Publishing Agents shall proceed at once to carry out the instructions of the Committee. The Book Committee shall also attend to all matters referred to it for action or counsel by the Publishing Agents or Editors.

"§ 4. The Book Committee shall annually fix the salaries of the Bishops, Publishing Agents, and all official Editors elected by the General Conference or the Book Committee, not otherwise provided for, and shall determine the amount and the distribution of the Correspondence Fund allowed to the official periodicals.

"§ 5. In case a vacancy occur in either the publishing, editorial, or other official departments of the Book Concern authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, two at least of the General Superintendents being present, and a majority of those present concurring, to provide, as soon as possible, for such vacancy until the next session of the General Conference."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 18. FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

In the matter of Memorial No. 742, asking that The Methodist Book Concern, through its Book Committee and Publishing Agents, be authorized to bear its part in the program of the Sunday School Council for the publication of Sunday school lesson papers, periodicals, etc., in foreign languages, we recommend that the same be concurred in.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 19. AID FOR NORWEGIAN CHURCH PAPER

In the matter of Memorial No. 828, from Oscar Svendsen,

asking for financial aid for the Norwegian Church paper, your Committee recommend that the request be referred to the Book Committee, with power to grant such assistance during the quadrennium as they may think proper.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 20. SUBSIDY FOR THE PHILIPPINE OBSERVER

In the matter of Memorial No. 520 from Marvin A. Rader, asking that the Book Concern make a grant during the coming quadrennium for the Philippine Observer. Your Committee recommends that the same be referred to the Book Committee for favorable consideration.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 25. LOCAL BOOK COMMITTEES NOMINATED

Your Committee nominates the following as members of the Local Book Committees in New York and Cincinnati:

1. *Members of the Local Committee at New York:* M. S. Daniels, Newark, New Jersey, term expiring 1928; Frank A. Horne, 161 Chambers Street, New York, term expiring 1928; James E. Holmes, 506 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, New York, term expiring 1928.

2. *Members of the Local Committee at Cincinnati:* Jesse R. Clark, Union Central Life Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, term expiring 1928; Henry S. Henschen, Chicago, Illinois, term expiring 1924; Herbert Scott, 516 North Street, Zanesville, Ohio, term expiring 1928.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 29. STUDY OF CHURCH PAPERS

Your Committee adopted the following resolution, based upon sundry memorials referred to it, relative to the Advocates:

Whereas, The Church press has an influence and importance so great that the subject demands fuller study and consideration than is possible at this Conference; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Book Committee be requested to make, through an impartial and disinterested Committee of their own number or of others, a careful study of the entire subject, particularly as to the number of Church papers needed, their character, management, and editorial supervision, and report their findings and recommendations to the next General Conference.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 31. WASHINGTON ADVOCATE

In the matter of Memorial No. 515, from the Baltimore Conference, asking that "The Methodist" of Baltimore, be published by The Methodist Book Concern in Washington, D. C., and its

name changed to "The Washington Christian Advocate," and its Editor chosen by the Book Committee; your Committee recommends consideration by the Book Committee.

Adopted, May 27.

VIII. FOREIGN MISSIONS

REPORT NO. 1. CENTRAL CONFERENCE FOR SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

In the matter of several memorials dealing with the subject of a Central Conference for Southern Asia, your Committee, after careful consideration, recommends that the Malaysia Annual Conference, the Philippine Islands Annual Conference, and the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference be detached from the Central Conference of Southern Asia and be constituted a separate unit to be known as The Central Conference of Southeastern Asia.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 2. SOUTH AFRICA CENTRAL CONFERENCE

In the matter of Memorials Nos. 36 and 40, relating to the subject of a Central Conference in South Africa, your Committee recommends that the West Central Africa Mission Conference, the Congo Mission Conference, the Rhodesia Mission Conference, and the Inhambane Mission Conference be constituted the South Africa Central Conference.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 3. CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICA

In the matter of Memorials Nos. 533, 544, 702, and 715, dealing with a Central Conference for Latin America, your Committee, after careful consideration, recommends that the Mexico Annual Conference, the Panama Mission, the North Andes Mission Conference, the Bolivia Mission, the Chile Annual Conference, the Eastern South American Annual Conference, and any other Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission that may be organized in Latin America be constituted a Central Conference for Latin America.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 4. (REVISED) AMALGAMATION OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

In the matter of the two memorials dealing with the amalgamation of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, your Committee, after careful consideration, recommends nonconcurrence.

We recommend that the General Conference (a) approve the present policy of the two organizations whereby a consulting committee composed of five members from the Board of Foreign Missions and five from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are studying possibilities of closer cooperation in matters of mutual interest; (b) request the continuation and further development of such policy and, (c) further, request that, where desirable, a like committee of at least three representatives from the Board of Foreign Missions and three from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society be appointed in each Annual and Mission Conference on the foreign field.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 5. (REVISED) BOOK DEPOSITORIES AND LITERATURE FOR THE PHILIPPINES AND INDIA

Your Committee, to which were referred Memorials Nos. 612 and 614, concerning a more ample supply of literature for the Philippine Islands and India, recommends that this matter be referred to the Board of Foreign Missions to confer with the Book Concern in the hope that the need for additional literature on the foreign field may be met.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 6. CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND EPWORTH LEAGUE

With reference to Memorial 784 relating to mutual helpfulness between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Epworth League, we recommend that a Committee of six be appointed to consider the matter early in the ensuing quadrennium, three to be appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions and three by the Board of Epworth League.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 7. CHANGE IN DISCIPLINE, ¶ 414, ARTICLE III, AND ¶ 415, ARTICLE IV

Your Committee respectfully memorializes the General Conference to amend the constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions, in accordance with Memorial No. 57.

Substitute in Article IV, § 1, first line as printed in the 1916 Discipline, ¶ 415, the word "may" for "shall," and in the third line strike out the words "both of whom" and insert the words "Secretary or Secretaries" so that the paragraph will read:

"There may be two Corresponding Secretaries, having co-ordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions; the Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially."

In Article III, § 7, ¶ 414, after the word "vacancy" in the

third line, add the words "if the Board of Managers shall so request," so that the paragraph will read:

"In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Corresponding Secretary, the Bishops shall have the power to fill the vacancy if the Board of Managers shall so request, and until they do so the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 8. STATISTICS OF THE JAPAN MISSION

Your Committee in dealing with Memorial No. 831 regarding the inclusion of the statistics of our Japan Mission in our official publications, recommends concurrence, with the suggestion that starred reference be made in explanation of united interests, where necessary.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 9. THE ADMISSION OF BIBLE WOMEN TO DISTRICT AND QUARTERLY CONFERENCE MEMBERSHIP

Your Committee, having considered Memorial No. 410, asking that District Conference membership be accorded to Bible Women, women evangelists and teachers, and Memorial No. 248, asking that the status of Bible Women be defined, recommends that the matter be referred to the various Central Conferences through the Annual and Mission Conferences of each Central Conference, and that they be asked to send their recommendations to the next General Conference.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 10. A CENTRAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND BISHOP W. F. OLDHAM'S REPORT ON SOUTH AMERICA

In connection with the report of Bishop W. F. Oldham on his work in South America, your Committee is pleased to note the progress of the work and agrees on the wisdom of the emphasis as placed by Bishop Oldham.

Your Committee recommends (1) that the Book Concern of New York be requested to have translated into Spanish and published 3,500 copies of the Discipline of 1920 for use in our Latin fields. (2) That the Board of Foreign Missions be requested to have translated into Spanish and published 10,000 copies of a Church Member's Manual for distribution among our Latin-American people.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 11. INVITATION TO BISHOP MCCONNELL TO VISIT ASIA

Your Committee having been requested to renew the invitation extended during the past quadrennium to Bishop Francis

J. McConnell to visit Eastern Asia for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures on the Christian religion, which visit was unavoidably postponed owing to war conditions; and the invitation having been extended to include the Philippine Islands and Southern Asia; your Committee finds that, while such a visit would be of great benefit to the fields concerned, the generous increase in episcopal supervision of the fields whereby ten Bishops are now to be resident therein, and the seriousness of an absence of many months from his own area, compel us most reluctantly to recommend nonconcurrence in the request.

Nevertheless, if at any time during the forthcoming quadrennium, circumstances should permit of or require such a visit to any of the areas concerned, we urgently recommend that Bishop McConnell be assigned to make such a visit, and concurrently to accept the aforesaid invitation.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT No. 12. KOREA AND JAPAN TO CONSTITUTE AN
EPISCOPAL AREA

Your Committee has read with pleasure the reports of Bishop Herbert Welch and Bishop W. S. Lewis on the work of their areas and heartily approves their plans for the further development of the work.

Your Committee votes concurrence in the request of the Central Conference on Eastern Asia that Korea and Japan constitute an episcopal area distinct from the area or areas in China.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT No. 13. EDUCATIONAL WORK IN EASTERN ASIA FIELDS

Your Committee has had before it the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, and wishes to commend the policy of the Board in its educational work in the Eastern Asia field, and urges the fullest measure of support for this work, especially as to the great union universities.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT No. 14. EXTENSION OF POWERS TO CENTRAL CONFERENCES

Memorial No. 826 was before your Committee, asking that no extension of powers be granted to the Central Conferences of Southern Asia. Your Committee votes nonconcurrence.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT No. 15. ENLARGING THE POWERS OF CENTRAL
MISSION CONFERENCES

Your Committee had before it a memorial from the Central

Conference of Southern Asia asking for enlarged powers for Central Conferences.

Your Committee recommends that the Discipline be revised as follows: Strike out ¶ 95, § 4, and substitute in its place the following:

“¶ 95, §4. (1) To a Central Conference shall be committed for supervision the educational, industrial, publishing, medical, and other connectional interests of the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions within its jurisdiction; but never in contravention of the Book of Discipline, or the orders of the General Conference; and it shall have no authority to involve the Board of Foreign Missions in any financial responsibility, nor to hold or control the property of the Board without the official permission of the said Board.

“(2) Subject to the approval of the Bishops, it shall have the power to arrange Courses of Study, including those in the vernaculars, for its Ministry, both foreign and indigenous, including local preachers, exhorters, Bible Women, Deaconesses, teachers, both male and female, and all other workers whatsoever, ordained or lay.

“(3) In cooperation and collaboration with the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, it shall supervise the missionary work and policy of the indigenous Church and provide suitable organizations for such work.

“(4) A Central Conference is authorized to prepare and translate into the vernacular concerned simplified and adapted forms of such parts of the Ritual as may be deemed necessary; to extend Article XXIII of the Articles of Religion to recognize the government or the governments of countries within its jurisdiction.

“(5) A Central Conference shall have power to make such adaptations regarding membership, special advices, worship and the local Ministry, not contrary to the Discipline, as the peculiar conditions of the fields concerned call for.

“(6) A Central Conference, where the laws of the country permit, and subject to proper agreements with the Board of Foreign Missions, shall have the power to incorporate an Executive Board or committee with such membership and powers as may be determined by the Central Conference, for the purpose of transacting such necessary business as may arise in the interval between the sessions of the Central Conference, or that may be committed to it by the Central Conference.

“(7) A Central Conference shall have the power to establish detailed rules, rites, and ceremonies, for the solemnization of marriage not contrary to the statute law of the country or countries within its jurisdiction.

“(8) A Central Conference shall have power to make such

rules and regulations for the purchase, holding and transferring of property not related to the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, as the local laws allow or require."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 16. WORK IN RUSSIA

Your Committee carefully considered a memorial pertaining to work in Russia asking that it be more closely connected with the Scandinavian work and that the proposed United Scandinavian Theological Seminary be given larger assistance by the Board in order to train workers for the Russian field. Your Committee recommends nonconcurrence.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 17. CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

(a) Add to the paragraph on "Incorporation" the following sentence, "Other denominational agencies shall undertake work in foreign lands only in cooperation with this board."

(b) Entirely eliminate ¶ 3 of Article II.

(c) Amend ¶ 2 of Article III, which now reads: "The Board of Managers shall consist of the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops, who shall be *ex officio* members of said Board, and thirty-two Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church," so that it shall read:

"The Board of Managers shall consist of all the effective General Superintendents who shall be *ex officio* members of said Board, and thirty-two traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

(d) Amend ¶ 3 of Article III, so that it shall read, "The Board of Managers shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall determine."

(e) Eliminate the whole of Article VII, which deals with special gifts.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 18. COMMENDATION OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

Your Committee has had before it a memorial from the Central Conference of Southern Asia, commending most heartily the work of the corresponding secretaries, Dr. Frank Mason North and Dr. S. Earl Taylor, during the quadrennium and expressing gratitude for their splendid leadership in the Centenary campaign. Your Committee concurs most heartily in these words of well-deserved commendation.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 19. CENTENARY PROGRAM FOR CHINA

Your Committee, on considering the report of Bishop Lewis on China, desires to commend the Centenary program outlined therein for that field, and to commend Bishop Lewis and Bishop Welch for their untiring and successful efforts.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 20. MEMBERS OF MISSION CONFERENCES AT
GENERAL CONFERENCE

Your Committee, in accordance with Memorial No. 422, recommends that we allow every Mission Conference to designate one of its members to attend General Conference, without expense to the General Conference, and that they have the privilege of sitting with standing committees in order that they may participate in the deliberation but without the right to vote.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 21. REINFORCEMENTS FOR KOREA AND JAPAN

Your Committee, in studying the report of Bishop Welch on the work in Korea and Japan, recommends most heartily the plea that Bishop Welch makes therein for adequate and early reinforcements for those fields.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 22. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE FAR EAST

Concerning certain memorials and resolutions referred to this Committee, bearing on the problem of international relations in the Far East, we recommend that the General Conference reaffirm its conviction that the only fundamental and satisfactory solution of this and all national and international problems is the gospel of Jesus Christ, broadly conceived and honestly applied—the gospel of liberty, justice, and brotherly love.

1. Specifically, we believe that the present-day recognition of the rights of the weaker or smaller nations and races, and the duty of the stronger peoples to guard those who cannot protect themselves, is a logical outcome of the gospel; and we rejoice in the growing influence of such ideals.

2. We are against all forms of national aggression, whether military or economic, which invade the sovereignty of other states. We stand, as Christians, resolutely opposed to those groups in any and every land which are militaristic in spirit and imperialistic in aim; and we will cooperate with those liberal groups in every land which labor for the spread of a true democracy.

3. Concerning purely political issues, we are not called as

a Church to pass judgment; but for human and just treatment toward all people, we dare to speak always and everywhere.

4. We therefore deplore the lamentable outrages in Korea during the past fifteen months, when under the Japanese rule brutalities, killings, burnings, and torturings have occurred, to the humiliation of the better sentiment of Japan and to the horror of the civilized world. We rejoice that better conditions now prevail, and we call upon the Japanese government to put a stop to all abuses which still continue under the new administration, and to grant to the Korean people those privileges of safety, freedom, and participation in their own government which modern civilization regards as due to all.

5. Especially would we express our sympathy with our fellow Christians who have suffered the loss of Church property and in some cases of life itself. While we can ask no special exemption for any because they are Christians, we have a right to ask that none suffer violence or imprisonment simply because they are Christians. We urge every liberty in worship and in education which is consistent with the safety of the state.

6. We protest against the encroachments upon the territory of China, by whatsoever nation performed, and against the moral wrongs to China by the importation of Japanese women for immoral purposes, by the increasing trade in opium and morphine, carried on by Japanese merchants with the backing and assistance of American and British firms, and by the permitted growth of the poppy by the Chinese themselves. We call upon all the governments concerned to devise and execute effective measures by which their nationals shall be prevented from contributing to the degradation of a vast population.

7. We are profoundly indignant that the manufacture of intoxicants now outlawed in the United States, is being transferred from this country to the Orient, and we ask the government of the United States to permit no commerce in intoxicants to be carried on under the protection of its flag in foreign lands.

8. We recognize the valuable results of the investigation of the conditions in Korea made by the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and we urge the Council and the Commission to extend the scope of their inquiry and to set before the Churches and the general public accurate information as to all the points here noted, that the Christian and liberal sentiments of all lands may be rallied to end these evils and to secure happier conditions of life for all who are oppressed.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT No. 23. MEMBERSHIP IN CENTRAL CONFERENCES

In connection with a memorial signed by several delegates from India asking that the basis of membership in the Central

Conferences be revised so as to permit larger representations of nationals.

Your Committee recommends that this matter be referred to the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions who, in consultation with the Bishops on the foreign fields and any others they may desire to consult, shall study the question and make a report at the next General Conference.

Approved, May 26.

IX. HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

REPORT NO. 1. ANNUAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

We recommend that the Discipline be amended by striking out § 3 of ¶ 432 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The annual meeting and special meetings shall be held as the Board may determine and special meetings may also be held at the call of the Executive Committee; *provided*, that the Corresponding Secretary may call a special meeting of the Board within three months after any General Conference. At all meetings of the Board twenty-five shall constitute a quorum.

Adopted, May 12.

REPORT NO. 2. WORK AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS

We recommend the adoption of the following:

Whereas, There is an evident and growing demand for a closer correlation and coordination of our work among American Indians; and,

Whereas, The Home Missions Council is proposing an allocation of unoccupied Indian fields;

RESOLVED, That we request the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to make generous financial provision for this needy and too long neglected field, and to devise suitable measures for effective service and supervision of the same.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 3. METROPOLITAN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Your Committee, to which was referred Memorial No. 610 from John R. Edwards and others, relating to Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C., reports as follows:

Whereas, The Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C., a Church built by the denomination at large in the nation's capital, as the credit of the denomination is largely involved in maintaining this Church in vigor and usefulness, and as this Church is now making an effort to

secure a sufficient endowment to insure its perpetuation and continued usefulness; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this General Conference cordially indorses this movement on the part of the Metropolitan Memorial Church and commends it to the liberality of the denomination throughout our land, firmly believing that a conspicuous service can be rendered to Methodism by the preservation of this historic Church, and the perpetuation of its ministrations in the city of Washington.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 5. COORDINATION OF HOME MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

Your Committee, after due consideration of Memorials No. 239 of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, No. 260 of the Newark Conference, No. 261 of the Saint Louis Conference, and No. 262 of the Northern Minnesota Conference, all of them identical and dealing with coordination of the Home Missionary activities of the Church, recommends as follows:

First. That the matter of a unified administration of missionary work in the home field be referred to a joint committee of six with power, three to be named by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and three by the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Second. That the Board of Bishops be requested to nominate one or more representatives of the Woman's Home Missionary Society on the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 6. FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Memorial No. 198 of D. D. Forsyth, relating to Foreign Language Publications, was referred by the General Conference to a Committee of Conference representing the Standing Committees on Home Missions and Church Extension, Book Concern, and Sunday Schools, and by said Conference Committee unanimously adopted and surrendered to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension to report the same to the General Conference. Your Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension therefore submits the same for your adoption, as follows:

"Whereas, There has been created through the Inter-Board Conference a Special Committee of Six on Foreign Language Publications for use in work among non-English speaking peoples in the United States; and,

"Whereas, This Committee of Six on Foreign Language Publications is composed of two representatives appointed by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, one of

whom is the Corresponding Secretary of said Board, and two members from the Board of Sunday Schools, and two members representing The Methodist Book Concern, one of whom is a Publishing Agent, and

"Whereas, This Committee of Six on Foreign Language Publications has access to and is availing itself of all data now being collected on the subject of special literature for non-English speaking peoples in the United States, and is charged by the Inter-Board Conference and by the respective Boards having representation on this committee with the duty of investigating the needs of foreign language publications in the United States, and for making recommendations to the cooperating Boards respecting the publication of religious literature in foreign languages; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, First, That all petitions and recommendations related to foreign language publications, other than official publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be referred to this Committee of Six on Foreign Language Publications for such action as in the judgment of said committee and of the cooperating Boards of said Committee, may seem wise;

"Second, That the General Conference approve the declaration of policy under which the Committee of Six on Foreign Language Publications is now acting, to wit:

"(a) No publication in a foreign language should be authorized without investigation of the actual needs of the field in which it is intended that the publication shall be used.

"(b) Publications in foreign languages shall be authorized only for missionary and evangelistic purposes.

"(c) Such publications should in each case contribute to the development and strengthening of American ideals."

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 7. BUREAU OF GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

Your Committee recommends the following:

Amend ¶ 439 by adding thereto the following section:

"§ 7. The Department of City Work shall maintain a Bureau of Goodwill Industries. The Department of City Work shall constitute the Board of Directors of the Bureau. The object of the Bureau shall be to provide for the religious, educational, social, and industrial welfare of the unfortunate. The Bureau shall support and indorse only those local industries which are organized and conducted according to its established rules and regulations, and these local industries shall be administered as far as practicable in cooperation with local City Societies," so that the said paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"¶ 439, § 1. The Department of City Work shall further in every practicable way the organized religious and social work in places having City Societies, as hereinafter provided.

"§ 2. It shall promote the organization of City Societies wherever opportunity offers.

"§ 3. It shall aid in making surveys in our cities with special reference to the religious conditions of foreign-speaking peoples, the necessary changes in the location and adaptation of Church buildings and the relation of the Church to needy and congested communities. It shall also aid in the organization and development of adequate religious centers in the heart of great cities. It shall administer such appropriations as shall be committed to it by the Board.

"§ 4. All City Societies duly organized shall report annually to this Department their requests for appropriations, indicating the special purposes for which grants are to be used.

"§ 5. All appropriations for work in Cities shall be made to and administered by the Department of City Work. The amounts thus designated shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Conference Board, except where there are City Societies duly organized, and in active operation, in which cases all appropriations shall be made to and administered by such Societies, drafts in payment of such appropriations being sent direct to the Treasurer of the City Society.

"§ 6. All City Societies shall be auxiliary to the Board, and shall make each year to the Department of City Work a detailed statement, which shall include, (1) Number of Ministers or Missionaries supported in whole or in part, the amount paid to each, and the kind of work in which each is engaged; (2) Expenses of administration; (3) The total amount raised by the Society and how expended. The report shall also include such other items as the Department shall require. The summary of such reports may be published in connection with the annual report of the Board.

"§ 7. The Department of City Work shall maintain a Bureau of Goodwill Industries. The Department of City Work shall constitute the Board of Directors of the Bureau. The object of the Bureau shall be to provide for the religious, educational, social, and industrial welfare of the unfortunate. The Bureau shall support and indorse only those local industries which are organized and conducted according to its established rules and regulations, and these local industries shall be administered as far as practicable in cooperation with local City Societies."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 9. ENDOWMENTS FOR THE CITY SOCIETY

Your Committee recommends that ¶ 441, § 1, of the Discipline be amended by inserting in line 6, after the word "environment" the following: "the securing and holding of endowments for the City Society and dependent Churches," so that the said ¶ 441 shall read, as follows:

"¶ 441, § 1. The City Society may include in its work the organization of Churches and Sunday Schools, the aid of weak Churches, the acquisition of real estate and the erection of buildings, the adaptation of downtown Churches to their altered environment, the securing and holding of endowments for the City Society and dependent Churches, the conducting of missions among foreign-speaking peoples, the development of well-organized open-air Evangelism, the maintenance of kindergartens and industrial schools, the promotion of social and settlement work, the support of rescue missions, and of institutions for the relief of the sick and the destitute. A City Society may also devise plans for promoting the connectional life of Methodism, and for cooperation and federation with other denominations.

"§ 2. A City Society may elect, either from within or from without its membership, not more than three persons, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as members of the Quarterly Conference of any Church under its supervision or the object of its benefactions. The persons so chosen shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of Quarterly Conference Membership.

"§ 3. In Annual Conferences, where there exists a City Society, having an executive official, giving his entire time to the work, it is recommended, that said executive official shall be consulted, as far as practicable, in fixing appointments that affect Missions or Churches administered or aided by said Society.

"§ 4. A City Society shall have authority in the territory covered by its Constitution or Charter, to make apportionments upon the Pastoral Charges, and to collect and disburse moneys for all the objects contemplated in its organization.

"§ 5. A City Society, in order to receive appropriations from the Board, shall meet the following conditions: (a) it shall be organized according to the Discipline; (b) it shall have an Executive Committee Meeting at least once every quarter; (c) it shall be actively at work; (d) it shall have made a report as required by the Department of City Work; (e) it shall raise annually by collections or otherwise an amount at least equal to that appropriated to it by the Board, excluding appropriations made for work among foreign-speaking peoples.

"§ 6. There shall be a Council, or Councils of Cities, composed of the Corresponding Secretary, the Superintendent of the Department of City Work, and two delegates from each duly organized City Society. It shall be the duty of the Department of City Work to convene the Council or Councils annually at such time and place and under such conditions as said Department shall determine; at least four weeks' notice having been given to the City Societies."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 10. DEPARTMENT OF EVANGELISM

Concerning Memorial No. 717 from Elmer L. Kidney and others, and certain requests from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, your Committee recommends the following:

Amend ¶ 446, § 2, which now reads: "Its special mission shall be to inspire the Church to more earnest pastoral and personal evangelism to cooperate with District Superintendents, Pastors, and City and Rural Societies in evangelistic campaigns where most needed; to assist the Board of Education in prosecuting evangelistic work in colleges and universities and secondary schools; to establish a bureau through which to utilize the services of accredited Methodist evangelists," by the following additions:

1. In the third line, after word "evangelism," add the words, "including intercession and family worship."

2. Following the semicolon in the third line, insert the words "to correct so far as possible the loss of members through the nonresident plan."

3. Following the words "secondary schools" in line seven, insert the words, "to promote and assist the work of chaplains in the army and navy, and religious work among coast guards," so that the whole section shall read:

"¶ 446, § 2. Its special mission shall be to inspire the Church to more earnest pastoral and personal evangelism, including intercession and family worship; to correct so far as possible the loss of members through the nonresident plan; to cooperate with District Superintendents, Pastors, and City and Rural Societies in evangelistic campaigns where most needed; to assist the Board of Education in prosecuting evangelistic work in colleges and universities and secondary schools; to promote and assist the work of chaplains in the army and navy, and religious work among coast guards; and to establish a bureau through which to utilize the services of accredited Methodist evangelists."

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 11. APPROVAL OF AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The General Conference referred to your Committee Memorial No. 54 of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, presenting for the approval of the General Conference the following amendment to Article XI of the Constitution of the Woman's Home Missionary Society:

"The Missionaries supported by the Woman's Home Missionary Society shall labor under the direction of its authorities and be subject to its rules."

Your Committee recommends the approval of this amendment.
Adopted, May 26.

REPORT No. 12. CITY SOCIETIES

Your Committee, after consideration of Memorials Nos. 23, 644, and 759, based upon the findings of the Council of Cities, recommends, as follows:

That wherever a City Society's organization is not thoroughly representative of all City Methodism, as is provided for by the Discipline, it be made so, and that all work making an appeal to the Denomination throughout the city which should properly become a part of the City Society's program should be integrated with the work of the City Society and careful consideration should be given by our official leadership not to sanction additional organizations or corporations formed to carry on such work.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT No. 13. PROPERTY OF CITY SOCIETIES

Your Committee, after consideration of Memorials Nos. 23, 644, and 759, based upon the findings of the Council of Cities, as well as upon the report of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to this General Conference, recommends, as follows:

(a) We are fully convinced that the time has come to provide that all endowments and properties held by churches requiring missionary assistance to maintain a worth-while program and located within the territory of a City Society, shall be transferred to the City Society, wherever legally possible, when the Resident Bishop, District Superintendent, and City Society shall so request with the approval of the Annual Conference.

(b) In addition to endowments for the general work of a City Society, we heartily encourage giving to a City Society endowments intended for the welfare of any Methodist Episcopal Church or Churches within its territory to be administered by that City Society according to the terms approved in accepting the funds.

(c) When a property is transferred by the City Society to a local Board of Trustees we recommend the policy of securing to the City Society by bond and mortgage, similar to that securing the Church Extension Grants of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, such an amount as shall have been invested by the City Society in that property.

(d) When an advance is made by a City Society to meet a property emergency in a church locally owned without taking title to the property, satisfactory security should be taken from the trustees to secure the payment of the same.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 25. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

Your Committee, to which was referred Memorial No. 258, recommends ¶ 432, § 1, be amended by striking out the words "twenty-eight Laymen and twenty-seven Ministers nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference, except that the Corresponding Secretary shall be a member *ex officio*. There shall be included in this number besides the Corresponding Secretary at least one Minister and one Layman from each General Conference District." In place thereof insert "The Bishop resident at Philadelphia, corresponding secretary elected by the General Conference, who shall be *ex officio* members, twenty-five Ministers and twenty-eight Laymen nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference. There shall be included in the foregoing number at least one Minister and one Layman from each General Conference District."

Also amending the same by inserting the words "of the other" between the words "all and effective" in the ninth line thereof; so that ¶ 432, § 1 as amended shall read as follows:

"The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be composed of the Bishop resident at Philadelphia, the corresponding secretary elected by the General Conference, who shall be *ex officio* members, twenty-five ministers and twenty-eight Laymen nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference. There shall be included in the foregoing numbers at least one Minister and one Layman from each General Conference District. All of the other effective Bishops resident in the United States shall be *ex officio* members without a vote. The superintendents of the five departments shall be advisory members. The terms of office shall begin at the adjournment of the General Conference and continue for one quadrennium or until their successors are chosen."

Adopted, May 27.

X. EDUCATION

REPORT NO. 1. THE EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF YOUNG MEN JOINING THE ARMY

We heartily commend the Federal authorities for the wise and comprehensive plans adopted and being carried into effect, to provide educational and vocational training of our young men in the army and navy, and we hereby pledge our sympathetic cooperation in this highly meritorious endeavor.

We also commend the assignment of additional chaplains and the honorable recognition accorded them by the high officials of our national government.

To the chaplains and the men to whom they minister we give our Christian salutation.

Adopted, May 17.

REPORT No. 3. REVISION OF THE CHAPTER OF THE DISCIPLINE
ON EDUCATION

Your Committee on Education, to which was referred Memorial No. 590, proposing a rewriting and modification of the chapter of the Discipline on Education, recommends as follows:

1. That the legislation in the chapter of the Discipline on the subject of Education be arranged under the following subheads, namely:

- I. The Board of Education.
- II. Educational Institutions.
- III. The University Senate.
- IV. Annual Conferences.
- V. District Superintendents.
- VI. Pastors.

1. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

2. That in ¶ 456, § 1, line 2, Discipline, 1916, the words "this Board" be stricken out and the words "the Board of Education" be substituted therefor, so that the section will read as follows:

"§ 1. It is the object of the Board of Education to serve as the officially authorized agency of the Methodist Episcopal Church in behalf of ministerial and general education, seeking to diffuse the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States, and to cooperate with other Boards in educational work under their care."

3. That in ¶ 456, § 2, line 3, the word "and" be stricken out and that after the word "colleges" there be inserted the words "and other educational interests and agencies"; that in lines 6 and 7 the words "as shall be committed to it from time to time" be altered to read "as may from time to time be committed to it"; that following the second "and" in line 11, the words "it shall have authority to devise plans for the religious care of students at tax-supported, independent or non-Methodist institutions" be stricken out, and the following be substituted therefor: "the religious training of students at institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Methodist students at tax-supported, independent, or other institutions"; that in line 14 the words "seek to" be stricken out, and in line 17 the word "and" be inserted after the word "buildings"; that in line 19 the word "agency" be stricken out and the word "medium" be substituted therefor, so that the section will read as follows:

"§ 2. This Board shall have an advisory relation to the busi-

ness and educational management of all the schools, colleges, and other educational interests or agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; shall devise ways and means for the aid of institutions; and shall receive and disburse such funds as may from time to time be committed to it. It may serve as a Board of Reference or Arbitration and when necessary may take measures to protect the property interests of our educational institutions. It shall seek to promote general and theological education and the religious training of students at institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Methodist students at tax-supported, independent, or other institutions. It shall promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans for educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of institutions. It shall also serve as a general medium for communication between the teachers desiring employment and institutions needing their services."

4. That in ¶ 456, there be added a new section, to read:

"§ 3. In furthering ministerial education as provided in § 1 of this paragraph, this Board shall cooperate with the Board of Bishops in the work of the Commission on Courses of Study and shall nominate to the Board of Bishops three members from the faculties of the educational institutions of the Church to represent the Board of Education on said Commission. The work of the Commission shall be reported to the annual meeting of the Board of Education and the Board shall serve as the repository of the records of this Commission. The Board shall provide funds as may be found necessary, and as may be approved by the Board, for the work of the Commission."

5. That ¶ 457, which now reads: "The management of its affairs and properties shall vest in a Board of Trustees which shall consist of thirty-six members, one-half to be Laymen, and at least three to be Bishops, with at least one member resident in each General Conference District. These members shall be elected by the General Conference and shall hold office for twelve years. One third of the Board shall be elected at each General Conference, provided that upon the first election one third of the members shall be elected for four years, one third for eight years, and one third for twelve years," be stricken out, and the following be substituted therefor:

• "¶ 457, § 1. The management of the affairs and properties of the Board of Education shall rest in a Board of Trustees consisting of thirty-six members, of whom one half shall be Laymen and at least three shall be Bishops, with at least one member resident in each General Conference District. The said Board of Trustees shall constitute the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York. One third of the Board shall

be elected at each General Conference on the nomination of the Board of Bishops, to serve for a term of twelve years."

6. That in ¶ 457, § 2, which now reads: "Vacancies shall be filled by the Bishops or a majority of them, the appointees serving until the next succeeding General Conference," be amended so as to read:

"§ 2. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled by the Bishops or a majority of them, the persons so appointed to serve until the next succeeding General Conference."

7. That in ¶ 458, § 1, line 8, following the word "Board" there be inserted the words, "The salaries of all officers and employees shall be fixed by the Board," so that the section will read as follows:

"¶ 458, § 1. The officers of the Board shall be a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, and such other officers or agents, paid or unpaid, as the Board may from time to time determine. The officers, except such as are elected by the General Conference, shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board. The salaries of all officers and employees shall be fixed by the Board, and the by-laws shall prescribe the duties of each."

8. That ¶ 458, § 2, which reads as follows: "The Corresponding Secretary shall be elected by the General Conference, and under the provisions of the Discipline and the direction of the Board, he shall conduct its correspondence and in all his official conduct shall be subject to the authority and control of the Board, by which his salary shall be fixed and paid. His time shall be employed in conducting the affairs of the Board and, under its direction, in promoting its general interests by traveling or otherwise," be stricken out, and the following be substituted therefor:

"§ 2. The Corresponding Secretary shall be elected by the General Conference and, subject to the provisions of the Discipline and the direction of the Board, he shall conduct the correspondence and business of the Board. In all his official conduct he shall be subject to the authority and control of the Board. His time shall be employed in conducting its affairs and in promoting its general interests."

9. That in ¶ 458, § 3, line 1, the words "this office" be stricken out, and the words "the office of Corresponding Secretary" be substituted therefor; that in line 2 the word "temporarily" be inserted after the word "filled"; that in line 4 the words "the appointee to" be stricken out, and the words "and the person so appointed shall" be substituted therefor, so that the section will read:

"§ 3. Any vacancy in the office of Corresponding Secretary caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled tem-

porarily by the Board until the Bishops or a majority of them shall fill the vacancy, and the person so appointed shall hold office until the next succeeding General Conference."

10. That in ¶ 459, § 1, line 3, the word "and" be stricken out and there be substituted therefor the words "subject to the conditions of its charter, and may hold" so that the section will read:

"¶ 459, § 1. The Board shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as it may determine, subject to the conditions of its charter, and may hold such special meetings as from time to time may be necessary. Twelve members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business."

11. That in ¶ 459, § 2, line 1, the word "also" be stricken out and in line 5 the words "or this Constitution, as it may determine" be stricken out and there be substituted therefor the words "or with General Conference legislation, as the Board may determine," so that the section will read:

"§ 2. The Board may appoint an Executive Committee of such number as it may determine and may commit to said Executive Committee such business or confer upon it such powers not inconsistent with the charter or with General Conference legislation, as the Board may determine."

12. That ¶ 461, which now reads: "There shall be appointed annually five members of the Board who shall constitute a Standing Committee on Finance, to whose care and management shall be intrusted the funds of the corporation, the preparation of the annual budget, the fixing and changing of the official bond of the Treasurer, and the proper investment of the moneys of the corporation under the direction of the Board of Trustees. No investment or securities shall be changed by the Treasurer without the consent of a majority of this committee first obtained by resolution adopted at a regular meeting thereof. Minutes of all the proceedings of the Finance Committee shall be kept and submitted to the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees for approval," be transferred to ¶ 459 and become § 3 thereof, and be amended so *as* to read as follows:

"¶ 459, § 3. There shall be appointed annually by the Board a Standing Committee on Finance, consisting of five members of the Board, with whom may also be associated as advisory members, two additional persons not members of the Board. To the care and management of the Finance Committee shall be entrusted the funds of the corporation, the preparation of the annual budget, the fixing of the official bond of the Treasurer, and the proper investment of the moneys of the corporation under the direction of the Board of Trustees. No investments or securities shall be changed by the Treasurer without the consent of a majority of the Finance Committee first obtained by resolution adopted at a regular meeting thereof. Minutes of all the

proceedings of the Finance Committee shall be kept and submitted to the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees for approval."

13. That to ¶ 459 there be added a new section, § 4, to read as follows:

"§ 4. The Board may also appoint a Local Administrative Committee of such number as it may determine, composed of members of the Board residing within convenient distance of the general offices of the Board. Said Local Administrative Committee shall include members, respectively, of the Executive and Finance Committees in such numbers as may from time to time be determined by the Board. It shall be empowered to transact such business as may be referred to it by the Board, by the Executive Committee, or by the Corresponding Secretary of the Board. Its actions shall in all cases be fully reported to the Executive Committee and by the Executive Committee to the stated meetings of the Board."

14. That ¶ 460, § 1, which now reads: "It shall be the duty of the Board to receive and separately invest the money contributed prior to the first day of January, 1885, for the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year. The interest and income thereof, aside from such sums as may be appropriated for administration expenses, shall be appropriated to the purpose of assisting meritorious Sunday School scholars, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in obtaining more advanced education, preference being given to the aid of young persons preparing for the Ministry and the Home and Foreign Missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church," be amended to read:

"¶ 460, § 1. The Board of Education shall receive and separately invest the moneys contributed prior to the first day of January, 1885, for the Sunday School Children's Fund, commenced during the Centenary of 1866. This fund shall be known as 'The Sunday School Children's Fund of 1866.' The income thereof, aside from such sums as may be appropriated for expenses of administration, shall be devoted to the purpose of assisting meritorious Sunday school scholars, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in obtaining more advanced education, preference being given to the aid of young persons preparing for the ministry or for the Home or Foreign Missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

15. That ¶ 460, § 2, which now reads: "It shall devote the money derived from the annual Sunday School Children's Day collections to the aid of needy students, and if any surplus remain in any year after appropriating so much of the principal sum received as may be necessary for such loans, gifts, or contributions, for this purpose, such surplus shall be added to the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund accumulated and

invested by the said Board of Education prior to the first day of January, 1885," be amended to read:

"§ 2. The Board shall receive the moneys derived from the Children's Day collections taken annually in the Sunday Schools throughout the Church, which moneys shall constitute 'The Children's Day Fund.' This fund shall be appropriated year by year to the aid of needy students who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and if any surplus remain in any year after appropriating so much of the principal sum received from the collections for that year as may be necessary for the aid of students, such surplus shall be added to 'The Sunday School Children's Fund of 1866' described in § 1 of this paragraph."

16. That ¶ 460, § 3, which now reads: "Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be entitled to share equitably in the income of the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund aforesaid and in the distribution of moneys annually received, provided, it takes annual collections for the said fund in the Sunday Schools within its bounds, and forwards the same to the Board of Education," be amended to read:

"¶ 460, § 3. Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be entitled to share equitably in the income of the Sunday School Children's Fund of 1866 and in the distribution of moneys annually received from the Children's Day collections; *provided*, the annual collections for the said purpose are taken in the Sunday Schools within its bounds and are forwarded to the Board of Education."

17. That ¶ 460, § 4, be amended by inserting after the word "Aid" in line 1, the words "from The Sunday School Children's Fund of 1866, or from The Children's Day Fund"; that in line 3, the word "the" before the word "authority" be stricken out, so that the section will read:

"§ 4. Aid from the Sunday School Children's Fund of 1866 or from The Children's Day Fund shall be granted only in the form of loans; but, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, the Board shall have authority to cancel said loans in part or in whole for causes which seem to it sufficient."

18. That ¶ 460, § 5, be amended by striking out from lines 2 and 3 the words "other than the Sunday School Children's Fund" and substitute therefor the words "as distinguished from The Sunday School Children's Fund of 1866"; that in line 8 the word "institutions" be stricken out and the words "educational agencies under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church" be substituted therefor; that in lines 8 and 9 the words "of the Methodist Episcopal Church" be stricken out, and the word "this" before "Board" be changed to "the"; that there be added to this section the words "The Board shall seek

to augment the Centenary Educational Fund for the aid of educational institutions under its care," so that the section shall read:

"§ 5. The Board shall receive and securely invest the principal of 'The Centenary Educational Fund' as distinguished from 'The Sunday School Children's Fund of 1866' and shall appropriate the income therefrom to the aid of universities, colleges, academies, biblical or theological schools, or other educational agencies under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church which are now in existence or which may hereafter be established with the approval of the General Conference through the Board of Education, provided that no institution not now in existence shall be aided by the Board unless the Board shall have first been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution before the project was undertaken. The Board shall seek to augment the Centenary Educational Fund for the aid of educational institutions under its care."

19. That ¶ 460, § 6, which now reads: "The Board shall administer all funds derived from Conference collections and other current contributions and all undesignated funds committed to it for educational purposes," be amended so as to read as follows:

"§ 6. The Board shall receive from the Treasurers of Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in the United States, the public educational collection taken annually in the Charges throughout the Church and shall disburse the same for the aid of educational institutions and agencies under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church under such rules as the Board may adopt subject to General Conference legislation. In making appropriations from this fund to individual institutions, the Board shall give due consideration to the actual current needs of the institutions as shown in carefully prepared reports presented to it by the institution on budget forms provided by the Board. In case the public educational collection in any Conference in a given year shall exceed the official apportionment for this cause, the excess may be retained by the Conference for the benefit of the approved educational institutions under its patronage as the Conference may determine. No university, college, secondary school, or theological school of the Methodist Episcopal Church receiving aid from the public educational collection in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, shall hereafter receive less from this collection than it is entitled to receive under the provisions of the Discipline of 1916 (see Discipline 1916, ¶ 469), nor less during each of the four years following this action than is secured for it by present special agreements under the Centenary guarantee, except that any Annual Conference desiring a redistribution of the said

guarantee may have the right of appeal to the Board of Education. In the case of such appeal, the action of the Board of Education shall be final.

20. That in ¶ 460, § 7, the words "shall seek to augment the Centenary Educational Fund for the aid of educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and" be stricken out and the words "of Education" be substituted therefor; that in lines 5, 6 and 7, the words "this Board by the General Conference of 1908 for maintenance and administration" be stricken out and the words "it for maintenance and administration by the General Conference of 1908" be substituted therefor, so that the section will read:

"§ 7. The Board of Education shall have a special care of the schools of the South which were committed to it for maintenance and administration by the General Conference of 1908."

21. That in ¶ 460, § 8, lines 3 and 4, the words "teachers, and instructors" be changed to "and other members of the faculties"; that the words "and adopt rules and regulations for its administration" be changed to "and may adopt rules for the administration of such fund," so that the section will read:

"§ 8. The Board may solicit, create, and administer a fund which shall aid in providing retiring allowances or pensions for the presidents, professors, and other members of the faculties of the educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and may adopt rules and regulations for the administration of such fund."

22. That ¶ 460, § 9, which now reads: "The Board shall have power to solicit and create any other special funds deemed wise in the carrying out of the objects and purposes of this Board, and administer the same under such rules and regulations as it may adopt," be amended so as to read:

"§ 9. The Board shall have power to administer any and all other funds, gifts, or bequests, committed to it for educational purposes, and shall be authorized to solicit and create any special funds deemed wise in the carrying out of the objects and purposes of the Board and to administer the same under such rules and regulations as it may adopt."

23. That in ¶ 460 there be inserted a new section, numbered § 10, to read as follows:

"§ 10. The Board of Education shall cooperate with the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in the care and religious training of Methodist students at tax-supported, independent, and other educational institutions not under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by naming three of its members to serve with a like committee of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to have general supervision over all such work. The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education and the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of

Home Missions and Church Extension shall be additional *ex officio* members of this Joint Committee. The Board of Education may make grants of money from available funds for the support of such work."

24. That ¶ 462, which now reads: "Educational societies created by Annual Conferences shall only be recognized as auxiliaries of the Board of Education when their objects and purposes, their articles of incorporation, and their methods of administration, are approved by the Board of Education and by the Annual Conference within whose bounds they are incorporated. All auxiliary societies thus formed shall be required to send annually a report of their doings to the Board of Education," be numbered ¶ 461, and be amended so as to read:

"¶ 461. Educational societies or foundations created by Annual Conferences may be recognized as auxiliaries of the Board of Education when their objects and purposes, their articles of incorporation, and their methods of administration are approved by the Annual Conference within whose bounds they are incorporated and by the Board of Education. All auxiliaries thus formed shall be required to send annually a report of their fiscal and administrative affairs to the Board of Education."

25. That ¶ 463, which reads: "The Board of Trustees may from time to time adopt By-Laws for the regulation of its affairs not inconsistent with the Charter and Constitution," be numbered ¶ 462, and be amended so as to read:

"¶ 462. The Board of Trustees may from time to time adopt By-Laws for the regulation of the affairs of the Board not inconsistent with the Charter or with General Conference legislation."

26. That ¶ 464, which reads: "This Constitution may be amended by the Board of Education with the approval of the General Conference, but not otherwise," be stricken out.

II. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

27. That ¶ 466, Discipline, 1916, be numbered ¶ 463, and that § 1 be amended by adding in line 4 after "Schools" the words "and Religious Day Schools"; by adding in line 6 after "colleges" the words "and Universities"; by striking out line 7; by changing 5 to 4 in line 8; and by inserting as line 9 the words "5. Auxiliaries and Foundations"; so that the section will read:

"¶ 463, § 1. The educational institutions under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States shall be classified as follows:

- "1. Primary Schools and Religious Day Schools.
- "2. Secondary Schools.
- "3. Colleges and Universities.
- "4. Schools of Theology.

"5. Auxiliaries and Foundations."

28. That § 2 of this paragraph, which now reads: "In Mission fields and elsewhere, if inadequate provision has been made for elementary instruction, primary schools may be established," be amended so as to read:

"In Mission fields or other localities in the United States where provision for elementary instruction is inadequate, primary schools may be established, under the supervision of the Board of Education. The Board of Education may cooperate with local Churches or inter-church groups by advising as to the courses of study for religious instruction in community day schools. (In foreign Mission fields, where a classification of schools under the National Educational System differs from that in the United States, the tabulation and description of schools shall harmonize with the national system, and in the official publications in the United States appropriate explanatory notes shall be published with the table.)

29. That § 3 of this paragraph, which now reads: "Wherever the conditions are favorable, each Conference may have under its direct supervision one or more secondary schools known as academies, seminaries, or collegiate institutes," be amended so as to read:

"Wherever conditions are favorable an Annual or Mission Conference may have under its patronage one or more secondary schools, colleges, universities, theological schools, or other educational institutions or agencies, provided such institutions have the approval of the Board of Education and meet the requirements of the University Senate."

30. That § 4 of this paragraph, which now reads:

"Conferences shall not approve the multiplication of colleges or universities beyond the needs of the people or their ability to equip and sustain them," be amended so as to read:

"An Annual or Mission Conference may not establish or acquire a secondary school, college, or university, except in case of clear necessity and with the prospect of sufficient financial support for its permanent equipment and maintenance, and with the approval of the Board of Education."

31. That § 5 of this paragraph, which now reads: "Theological schools, whose professors are nominated or confirmed by the Bishops, exist for the benefit of the whole Church. It is the duty of the Bishops, District Superintendents, and Pastors to direct the attention of our young people to our literary institutions, and of the candidates for the ministry, having proper qualifications, to our theological seminaries," be amended so as to read:

"The theological schools in the United States of the Church shall be those whose professors are nominated or confirmed by the Bishops, and they shall exist for the benefit of the whole

Church. It is the duty of the Bishops, District Superintendents, and Pastors to direct the attention of candidates for the ministry of our Church, having proper qualifications, to our theological schools."

32. That in this ¶ 463 there be inserted a new section, to be numbered §6, and to read as follows:

"§ 6. Auxiliaries and foundations established for the promotion of educational work under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church may be recognized by the Board of Education and be listed in its reports when their objects and plans, their articles of incorporation, their methods of administration, and their educational standards are approved by the Annual Conference within whose bounds they are established and by the Board of Education."

33. That § 6 of this paragraph be numbered 7 and be amended by striking out from lines 4 and 5 the words "classifying the same according to the provisions contained in § 1 of this paragraph" and substituting therefor the words "classified in accordance with § 1 of this paragraph and the findings of the University Senate"; by striking out from line 10 the words "our schools" and substituting therefor the words "the institutions" so that the section will read:

"§ 7. The Board of Education shall publish in its annual report a list of all the educational institutions under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, classified in accordance with § 1 of this paragraph, and the findings of the University Senate. It shall be the duty of the President or other administrative officer of each educational institution to furnish to the Board of Education such statistics or other information as may enable the Board to make a report of the standing and equipment of each of the institutions. *Provided*, however, in the case of educational institutions in foreign fields, the information desired shall be secured from the Board of Foreign Missions."

III. THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

34. That ¶ 467 be numbered 464, and that the first two sentences of § 1 which now read: "There shall be a University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, quadrennially appointed by the Bishops under the authority of the General Conference. It shall be composed of persons actively engaged in the work of education, one from each General Conference district, and one at large," be amended so as to read:

"¶ 464, § 1. The University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be appointed quadrennially by the Bishops, and shall be composed of twenty-one persons actively engaged in the work of education, one from each General Conference District, whose residence and educational work are within the District, and six members at large."

The remainder of the section to be unaltered.

35. That § 2 of this paragraph, which now reads: "The Senate shall determine and at least quadrennially revise the minimum equivalents of academic work to be required for promotion to the Baccalaureate degrees in the educational institutions of the Church. The curricula thus determined shall provide for the historical and literary study of the Bible in the vernacular. In general, the Senate shall have authority to protect the educational standards of our Church," be amended so as to read:

"§ 2. It shall be the duty of the University Senate to protect the educational standards of the Church. It shall have authority to establish standards for the various educational institutions and foundations under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall have advisory oversight of the educational work, conducted under the several Benevolent Boards of the Church with a view to ascertaining its quality and effectiveness.

"§ 3. The Senate shall determine and at least quadrennially revise the minimum requirements to be maintained for admission, for graduation, and for promotion to baccalaureate degrees, in the educational institutions under the patronage of the Church. The requirements thus established shall provide in all cases for the historical and literary study of the Bible."

36. That §§ 3 and 4 of this paragraph, which now read:

"At the written request of the President and Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, or at the written request of any three of its own members, the Senate shall investigate the scholastic requirements and methods of any designated institution claiming to be under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall report to the Board of Education its decision as to whether the requirements and methods of said institution are such as to justify its official recognition by the authorities of the Church. Such decision shall govern thereafter the action of the Board of Education.

"The Senate shall report at least quadrennially to the Board of Education its requirements and decisions, and on the basis of these the Board of Education shall in its official lists and in its administration classify the educational institutions of the Church, whatever their legal or self-chosen names may be," be amended so as to read:

"§ 4. At the request of the President and the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, or at the written request of five of its own members, the University Senate shall investigate the scholastic requirements and methods of any designated educational institution or foundation claiming to be under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall report to the Board of Education its decision as to whether the requirements and methods of said institution are such as to justify

its official recognition by the Church. The Senate shall report at least quadrennially to the Board of Education a proper classification for each educational institution or foundation under the patronage of the Church, and on the basis of this report the Board of Education shall prepare its official lists of institutions and shall be governed in its administration."

37. That there be added to this paragraph the following:

"§ 5. At the request of any of the Benevolent Boards of the Church, the University Senate shall examine the quality of the educational work done under the auspices of such Board and shall report to the Board concerned its estimate of the merit of such educational work.

"§ 6. The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education shall be the Executive Secretary of the University Senate, and the necessary expenses of the University Senate in the conduct of its work shall be borne by the Board of Education, except that expenses incurred on behalf of any other of the Benevolent Boards of the Church shall be borne by that Board.

"§ 7. The University Senate shall meet in regular session at least twice in each quadrennium."

IV. ANNUAL CONFERENCES

38. That ¶ 465, Discipline, 1916, be numbered ¶ 465, and be amended by striking out from lines 8 and 9 of § 1, the words "upon nomination by the Conference Committee on Education and shall" and substituting therefore the word "and"; by striking out the sentence "one third of the Board shall be elected at each session of the Annual Conference; *provided*, that upon the first election, one third shall be elected for three years, one third for two years, and one third for one year," and substituting therefor, "The Board shall be divided into three classes, each containing approximately one third of the Ministers and one third of the Laymen, one class to be elected at each session of the Annual Conference upon nomination of the Conference Committee on Education unless otherwise determined by the Conference; *provided*, that at the first election one class shall be elected for three years, one class for two years, and one class for one year"; by striking out from line 15 the word "and" and inserting after "schools," line 15, the words "and official heads of auxiliaries of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church"; and by striking out from lines 16 and 17 the words "and are approved by the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church," so that the section will read:

"¶ 465, § 1. It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to organize within its bounds an Annual Conference Board of Education. This Board shall consist of at least one and not more than four Ministers and an equal number of Laymen for

each District, as the Annual Conferences may determine, to be elected by the Annual Conference and hold office for three years. The Board shall be divided into three classes, each containing approximately one third of the Ministers and one third of the Laymen, one class to be elected at each session of the Annual Conference upon nomination of the Conference Committee on Education, unless otherwise determined by the Conference; *provided*, that at the first election one class shall be elected for three years, one class for two years, and one class for one year. All Presidents of colleges or universities, theological schools, principals of secondary schools and official heads of auxiliaries of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which are under the patronage of the Conference, shall be members *ex officio* of the Annual Conference Board."

39. That § 2 of this paragraph which now reads: "The Ministerial members of the Conference Board of Education shall constitute the Committee on Education, reporting the acts of the Conference Board of Education to the Annual Conference and reporting the instructions and acts of the Annual Conference relative to Education and Educational Institutions to the Annual Conference Board of Education," be amended so as to read:

"The Ministerial Members of the Conference Board of Education shall report the acts and affairs of the Conference Board to the Annual Conference, and shall transmit the instructions and acts of the Annual Conference relative to education and educational institutions to the Conference Board of Education."

40. That § 3 of this paragraph, which now reads: "It shall be the duty of the said Board (1) To organize by the election of a President and Secretary-Treasurer to serve one year or until their successors are elected, and to appoint such committees as are necessary to accomplish its work; (2) To hold at least one meeting each year for the consideration and promotion within the Annual Conference of the general and local interests of education, at which meeting the Corresponding Secretary or other representative of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be present if possible; (3) To provide for the visitation each year of the approved educational institutions within the bounds of the Annual Conference, and those under its patronage, and to make reports upon such institutions to the Annual Conference and to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church; (4) To provide for the presentation of the cause of education within the bounds of the Annual Conference, and assist as far as possible in taking the educational collection, and it may arrange for Conventions and other public educational meetings; (5) To have charge of the anniversary of the Board of Education at the session of the Annual Conference; (6) To carry out the instructions of, and report its ac-

tion to the Annual Conference; (7) To secure names of the members of the Educational Committee on each charge within the bounds of the Annual Conference, and as far as possible co-ordinate their work," be amended so as to read:

"It shall be the duty of the Conference Board of Education:

"(1) To organize by the election of a Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer to serve for one year or until their successors are elected, and to appoint such committees as are necessary to accomplish its work.

"(2) To hold at least one meeting each year for the consideration and promotion within the Annual Conference of the general and local interests of education, at which meeting the Corresponding Secretary or other representative of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be present if possible.

"(3) To provide for the visitation each year of the approved educational institutions within the bounds of the Annual Conference or under its patronage, in cases where Conference Visitors are not provided for by Charters or other established method of the Annual Conference. Conference Visitors to the respective educational institutions shall report upon the same to the Conference Board of Education, and the Conference Board shall report upon such institutions to the Annual Conference and, upon request, to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"(4) To review the financial reports and budgets prepared by educational institutions under the patronage of the Conference for presentation to the Annual Conference and to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a basis for requests for appropriations from the Public Educational Collection, and to make recommendations thereon.

"(5) To provide for the presentation of the cause of education within the bounds of the Annual Conference and to assist as may be found possible in taking educational collections.

"(6) To secure lists of the members of the educational committees of each Charge within the bounds of the Annual Conference and as far as possible to coordinate the work of such committees.

"(7) To have charge of the anniversary of the Board of Education at the session of the Annual Conference and to arrange for conventions and other public educational meetings.

"(8) To assist in formulating the plans and programs of the Annual Conference in furtherance of its educational interests; to serve as an agency of the Conference in carrying into effect such plans and programs or other instructions of the Annual Conference; and to make a report at the Annual Conference session of the acts and affairs of the Conference Board of Education for the year."

41. That ¶ 471 be transferred to ¶ 465, and become § 4 thereof to read as follows:

"¶ 465, § 4. The Treasurer of each Annual Conference at the close of each Conference session shall report to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church the amount of all moneys raised for educational purposes and the objects to which they have been applied."

V. DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

42. That ¶ 468 be changed to ¶ 466 and be amended so as to read as follows:

"¶ 466. It shall be the duty of each District Superintendent to bring the subject of education before the fourth Quarterly Conference of each Pastoral Charge within his District, and the Quarterly Conference shall appoint a Committee on Education, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven persons, of which committee the Pastor shall be chairman. This Committee shall aid the Pastor in canvassing the Charge for the purpose of stimulating interest in the higher education of our youth, by distributing the catalogues and circulars of the secondary schools, colleges, universities, and theological institutions of the Church, and by seeking to secure the attendance of our young people upon these institutions."

VI. PASTORS

43. That ¶ 470 which now reads:

"It shall be the duty of every Pastor to cause every Sunday School under his charge to observe the second Sunday in June or such other Sunday as may be more convenient, as Children's Day, and upon said day, as part of the service, he shall take a collection to be devoted to the Sunday School Children's Fund. The Pastor shall forward the collection aforesaid directly to the Secretary of the Board of Education, and report the same to his Annual Conference under the head of 'Children's Fund,'" be numbered ¶ 467, § 1, and be amended so as to read:

"It shall be the duty of every Pastor to cause each Sunday School under his charge to observe the second Sunday in June or such other day as may be more convenient, as Children's Day, and on that day as a part of the service there shall be taken in each charge a collection to be devoted to the aid of worthy students in educational institutions. The Pastor shall forward the money received from this collection to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church and all such moneys received by the Board shall constitute the Children's Day Fund to be administered for the purposes for which the collection was taken under such rules as the Board may adopt subject to General Conference legislation. The Pastor shall

report the amount of the Children's Day Collection to the Annual Conference among the Disciplinary Benevolences."

44. That ¶ 469 which now reads:

"§ 1. It shall be the duty of every Pastor to take one public collection annually in each Society in aid of the general work of education. Of the money so received, eighty per cent shall be paid to such institutions or to such auxiliaries of the Board of Education as the Annual Conference may direct, and twenty per cent shall be paid to the Board of Education. The moneys received by the Board of Education from this collection shall constitute a fund for the aid of institutions, which fund shall be administered by the Board of Education under such rules as it may adopt; provided, however, that all moneys received from the said public collections shall be entered in a separate account on the books of the Board of Education, and shall be used only for educational purposes in connection with our schools of learning in the United States.

"§ 2. In the distribution of this fund the Board of Education shall give consideration by way of special appropriations to institutions during the period of endowment or building campaigns, and shall be authorized to pay over the twenty per cent received from the public educational collection or so much of it as may be deemed advisable to institutions which are dependent upon exceptionally large Conference collections," be amended to ¶ 467, § 2, so as to read:

"It shall be the duty of every Pastor to take a public collection annually in each Society in aid of the general work of education in addition to the Children's Day Collection referred to in § 1 of this paragraph. The moneys received from this collection shall be forwarded by the Pastor to the Treasurer of the Annual Conference and shall be reported among the Disciplinary Benevolences under the heading 'Public Educational Collection.' The total amount of the Public Educational Collection shall be forwarded by the Treasurer of the Conference to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church to constitute a fund for the aid of institutions to be administered for such purpose under such rules as the Board may adopt subject to General Conference legislation. In case the Public Educational Collection in any Conference in a given year shall exceed the official apportionment for this cause, the excess may be retained by the Conference for the benefit of the approved educational institutions under its patronage as the Conference may determine."

Adopted, May 21.

REPORT NO. 4. THE COURSES OF STUDY

Your Committee on Education, to which were referred Me-

morials Nos. 169, from Commission on Conference Course of Study; 172, from New York East Conference; 105, from Ohio Conference; 122, from Wilmington Conference; 157, from New Jersey Conference; 274, from Wisconsin Conference; 272 and 273, from North Montana Conference; 617, from Wyoming Conference; 446, from Kansas Conference; 445, from Missouri Conference; 18, from Southern California Conference; 604, from Des Moines Conference; 603, from Pittsburgh Lay Electoral Conference; 448, from Wilmington Conference; 362, from Oregon Conference; 305, from Wilmington Conference; 218, from Bombay Conference; 280 and 281, from New Jersey Conference; 755, from Southern California Conference; all dealing with the subject of the Conference Course of Study, recommends that the Discipline be amended as follows:

1. Strike out § 1, ¶ 210, which reads: "There shall be a permanent Commission on Course of Study to be appointed by the Board of Bishops and to consist of two Bishops, two Educators, two other Ministers, and the Book Editor, *ex officio*," and insert a new § 1 to read as follows:

"There shall be a permanent Commission on Courses of Study, to be appointed as follows: Three Bishops, and three other Ministers, to be appointed by the Board of Bishops; three members from the faculties of the educational institutions of the Church, nominated by the Board of Education to be appointed by the Board of Bishops, and the Book Editor *ex officio*," so that the new § 1 of ¶ 210 shall read:

"There shall be a permanent Commission on Courses of Study, to be appointed as follows: Three Bishops, and three other Ministers, to be appointed by the Board of Bishops; three members from the faculties of the educational institutions of the Church, nominated by the Board of Education, to be appointed by the Board of Bishops, and the Book Editor, *ex officio*."

Insert between §§ 1 and 3 of ¶ 210 as in the majority report an addition, thus:

Amend ¶ 210, § 2, by adding in line 9, after the words "Annual Conference" the following: "It being understood that only such books shall be prescribed as are in full and hearty accord with those doctrines and that outline of faith established in the constitution of the Church; and that the Discipline, with some special emphasis upon the Articles of Religion, and the standard sermons of John Wesley, recognized as standards in American Methodism, shall be included in the Conference Course."

Omit the remainder of this paragraph, namely, the rest of lines 9 and 10, 11, 12, 13, so that the amended paragraph will read:

"The Commission shall prescribe the Courses of Study upon which those applying for License to preach, for Orders as Local Preachers, and for Reception on Trial, respectively, shall be ex-

amined; also a Course of Study for Local Preachers extending through four years; and a Conference Course of Study extending through four years to be pursued by those who have been received on trial in the Annual Conference; it being understood that only such books shall be prescribed as are in full and hearty accord with those doctrines and that outline of faith established in the constitution of the Church; and that the Discipline, with some special emphasis upon the Articles of Religion, and the standard sermons of John Wesley, recognized as standards in American Methodism, shall be included in the Conference Course.

"It may provide means for carrying on the work of the Conference Course of Study by correspondence and may also provide a Postgraduate Course of Study for use in the Annual Conferences."

3. Amend ¶ 596, by inserting a new section, to be numbered § 4, which shall read as follows:

"When a Preacher in full connection fails to be advanced in his work in the Conference Course of Study for a given year, said year shall not be counted as a year of effective service unless he is in attendance upon a standard school or is excused by a two-thirds vote of his Conference upon the recommendation of the Board of Examiners."

4. Amend ¶ 597, § 1, which reads:

"Certificates from our regular Theological Seminaries, Universities, and Colleges approved by our University Senate may be accepted by the Conferences," by striking out the words "Universities and Colleges," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "other educational agencies approved by our University Senate," so that the paragraph will read:

"Certificates from our regular Theological Seminaries and other educational agencies approved by our University Senate may be accepted by the Conferences."

5. Amend ¶ 597, § 5, line 1, by striking out the words "of admission to, or graduation from, any high school or academy of good standing," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "testifying that the candidate has completed satisfactorily at least two years of college work in any college of equal grade with those approved by our University Senate," so that the whole section as amended shall read:

"A certificate testifying that the candidate has completed satisfactorily at least two years of college work in any college of equal grade with those approved by our University Senate may be accepted in place of an examination in 'the English language.'"

6. Amend ¶ 598, § 3, by omitting in line 3, after the word "examination," the words, "for which examination he shall prepare and send to the chairman printed or written questions, at

least ten in number, two weeks before the time of examination," so that the entire section shall read:

"The Chairman shall assign to each examiner the books or subjects in which he is to give instruction by correspondence and final examination. Vacancies occurring in the Board of Examiners during the year may be filled by the chairman until the ensuing Annual Conference."

7. Amend ¶ 598, by omitting § 4, which reads:

"One or two examinations may be held during the year in locations convenient to the students. These examinations shall be under the personal supervision of some member of the Board delegated by the Chairman."

8. Amend ¶ 598 by omitting § 5, which reads: "The examinations shall be in writing, if practicable, and in the presence of witnesses, and in that case the papers shall be sent for marking to the Examiners by whom the questions were prepared. In special cases the Chairman may appoint supervisors other than members of the Board before whom students may take their examinations, and such supervisors shall assign the papers and send them to the respective Examiners. The examination shall be graded upon the scale of 100, and no examinations graded below 70 per cent shall pass. The Examiners shall report promptly the marking of each paper to the registrar," and inserting in lieu thereof a new section, to be numbered § 4, as follows:

"Examinations shall be in writing, and all work shall be graded on the scale of 100. All 'required written work' indicated in the 'Directions and Helps' shall be marked on the same scale. The final mark in a subject where there are both examinations and required written work shall be determined by averaging the marks on these two. The minimum passing mark in any subject shall be 70."

9. Amend ¶ 598 by omitting § 6, which reads: "The provision for mid-year examinations shall not deprive any student of the opportunity of being examined at the seat and time of the Annual Conference," and insert in lieu thereof a new section, to be numbered § 5, to read as follows:

"The Board of Examiners, under authorization of the Annual Conference, may appoint time and place for examinations between Conference sessions, and may require attendance of undergraduates at the same. The permanent Commission on the Conference Courses of Study or any Conference or group of Conferences may establish an institute for the further training of undergraduates and may require their attendance at its sessions. Likewise it may require undergraduates to carry on the work of the Course of Study by correspondence as facilities for the same may be provided by the Commission."

10. Amend ¶ 598, § 7, by renumbering it as § 6, and omitting therefrom in line 4, the words "to examine any students who

have not been examined during the year," and adding the words, "The provision for mid-year examinations shall not deprive any candidate for admission on trial from being examined at the seat and time of the Annual Conference," so that the entire paragraph shall read:

"The Board of Examiners shall convene at the seat and time of the Annual Conference, the day before the session opens, to review and complete the work of the year and to arrange for the work of the year to come. The provision for mid-year examinations shall not deprive any candidate for admission on trial from being examined at the seat and time of the Annual Conference."

11. Amend ¶ 598, by inserting a new section, to be numbered § 7, to read as follows:

"Local Preachers who are supplies and who are giving their full time to Pastoral work under the District Superintendents shall be required to take the Local Preachers' Course of Study year by year, under the Annual Conference Board of Examiners, this rule to apply to all men under forty years of age and likewise to all Local Preachers who shall be newly employed beginning with the fall of 1920."

12. Amend ¶ 598 by striking out § 8 which reads as follows:

"Examinations held after July 1, 1917, shall be upon the courses prescribed by the Discipline of 1916, until further revision of these courses, as indicated below."

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 5. THE CHURCH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Your Committee on Education has considered Resolution No. 28 concerning the relation of our colleges to the problems of the public schools, signed by J. M. M. Gray and others, and recommend the adoption of the following:

In the Episcopal Address occurs the following significant paragraph: "Public schools and colleges have lost thousands of teachers in the last two years because of underpay. Twenty thousand schools are reported by the Commissioner of Education as closed for want of teachers. Forty-two thousand are taught by temporary teachers below the standard of efficiency. Normal schools and teacher-training colleges report a shortage in attendance reaching twenty thousand."

Such a condition in public school affairs cannot but be of sinister possibilities, including, as suggested, the necessity of employing incompetent and immature teachers, possessing no efficient methods, having no sober appreciation of the supreme importance of their work, and uninspired by that intelligent enthusiasm which alone makes possible the devotion of a life. The result in the school generations which are taught in this

fashion must be a superficial training without noble purpose; a conception of education divorced from spiritual import and unilluminated by those personal moral interpretations without which it can become only a formal and hasty preparation for purely material expressions of life, and unsocial habits of thought and conduct; therefore be it

Resolved, That this General Conference suggest to the Board of Education and through it to all those who are in charge of our Methodist colleges and universities, that provision speedily be made for the maintenance, wherever practicable, of departments for the training of teachers; and that appropriate emphasis be placed upon such departments, so as to enlist as large a number of students as possible; and that such other initiatives as are proper be taken toward further practical co-operation with State, county and city educational authorities, to secure a constantly adequate force of trained teachers. Be it further

Resolved, That this General Conference suggest to the Board of Education that its department of life work, together with all our pastors, be urged to stress, by information, exhortation, and prayer, the dignity of the teaching profession, and the importance of proper support of public school teachers, as part of the duty of Christian life and citizenship; and that our pastors be further constrained to call specific attention, among our young men and women, to the claim of public school teaching as a Christian vocation worthy the consecration of a Christian's life.

Not adopted.

REPORT NO. 6. SALARIES OF COLLEGE TEACHERS

Your Committee has carefully considered Report No. 841, signed by J. C. Nate and others, on the matter of salary of college teachers, and report the following to be adopted by this General Conference:

STATEMENT ON INADEQUATE PAY OF PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS IN OUR CHURCH UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLS

Believing that a condition confronts us in our educational institutions that is fraught with great peril, and this condition if not speedily corrected will bring immediate disaster, the attention of this General Conference is earnestly directed to the meager pay that is doled out to the teachers who are so faithfully and efficiently leading our youth.

Relief to be effective must not wait on any long and involved survey that will take special legislation and consume valuable time, but it must be administered directly in an equitable and legal manner from the funds already in the hands of our Church.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, The collection of large sums of money for the use of our Church without a trained force to expend the funds properly, is not only folly, but a very great peril; and,

Whereas, The only satisfactory source of training is in our educational institutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Education, Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Sunday Schools, the Board of Freedmen's Aid, the Centenary Conservation Committee, and any other agency of the Church having jurisdiction, be authorized and directed to formulate such plans as will give immediate and continuing relief, and for this purpose to make such adjustments as are possible with undesignated funds already in hand, or with funds which may yet be provided within the Centenary period.

Adopted, May 26, and referred to Council of Boards of Benevolence.

REPORT NO. 7. RELIGIOUS DAY SCHOOLS

Your Committee has carefully considered Memorial No. 744, signed by E. W. Blakeman and others, on the matter of Religious Day Schools and presents the following:

We recommend that a joint Commission of nine for the quadrennium be appointed as follows: three by the Board of Education, three by the Board of Sunday Schools, and three by the Board of Bishops, whose duty it shall be to report at the next General Conference the possibility of closer articulation of the work of these two Boards—special attention being given to the Religious Day Schools in operation—said report to deal with the following items:

1. Nature and scope of such schools.
2. Funds needed for the continuance and expansion of such schools.
3. The location of responsibility for further promotion of such schools.

The expense of the commission to be shared equally by the Board of Education and the Board of Sunday Schools.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 8. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE

Your Committee has carefully considered Memorial No. 705, bearing title, "Educational Advance" and signed by E. W. Blakeman, G. R. Grose, and others.

In the body of this memorial are the following paragraphs copied from the minutes of the Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Whereas, The demands of the Church as announced in the

call to life service of the Centenary ask that 53,000 consecrated young people be found and trained during the next four years; and,

Whereas, The chief source of this supply is in the colleges and universities now enrolling about 80,000 students from Methodist altars; and,

Whereas, The cost of education, like that of all services or commodities, has, during the quadrennium so increased that our institutions of learning are in danger; and,

Whereas, The recent expert survey of the resources of these institutions shows that the sum of \$142,940,000 is needed during the next four years for additional plant, equipment, and endowment for the Methodist Episcopal universities, colleges, seminaries, secondary schools, foundations, and Board of Education:

The Educational Association prays that this General Conference authorize a series of educational appeals by our several institutions for sums which will total the following:

1. Colleges and universities.....	\$96,400,000
2. Foundation	12,040,000
3. Secondary schools	6,000,000
4. Theological schools	5,500,000
5. Southern schools (white).....	3,000,000
6. Board of Education.....	20,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$142,940,000

Your Committee approves the above request of the Educational Association and recommends action, as follows:

(1) It is the judgment of this General Conference that the several amounts as indicated above are minimums essential for the efficient service of our schools and the Board of Education.

(2) We urge the constituencies of our several schools and our people throughout the Church to cooperate with our institutions in securing the amounts needed within the next ten years.

Adopted, May 26. Item 6 referred to the Council of the Boards of Benevolence.

XI. FREEDMEN

REPORT NO. 1. THE STUDY OF THE REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY

Your Auditing Committee, duly appointed to audit the quadrennial report of the Freedmen's Aid Society, beg to submit the following:

We find:

First. That accounts are kept in the most approved methods of modern business practice.

Second. That all books, accounts, vouchers, checks, stocks,

bonds, and mortgages have been examined by a competent accountant and certified by him as correct.

Third. That stocks and realty coming into the hands of the society are turned into cash as rapidly as good business judgment dictates. We commend this policy.

Fourth. That the Society and its schools, which at one time carried an indebtedness of more than \$300,000, are now for the first time in their history entirely out of debt.

Fifth. That the overhead expenses both of the Society itself and the individual schools and investment involved have been kept at the minimum.

Sixth. That the Society only invests its permanent funds in real estate at fifty per cent of the actual value of the property upon which a loan is made. That all the invested interest due the Society on investments has been collected to the date of the audit.

Adopted, May 12.

REPORT NO. 2. COOPERATION WITH OTHER BOARDS AND THE CENTENARY

Your Committee has had before it Memorial Numbers 484, 485, being duplicates of one memorial from the Wisconsin Conference requesting that the General Conference of 1920 look into the advisability of placing all the educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South under the administrative control of the Board of Education. Four Committees voted not to concur with the suggestion.

We have given the most careful consideration to said memorial. The facts brought out in our investigation show that there has been more cooperation between the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Board of Education than is generally known and that arrangements are being made for closer cooperation as follows:

First. The Freedmen's Aid Society requested and secured the help of the Board of Education and of the University Senate in the standardization of its system of schools. The report of this standardization was made and adopted. This is now the policy of the Freedmen's Aid Society to which the society is working as fast as conditions will warrant.

Second. The President and Treasurer of the Freedmen's Aid Society are members of the Board of Managers of the Board of Education, and the Bishops will be requested to appoint for the ensuing quadrennium the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education upon the Board of the Freedmen's Aid Society and a Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society upon the Board of Managers of the Board of Education.

Third. The Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society has also voted to secure jointly with the Board of Education

the services of Dr. Seaton as the educational director and thus give to the institutions of the Freedmen's Aid Society the benefit of the educational standards of the Board of Education.

Fourth. Your subcommittee voted unanimously not to concur with the suggestion of any merger of the Freedmen's Aid Society with the Board of Education. The success of the Society since it became the one Board for the education of the Negro has been so phenomenal; and the evangelization and education of the Negro is still so important that there should continue to be a distinct Board of Methodism as in the other great denominations devoted to this important work.

Fifth. The General Conference wishes to go upon record as commending the cooperation of the Freedmen's Aid Society with the Centenary and rejoices in the arrangement which makes possible an income for the Society adequate to its new policy and program.

We suggest the closest cooperation in the remaining four years' program as the services of the Society will be needed to secure the \$800,000, the Centenary quota, in the Negro Conferences.

Adopted, May 12.

REPORT NO. 3. THAT PART OF EPISCOPAL ADDRESS RELATING TO RACE PROBLEMS

Your Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Episcopal Address relating to race problems, would respectfully report as follows:

We recognize the obligation that rests upon those races to whom God has given the fuller knowledge of himself, and to whom he sent his Son to be the Redeemer of all men; that they carry this gospel of salvation to every race and every nation.

To that end we rejoice in the world-wide program of our Church as a fitting response to this great task.

We rejoice in the growth of a genuine democracy of all mankind, and in the recognition of the right of every race to a free opportunity for its fullest development.

We deprecate and deplore race conflict and race riots, and every attack on our laws by lynching and other forms of mob violence.

We approve the proposed legislation now before the Congress of the United States, whose purpose it is to bring such mob violence under the control of the Federal Courts and thus remove it from local influences.

We would respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to put such laws on statute books as shall strengthen public sentiment against lynching and mob violence, and protect all our citizens in every section of the nation.

We also direct that a communication be sent to each of the

major political parties requesting that they incorporate in their respective platforms a plank on lynching and mob violence that shall strengthen public opinion and help enforce our laws that these forms of lawlessness shall be suppressed.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 4. LEGISLATION COVERING CHANGES IN BOARD,
CHARTERS, ETC.

The Committee has had before it for consideration Memorial No. 162 from the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the said memorial being filed by P. J. Maveety, of the Michigan Conference. The Committee after careful consideration of memorial submits the following report:

The Freedmen's Aid Society has had the best quadrennium in its history. The record of its growth since it was made the distinctive Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the education of the Negro has justified the legislation of the General Conference at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1908.

The opportunity of the present for the doing of the greatest possible work in this important field is to be seen in the more than 6,000 students in the institutions, while the necessity among the Negroes for trained teachers, preachers, physicians, and artisans was never so great as now.

Your Committee therefore recommends concurrence in the requests of the memorial as follows:

First. That the name of the Society be changed from The Freedmen's Aid Society to that of The Board of Education for Negroes, and said change be made in the Discipline where necessary. The word Freedmen, if applicable immediately after the emancipation, is not now, fifty-three years afterward.

Second. That ¶ 452 of Discipline be so changed that instead of five General Superintendents it shall read six General Superintendents and also that following the words "twelve Laymen" there shall be "and the Corresponding Secretaries," and following the words "General Conference" the words "all of whom except the Corresponding Secretaries," so that the paragraph shall read:

"There shall be a Board of Managers consisting of six General Superintendents, twelve Ministers and twelve Laymen, and the Corresponding Secretaries, to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference, all of whom except the Corresponding Secretaries shall be upon nomination by the Bishops."

We also recommend that the General Superintendents in the nomination of the representatives of the Board of the ensuing quadrennium take under advisement the suggestion that at least four members of the Negro race be appointed, one each for the Chattanooga, Atlanta, and New Orleans Areas, and one at

large representing the border Negro Conferences not in the areas above mentioned.

We also recommend that the Board of Managers be authorized and directed to secure under the laws of the State of Ohio such changes in the charter as shall be necessary to make it conform to this action.

Adopted, May 24.

XII. SUNDAY SCHOOLS

REPORT NO. 1. AMENDMENT OF ¶¶ 473 AND 475

We recommend as follows:

First. That ¶ 473, § 2, be amended by striking out the following words in lines 6, 7, and 8, "and shall send due notice thereof to the Board of Bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside at said investigation," and by substituting "two thirds" for "majority" in line 10, so that the section as amended shall read:

"§ 2. The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools may be suspended by said Board for any cause it may deem sufficient. In case of such suspension said Board shall fix a time, at as early date as practicable, for the investigation of his conduct. After such investigation, said Corresponding Secretary may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the entire Board of Sunday Schools."

Second. Amend ¶ 473, § 3, by striking out in the third and fourth lines the following, "until the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy," and substituting therefor, "of Sunday Schools subject to the approval of the Board of Bishops," so that the section, as amended, shall read:

"§ 3. Any vacancy in this office caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Board of Sunday Schools subject to the approval of the Board of Bishops."

Third. Amend ¶ 475, § 1, by inserting after the word "President" in the second line, "and," and inserting after "Vice-Presidents" in the second line the words "it shall also elect," so that the section, as amended, shall read:

"§ 1. The Board shall elect from among its members a President and two Vice-Presidents. It shall also elect a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer. It may, at its discretion, elect an Assistant Corresponding Secretary and such other Assistants as it may deem necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the work of the Board."

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT NO. 2. LESSONS ON STEWARDSHIP AND TITHING

Your Committee on Sunday Schools, to which was referred a memorial of Frank L. Brown and others, on the subject of pro-

viding regular lessons on the subject of Stewardship and Tithing in our Graded Lessons of the Sunday School, reports as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Board of Sunday Schools the consideration of the question of Christian Stewardship, with a view to including this important subject in the lesson study courses for the Sunday school in such ways as may be found practicable. More especially we suggest, (1) the early preparation of one or more elective courses on Christian Stewardship for use with young people and adults; (2) the consideration of Christian Stewardship in connection with the regular expositions of the International Uniform Lessons, wherever the Bible passages studied bear on any of the various aspects of this subject; (3) the inclusion of suitable studies on this subject in any future revisions of the International Graded Lessons.

Adopted, May 17.

REPORT NO. 3. WORK OF THE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Your Committee on Sunday Schools, after reviewing the quadrennial report of the Board of Sunday Schools designated as Memorial No. A-23 and interviewing the Corresponding Secretary and his associates and considering their reports, desires first of all to express high appreciation of the work of the Board during the past quadrennium as is evidenced in the following brief summary of activities:

First. In administering the work of the Board of Sunday Schools the determining factor is the life assembled in the school for instruction and training. From the standpoint of mere numbers this work is one of astounding proportions. There are 4,419,259 members enrolled in our Sunday Schools, an increase of 1,072,852 since the Board was organized. Notwithstanding this splendid record, which gives the Sunday school wider range than the Church membership in its entirety, we must remember that there are still 80,000,000 of the population of the nation outside of the Protestant Sunday schools, besides the hundreds of millions in the foreign field. To bring into the Sunday Schools all who belong to our constituency would be to double our present enrollment, and our present enrollment is nearly twice the average attendance. To this problem our Board is addressing itself in statesmanlike fashion, by its departmental methods and graded appeal.

The hope of this war-torn world now lies almost solely in the religious training of childhood and youth. Viewed from the standpoint of the task itself, in terms of enlistment, organization, training, evangelization, and other definite activities, the simply tremendous exactions are startlingly apparent.

Second. In the face of the millions of Sunday school scholars the task of securing and training the officers and teachers re-

quired is at the very heart of the problem. To fill the vacancies made by those who give up the work, fifty thousand new recruits must be added every year to the teaching force. Granted that the success of the Sunday school depends mainly upon trained teachers and officers, it is disconcerting to know that only a small percentage have ever had the slightest training for their tasks.

The Board of Sunday Schools is seeking to remedy this situation by promoting teacher-training classes, correspondence courses, institutes and schools of methods for Sunday school workers. Their success in developing these activities is already well known throughout the Church.

The Sunday school represents enormous capacity for service. Mindful of this fact, the Board provides not alone for missionary instruction, but also for training in service. In 1917 only 5,500 schools had missionary superintendents; to-day there are 21,957. Thus the vast majority of schools are promoting plans for training in prayer, service, and giving. In 1919, a pre-Centenary year, the Sunday schools gave more than "a million for Missions," a goal that once staggered the entire Church, and fifty-eight per cent of these schools have accepted responsibility for \$10,764,542 of the total five-year Centenary budget; forty-two per cent of them have not yet made known the extent of their participation in this program of Kingdom-extension. The Board of Sunday Schools is endeavoring to enlist every Sunday school member in the Church's world task—every member *learning*, every member *praying*, every member *serving*, and every member *giving*, that the Kingdom may come in the hearts of all men everywhere.

Third. It is clear that the Sunday school with its limitations of time and its inadequate equipment cannot meet the demands of this day for religious education unless it is supplemented by more devoted efforts in the home, and by a cooperation on the part of the public schools that shall make possible an effective program of week-day religious instruction.

Fourth. The Board of Sunday Schools is employing thirty-eight missionaries and special workers in the home field, who are devoting all their time to the establishment of new schools, to the building up of those already established, and to the promotion of the week-day schools for religious education. Since the Board was organized these missionaries have established 3,234 new Sunday schools, 735 new church organizations have developed out of these schools; and 355 new church buildings have been erected. The demands for Sunday school extension were never more insistent than they are to-day.

It is not the home field alone that calls for expansion. The foreign field is even more needy, with 130,000,000 children unreached in China and almost another hundred million outside

of the Sunday school in India, and with war-torn Europe depending for the permanent deliverance upon the training of its hundreds of thousands of children, we can see how insistent is the call from the lands beyond the seas. We must soon have a special Sunday school missionary in every Annual Conference in mission lands to lead in this campaign for childhood. We must have adequate literature, trained teachers, and careful organization. The field is white to the harvest everywhere and it is the highest strategy to develop to the utmost our Sunday school work in the foreign field.

Fifth. In the Sunday school through these various phases of endeavor we have Methodism's most promising evangelistic movement—and evangelism extending through all the years from the cradle to the grave in a program of careful training and service and an evangelism that touches every phase of life with the larger life of the living Christ. Such an effort to win boys and girls and men and women to the Church and the Kingdom, embracing as it does the careful cultivation and consolidation of our victories, constitutes an evangelism of such a solid character as to command the respect and enthusiasm of all earnest Christians. Methodism, therefore, must conserve and develop even as never before her best asset—her childhood and youth.

Sixth. So vast are the interests committed to the Board of Sunday Schools and so vital are they to the future welfare of the Church and the Kingdom that it is the judgment of your Committee that the resources of the Board of Sunday Schools should be increased to at least one million dollars (\$1,000,000) annually, and we so recommend.

Furthermore, your Committee desires to commend our most efficient Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Edgar Blake. His mastery of detail, his breadth of vision, his wisdom in the selection of a corps of workers are attested by the fine personnel of the Board's departments and the magnificent program that is in operation and future prospect.

Adopted, May 24. Paragraph Sixth referred to the Committee on Conference.

REPORT NO. 4. EPISCOPAL ADDRESS: THE CHURCH AND YOUTH

We recommend as follows:

Whereas in the Episcopal Address the Bishops have called upon this General Conference to emphasize the creed of the Church concerning the child and to give particular attention to the complete identification of youth with the Church, so that the whole life, recreational as well as religious, shall find the center in Christ, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, First, That we the General Conference do hereby affirm our faith in the following fundamental principles:

(A) That all children by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement are, apart from any action of their own, members of the kingdom of God.

(B) That every effort should be made to impress this truth on the minds and hearts of parents and guardians that they may not only perceive the spiritual state of their own children, but so teach the children that at the very beginning of the years of responsibility Jesus Christ may be accepted in that pledge of life allegiance which is contemplated at Baptism.

(C) That the Board of Sunday Schools, through its local Sunday school organization, cooperate with the pastor and Quarterly Conference, in providing for the social and recreational life of its young people, realizing that the necessity for such provision inheres in the creed of the Church concerning the child.

Resolved, Second, That the General Conference hereby authorizes and instructs the Board of Sunday Schools so to enlarge its work for distinctively young people that local churches and Sunday Schools may be led to supplement their religious activities with every variety of social attraction and recreational provision which can be permeated with the spirit of the Master.

Resolved, Third, That the Board of Sunday Schools be instructed to give special attention in its literature to the reading habits and educational ideals of young people, furnishing if possible suggestive lists of wholesome and attractive books and also holding continually before our youth the advantages of a Christian education.

Adopted, in part May 25. Consideration of (C) and following paragraph postponed.

REPORT No. 5. EXCHANGE AGENCIES FOR MOTION PICTURE FILMS AND LANTERN SLIDES

Your Committee, to which was referred Memorial No. 654 relative to the establishment of exchange agencies through which might be secured high grade motion picture films, report as follows:

Whereas, The use of moving pictures has become a means of education in the Church; and,

Whereas, There is great difficulty in securing suitable films for such use; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we commend the work already accomplished by the Centenary Conservation Committee, and request that Committee, or its successor in office, to establish depositories and exchange agencies of Moving Picture Films and Lantern Slides in order that churches, Sunday schools and kindred societies may be assured of the highest grade service at a minimum expense.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 6. WEEK-DAY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Your Committee on Sunday Schools has received and studied with care the report to the Board of Sunday Schools regarding week-day schools of religion.

We have three and a half millions of children and youth in the Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is the largest body of young life under the direction of any Protestant organization in America. If rightly trained in the Christian life this great body of youth may become the saviors of the world.

The Sunday school alone is not sufficient for this gigantic task. One hour a week on the Sabbath Day is not sufficient for such an undertaking. More time at a more favorable period under more favorable conditions with a trained leadership must be secured if the youth of the Church is to be thoroughly trained in the principles and practices of Christian character.

The public school is not the solution of the problem. In a republic like ours, where Church and State are separate and public funds cannot be appropriated for sectarian purposes, the public school cannot be used as an agency for religious instruction. Some other agency must be created. Only one course appears to be open. Week-day schools of religion must be established wherever practicable and under the auspices of the religious agencies of the community where the children may be regularly taught and trained in the principles of Christian conduct. Only in this way can we hope to adequately train the youth of the Church and the community in the Gospel.

Your Committee is happy to report that for five years the Board of Sunday Schools has been conducting week-day schools of religion, developing courses of study and determining the best method for the organization and promotion of such schools. As a result of its study of the problem and its experimentation, the Board is now ready to lead the Church in this newer and larger movement for religious training of our children and youth.

We therefore heartily commend the Board of Sunday Schools for the work which it has already done in this field and we authorize and instruct it to continue its work of promoting and directing the development of week-day schools of religion throughout the Church in so far as it may be possible and practicable for it to do so and in so far as its resources will permit. We would especially emphasize the necessity for trained leaders and teachers for such week-day schools of religion. We commend the work which our colleges and foundations are now doing to provide such leaders and teachers and we express the hope that in so far as they may find it possible and practicable to do so all of our schools and foundations may introduce courses

of study designed to interest our students in and train them for this form of Christian leadership and service.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 7. SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE

Your Committee on Sunday School Literature having had before it those portions of the reports of the Book Committee and Publishing Agents published in the handbook of the General Conference, dealing with the Sunday school literature, referred to your Committee by General Conference action (See *Journal*, Tuesday, May 11), and having considered the six memorials having to do with the Sunday School literature (Memorials Nos. 652, 653, 732, and 732A), and having also conferred with the Editor and his associates, desires to place on record its appreciation of our literature.

It is a cause for satisfaction on the part of the entire Church that our Sunday school publications have reached during the quadrennium the largest circulation in their history. The total circulation is considerably in excess of the total enrollment of our Sunday schools in all departments. Their place of distinction in American Protestant Christianity is attested by the fact that several other Evangelical denominations purchase imprint editions of one or more publications for circulation among their own people.

Taken together our Sunday school publications constitute a comprehensive and well-articulated system of teaching literature. Included in this system there are three distinct groups of publications; lesson publications, story papers, and teacher-training and special study courses.

The quality of our story papers has never been better nor the attitude of their readers more appreciative and friendly than at the present time.

Lesson publications include graded and uniform text books and periodicals for pupils and teachers. The Graded Lessons are proving more popular and more effectively useful as instruments of Christian nurture and training than at any previous time.

Our Uniform Lesson publications, including twelve periodicals, during the past quadrennium have numbered among their contributors many of our Bishops, professors of all of our theological schools and many of our colleges, a large number of our best trained and most successful pastors, and in addition many of the most prominent leaders in interdenominational organizations such as the Sunday School Council, the International Sunday School Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. They have thus brought to our vast Sunday school constituency the best thought of the Evangelical Christianity of our day.

The Teacher-Training and Special Study Courses comprise an important group of sixty books of which not less than thirty-four volumes have been prepared and issued during the quadrennium. These courses make possible the extension and strengthening of the work of training our young people and teachers for more effective service both in teaching in the Sunday school and in all other forms of Church activity.

In all of our publications there has been an increasing emphasis upon evangelism. Large space has been given, especially during the present campaign, to a presentation of the evangelistic opportunity of the Sunday school, and to plans and methods of evangelism with children and young people. The cooperation of various leaders of the Church has been enlisted in the presentation of this subject. In editorials, special articles and lesson treatments the evangelistic emphasis has been carried throughout all of our lessons and literature.

Our publications have rendered highly effective service in behalf of temperance and other social reforms. Their cooperation in the work of the Centenary, freely and heartily extended, has been an important means of carrying the program and message of the Centenary to many of our people whom it is difficult to reach otherwise than through the Sunday school periodicals.

Our Sunday school literature reflects the best thought of the evangelical Christianity of our day. It is strong, positive, and constructive. Not all that is written has met with universal approval, and this is not to be expected. Equally devout Methodists differ concerning many details of interpretation and theological opinion. This is a natural result of the fact that the doctrinal standards of Methodism have not been narrowly and strictly defined. We are a Protestant Church, and with John Wesley and other great leaders of our Church we hold dear the great Protestant principle of the right of the individual Christian to interpret the Holy Scriptures under the direct leading of the Holy Spirit. Our publications are steadfastly loyal to the fundamental doctrines of Methodism, at the same time exemplifying the Christian spirit of fairness and tolerance toward all reverent students of God's word.

In these splendid results, we express the Church's appreciation of the able service rendered our denomination by the Editor of Sunday School Publications.

We commend highly the great contribution made to the organization life of our Sunday school through the splendid departmental method material which has appeared during the quadrennium in the various Sunday school publications of our Church.

Action postponed May 25, not again considered.

REPORT No. 8. INSTRUCTION TO CHILDREN

Your Committee, to which was referred Memorial No. 158

relative to the training of the child, would recommend as follows:

Whereas, Because of the brevity of the sessions our Sunday schools find it increasingly difficult to adequately teach the children the truths of the Gospel and of the spiritual life; and,

Whereas, The work of the Sunday school should be supplemented by home training; therefore,

RESOLVED, That we request the Board of Sunday Schools to prepare suitable literature for this purpose, and that we urge the parents to use it in training their children.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 9. DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Whereas, There is no provision made in the Discipline for a Director of Religious Education, we recommend the General Conference to make the following changes in the Discipline in order that said officer may have suitable recognition and a Committee which may cooperate.

Amend ¶ 107 by adding a new section to be known as § 7 which shall read as follows:

"To elect where desirable, on nomination of the Pastor a Director of Religious Education whose duty it shall be, together with the Pastor, to have general supervision over the entire educational program of the Church," and change the numbering of the succeeding paragraphs so that they shall be numbered 8, 9, 10, and 11 respectively.

Further, amend ¶ 107, § 10, item 4, by striking out the words "Sunday Schools" and substituting therefor "Religious Instruction" so that the amended section shall read as follows:

"To appoint at the fourth Quarterly Conference Committees for the ensuing Conference year on (1) Apportioned Benevolences (¶ III). (2) Foreign Missions. (3) Home Missions and Church Extension. (4) Religious Instruction. (5) Tracts. (6) Temperance. (7) Education. (8) Freedmen's Aid. (9) Hospitals. (10) Church Records. (11) Auditing Accounts. (12) Parsonage and Furniture. (13) Church Music. (14) Estimating Ministerial Support. (15) Examination of Local Preachers.

Add to ¶ 108, § 8, an item to be numbered 8 as follows: "As Directors of Religious Education," so that in answer to the question, "Who are approved as members of the Quarterly Conference?" there shall be designated, in addition to those already named, "As Directors of Religious Education," so that the amended section shall read:

"§ 8. Who are approved as members of the Quarterly Conference?

"1. As Sunday School Superintendents? ¶ 107, § 5.

"2. As Presidents of Epworth Leagues? ¶ 107, § 6.

"3. As Superintendents of Junior Leagues? ¶ 107, § 6.

"4. As Presidents of Ladies' Aid Societies? ¶ 107, § 7.

"5. As Presidents of the Auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society? ¶ 107, § 8.

"6. As Presidents of the Auxiliaries of the Woman's Home Missionary Society? ¶ 107, § 9.

"7. As Deaconesses employed within the Charge? ¶ 104.

"8. As Directors of Religious Education? ¶ 107, § 7."

Amend ¶ 108, § 12, by adding an item which shall be numbered 7, and shall read "From the Directors of Religious Education," so that the amended section shall read:

"Are there any Reports?

"1. From Pastor. ¶ 183, § 2.

"2. From Local Preachers. ¶ 223.

"3. From Exhorters. ¶ 228.

"4. From Sunday School Superintendents. ¶ 478, § 5. (In absence of a full report from the Sunday School Superintendent the District Superintendent shall ask the questions which are specified for this report in ¶ 478, § 5.)

"5. From Presidents of Epworth League Chapters? ¶ 489.

"6. From Superintendents of Junior Leagues?

"7. (-4-) From the Directors of Religious Instruction? ¶ 107, § 7.

"8. From Presidents of Ladies' Aid Societies? ¶ 378, § 2.

"9. From Deaconesses employed within the Charge? ¶ 236, § 6.

"10. From Class Leaders? ¶ 61, § 2.

"11. (-4-) From Trustees? ¶ 350.

"12. (-4-) From the Official Board? ¶ 112, § 1 (Record book for approval).

"13. From Committees? ¶ 107, § 10 (a) On Church Records; (b) On Auditing; (c) Other Committees."

Amend ¶ 479, § 2 by striking out the words; "the Committee on Sunday Schools" and substituting therefor "the Committee on Religious Instruction," so that the amended section shall read:

"It shall be the duty of the District Superintendent to bring the subject of Sunday Schools before the fourth Quarterly Conference; and said Quarterly Conference shall appoint a committee of members of our Church of not less than three nor more than nine for each Sunday school in the Charge, to be called the Committee on Religious Instruction, whose duty shall be as hereinafter described."

Amend ¶ 480, § 1, by striking out the words "Sunday Schools" and substituting therefor "Religious Instruction," so that the amended paragraph shall read:

"It shall be the duty of the Pastor, aided by the Superintendent and the Committee on Religious Instruction, to decide as

to what books and other publications shall be used in the Sunday schools."

Amend the title of Division X, page 325; of the Discipline, by striking out the words "Sunday School Committee" and substituting therefor "Committee on Religious Instruction," so that the amended title shall read: "QUARTERLY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION."

Amend ¶ 481, § 1, by striking out the words Sunday School Committee and substituting therefor "Committee on Religious Instruction," and by adding in the fifth line a clause to read as follows: "in organizing and correlating all practical forms of both Sunday and week-day religious instruction," so that the section as thus amended shall read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Religious Instruction appointed by the Quarterly Conference to be in regular attendance at the Sunday school session and to assist the Pastor and the local Sunday School Board in organizing and correlating all practical forms of both Sunday and week-day religious instruction; to secure needed supplies and requisites for the Sunday School; and to cooperate in providing facilities for the week-day recreational life of the young people."

Amend ¶ 477, § 2, by adding in the second line the words "the Director of Religious Education (when there is one)," and by substituting in line 3 of § 2, ¶ 477, the words "Committee on Religious Instruction" in place of "Sunday School Committee," so that the section shall read:

"The Local Sunday School Board shall consist of the Pastor, who shall be *ex officio* Chairman, the Director of Religious Education (when there is one), and the Committee on Religious Instruction appointed by the Quarterly Conference, the Superintendent, who shall be *ex officio* Vice-Chairman, and all other officers and teachers of the Sunday School elected or confirmed by the Local Board. In case of withdrawal of Officers and Teachers from the school, they shall cease to be members of the Board."

Amend ¶ 104 by adding in the third line the words "Directors of Religious Education," so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"The Quarterly Conference shall be composed of all the Traveling Ministers, Local Preachers, Exhorters, Stewards, Class Leaders, Trustees, Directors of Religious Instruction, first Superintendents of Sunday Schools, Presidents of Epworth League Chapters, Superintendents of Junior Leagues, Presidents of Ladies' Aid Societies, Presidents of Auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Presidents of Auxiliaries of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and Deaconesses employed within the Charge; provided, that said Class Leaders, Trustees, Superintendents, Presidents, and Deaconesses are

members of our Church in the Charge, and are approved by the Quarterly Conference for membership therein; also any lay members of the Church sent to any of our Missions by the Board of Foreign Missions, or by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who is assigned to said Quarterly Conference and regularly appointed to definite work by the Bishop in charge."

Adopted, May 26.

XIII. EPWORTH LEAGUE

REPORT NO. 1. CHANGE IN NAME OF GOVERNING BODY

Your Committee recommends: That the governing body of the Epworth League, heretofore known as "The Board of Control of the Epworth League" (Discipline, ¶ 488, § 4, lines 2 and 3) shall be changed to "The Board of the Epworth League."

Adopted, May 12.

REPORT NO. 2. DUTIES OF THE PASTOR

Your Committee recommends that in Chapter X of the Discipline, Division III be changed as follows:

First—The headline which reads "District Superintendents and Pastors" be amended by striking out "and Pastors."

Second—In place of ¶ 491 the following shall be substituted:

"IV. PASTORS

"¶ 491, § 1. It shall be the duty of Pastors to organize and maintain, wherever practicable, Chapters of the Epworth League.

"§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Pastor to cause each Church under his charge to observe Epworth League Anniversary Day on the second Sunday in May, or a Sunday as near thereto as possible. Whenever convenient the Anniversary shall be observed at the regular preaching hour.

"§ 3. It shall be the duty of the Pastor to appoint Superintendents of Junior Leagues when needed who shall continue in office until a successor is appointed.

"§ 4. It shall be the duty of the Pastor to cause to be transmitted to the Central Office a complete list of the Epworth League officers of his Charge immediately after each election."

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 3. CONSTITUTION

Your Committee recommends that ¶ 488 of the Discipline, § 6, Article VI, which now reads, "*German Assistant Secretary*. The Editor of *Haus und Herd* is constituted the German Assistant Secretary of the Epworth League," and § 7, Article VII, which now reads, "*Assistant Secretary for Colored Conferences*. There shall be an Assistant Secretary of the Epworth League

for work within Colored Conferences, to be elected quadrennially by the Board of Control, who shall perform such duties as the Board of Control may direct," be changed and the following substituted:

"§ 6, Article VI. The Board of the Epworth League may elect, upon nomination by the General Secretary, such field or departmental secretaries as may be deemed necessary."

Also that § 8, Article VIII, of the same paragraph be changed to § 7, Article VII.

That § 9, Article IX, of the same paragraph be changed to § 8, Article VIII.

That § 10, Article X, of the same paragraph be changed to § 9, Article IX.

That § 11, Article XI, of the same paragraph be changed to § 10, Article X.

That § 12, Article XII, of the same paragraph be changed to § 11, Article XI.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 4. CHANGE OF HEADING OF FINANCIAL HEADING IN CONFERENCE MINUTES

Your Committee recommends that the General Conference change the heading for Epworth League funds in the financial column of the Conference Minutes, which now reads "Central Office Expenses," to read, "Epworth League."

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 5. QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

Your Committee desires to report that the quadrennial report of Dr. Charles E. Guthrie, General Secretary of the Epworth League, has been submitted to us, and has been examined with great care. We recommend said quadrennial report for approval and adoption by the General Conference. Your Committee also makes the following recommendations with relation to said report:

1—That alterations or additions be made in the Constitution of the local chapters of the Epworth League so as to make it a duty of the Department of World Evangelism to organize the chapter as a Twenty-four-Hour-Day League; and that further alterations or additions be made so as to charge the treasurer of the local chapter with the duty of collecting and properly disbursing the Twenty-four-Hour-Day funds.

2—That the utmost care be exercised in choosing the members of the Institute faculties, and that plans be perfected whereby there will be a much closer cooperation between the Life Work Secretaries and the Life Service Volunteers.

3—Your Committee further wishes to express its heartiest appreciation of the work of Dr. Charles E. Guthrie, the General Secretary, and commends him upon his achievements in administering the affairs of the Epworth League.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 6. EPWORTH LEAGUE INSTITUTES

Your Committee recommends the following paragraph headed "Institutes" to take the place of foot note on Epworth League Institutes at the bottom of page 334 in the Discipline and following ¶ 491:

"INSTITUTES

"I. It shall be the duty of the Central Office to organize and maintain Institutes wherever practicable.

"II. It shall be the duty of the Central Office to fix a standard curriculum and qualifications for the faculty of all Institutes both summer and mid-year. All committees or cabinets arranging for Epworth League Institutes shall communicate or advise with the Central Office. Only such Institutes as meet the standards fixed by the Central Office shall receive its approval and be known as standard Institutes."

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 7. SECTION OF EPISCOPAL ADDRESS RELATIVE TO YOUTH OF METHODISM

Your Committee recommends that the Central Office print in whole or in part that section of the Episcopal Address which deals with the life of the youth of Methodism, so that the wise declaration of our chief Pastors concerning the conservation of life may have wide circulation.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 8. FINANCES

Your Committee, to which was referred Memorial No. 207 regarding Finances, recommends that Chapter X, ¶ 488, § 8, Article 8, of the Discipline, which reads as follows: "§ 8, ARTICLE VIII. *Finances*. The salary of the Editor of the *Epworth Herald* shall be fixed by the Book Committee and paid by the Book Concern. The salaries of the General Secretary and Assistant Secretary for work within colored Conferences shall be fixed by the Board of Control and shall be paid, together with such administrative expenses as may be authorized by the Board of Control, and in such amount as the Board of Control may designate, from contributions by the Local Chapters, and the profits on Epworth League publications and supplies," be amended by changing the wording beginning with the words "Assistant Secretary" in the fourth line and ending with "publi-

cations and supplies," in the eleventh line, so that that portion of that article shall read: "and of other Secretaries and the administrative expenses, such as may be authorized by the Board of the Epworth League, shall be paid from contributions by the local Chapters and Churches and the profits on Epworth League publications and supplies and other resources." So that said section and article, as amended, shall read:

"¶ 488, § 8, Article VIII. *Finances.* The salary of the Editor of the *Epworth Herald* shall be fixed by the Book Committee and paid by the Book Concern. The salaries of the General Secretary and of other secretaries and the administrative expenses, such as may be authorized by the Board of the Epworth League, shall be paid from contributions from the local Chapters and Churches and the profits on Epworth League publications and supplies and other resources."

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 11. CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION REGARDING GOVERNMENT OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

Your Committee, to which was referred Memorial No. 209, which deals with amending the Constitution of the Epworth League, recommends that ¶ 488, § 4, Article IV, the first nine lines which read as follows: "*Government.* The management of the Epworth League shall be vested in Board of Control, which shall consist of a Bishop, the General Secretary, the Editor of the Epworth Herald, and one member from each General Conference District nominated by the delegates from the respective General Conference Districts and elected by the General Conference. There shall also be three members at large consisting of two Laymen and one Minister, appointed by the Board of Bishops," be amended by changing "Board of Control" in lines 2 and 3 to "The Board of the Epworth League," and by inserting after "General Conference District" in line 5 the words, "and five members at large, three of whom shall be Laymen, the District representatives and members at large to be nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference," in place of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, ending with "Board of Bishops." So that as amended it shall read:

"¶ 488, § 4, ARTICLE IV. *Government.* The management of the Board of the Epworth League shall be vested in a Board which shall consist of a Bishop, General Secretary, the Editor of the Epworth Herald, and one member from each General Conference District, and five members at large, three of whom shall be Laymen; the District representatives and members at large to be nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference."

Adopted, May 26.

XIV. DEACONESS WORK

REPORT No. 1. RESTATEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE
DISCIPLINE CONCERNING DEACONESS
ORGANIZATION AND WORK

1. DEACONESES

¶ 229, § 1. A Deaconess is a woman of suitable qualifications who has been led by the Holy Spirit to devote herself to Christ-like service under the direction of the Church; and who, after proper training and probation, has been duly licensed and consecrated.

§ 2. No vow of perpetual service is required of a Deaconess; nevertheless, Deaconess work should be considered a life service, not to be discontinued except for good and sufficient reasons and after due notice.

§ 3. The Deaconess comes, as did her Master, not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to that end she will give herself to any form of service which will further the kingdom of God.

II. THE PROBATIONARY DEACONESS

¶ 230 (present ¶ 235), § 1. Every candidate is urged to take the full course in one of the duly recognized training schools before presenting herself for active training.

§ 2. A candidate, who meets the following requirements, may be received on probation by the Conference Deaconess Board.

(1) She must be recommended by the Quarterly Conference of the Church of which she is a member.

(2) She must present a satisfactory health certificate, according to the form prescribed by the General Deaconess Board.

(3) She must have at least one of the following qualifications:

a. Graduation from a recognized training school.

b. Graduation from the training school of a registered hospital of our Church, or any other hospital approved by the General Deaconess Board, provided she pass satisfactory examinations in Bible, Church history and Discipline.

c. Certificate of satisfactory examination in the studies prescribed by the General Deaconess Board.

§ 3. A probationer may be continued in that relation if approved annually by the Conference Deaconess Board on the recommendation of the form of administration or other organization with which she serves, and will be expected to pursue such Course of Study as may be prescribed.

§ 4. The wearing of the distinctive garb shall be determined by the form of administration or other organization with which the probationer serves.

§ 5. She shall be entitled to the same allowance as the licensed Deaconess.

III. THE DEACONESS

¶ 231 (present ¶ 236), § 1. A Deaconess License may be granted by the Conference Deaconess Board to a probationer who has served at least two years and presents a satisfactory health certificate according to the form prescribed by the General Deaconess Board, is unmarried and is not less than twenty-one years of age.

§ 2. A licensed Deaconess is entitled to consecration in accordance with the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

§ 3. When thus duly licensed and consecrated a Deaconess becomes a member of the Conference Deaconess Board (See ¶ 496, § 1) and may be employed in any form of Christian work within the bounds of that Conference, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the General Deaconess Board.

§ 4. The wearing of the distinctive garb shall be determined by the form of administration or other organization with which the Deaconess serves.

§ 5. A Deaconess, if serving a Church, shall be a member of such Church and of its Quarterly Conference. In all other cases her Quarterly Conference membership shall be designated by the Bishop, when making the appointment, and necessarily her Church membership shall be in the same Church.

§ 6. A Deaconess at her request may be granted annually a leave of absence by the Conference Deaconess Board on recommendation of the institution or organization with which she is connected. Such leave shall not be granted for more than three years consecutively without the approval of the General Deaconess Board.

§ 7. A Deaconess, in good standing and on her own request, may be granted honorable discharge by the Conference Board, on surrender of her License and Certificate of Consecration. These credentials may be returned to her after the President of the Conference Deaconess Board has indorsed on each the fact and date of such discharge. A Deaconess who has been thus honorably discharged may be restored by action of any Conference Deaconess Board providing she presents a satisfactory health certificate, and an acceptance by the form of administration or other organization with which she desires to be connected.

IV. THE ASSOCIATE DEACONESS

¶ 232 (new), § 1. A woman who desires to serve in the capacity of a Deaconess for a limited period of time, or in some special field of service, may be elected by the Conference Deaconess Board as Associate Deaconess, provided she meets the following requirements:

(1) She must be recommended by the Quarterly Conference of the Church of which she is a member.

(2) She must present from a form of administration, or other organization, a request for her services, with assurance of suitable support.

§ 2. For the continuance of an Associate Deaconess it is necessary each year that she be reelected by the Conference Deaconess Board, after such report of her work as that Board shall desire.

V. THE RETIRED DEACONESS

¶ 233 (present ¶ 237), § 1. A Deaconess when unable to continue her regular work on account of age, loss of health, or other disability, may be retired by the General Deaconess Board on recommendation of the Conference Deaconess Board of which she is a member, and the form of administration or other organization with which she is connected.

§ 2. There shall be a Deaconess Pension Fund which shall be controlled and administered by the General Deaconess Board, and which the Board shall seek to increase by contribution, bequests, and otherwise.

§ 3. Every Retired Deaconess shall have a claim upon the Pension Fund, which shall be proportionate to the number of years she has been in active service, including the years of probation.

§ 4. The amount of the allowance to Retired Deaconesses shall be determined by the General Deaconess Board.

VI. THE DEACONESS AND TEMPORARY RELIEF

¶ 234 (present ¶ 238), § 1. A Deaconess who is compelled to cease her work temporarily because of illness shall be suitably provided for by the form of administration or other organization with which she serves. This when desired may be done through the General Deaconess Board.

§ 2. Whenever such temporary relief is given through the General Deaconess Board the form of administration or other organization concerned shall furnish the necessary funds.

PART VII.—CHAPTER XIV

I. GENERAL DEACONESS BOARD

¶ 493 (present ¶ 230) Incorporation and Functions. § 1. For the promotion of Deaconess work throughout the Church there shall be a Board known as the General Deaconess Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Board, duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and having its headquarters in the city of Buffalo, shall have general supervision of all Deaconess work in the Church and control of all the Deaconesses. The General Deaconess Board shall be composed of

twenty-four members, and the Corresponding Secretary, who shall be a member *ex officio*, without vote. The elective members, nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference, shall be three Bishops, three Deaconesses, three representatives at large and one representative from each General Conference District. Any vacancy which may occur in the Board during the quadrennium shall be filled by the Board of Bishops.

§ 2. The General Deaconess Board, on request of the Conference Deaconess Board and the Annual Conference, shall have power to authorize the establishment of a Deaconess institution. Should the proposed institution be a school, authorization shall be given only after approval by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General Deaconess Board shall satisfy itself that there is need of the proposed institution in the locality designated; that the site selected is suitable for the work intended; that it would not be likely to affect unfavorably any existing institution; that there is good prospect of its adequate support; and that its property, of whatever form, is not unduly encumbered.

§ 3. The General Deaconess Board shall establish a standard for entrance into training schools, provided it shall be equivalent to a high-school course, and shall prescribe the Courses of Study for Deaconesses. It shall have authority to determine and settle all questions arising between institutions and individuals. It shall seek to promote general interest in this work, approve rules for the government of both institutions and Deaconesses, prescribe a distinctive garb for Deaconesses, determine the minimum allowance for active Deaconesses, fix amount of pension for retired Deaconesses and perform such other service as the work may demand.

¶ 494 (present ¶ 231). *Officers.* § 1. The Board shall elect its own officers.

§ 2. The Board shall elect quadrennially a Corresponding Secretary who shall be its executive officer.

§ 3. A vacancy in any office may be filled temporarily by the Executive Committee.

¶ 495 (present ¶ 231). *Maintenance.* § 1. It shall be the duty of every Pastor to see that his Charge makes an annual contribution for the work of the General Deaconess Board.

§ 2. The means and method of securing and paying this contribution shall be in harmony with the plans of the Church for its Benevolent Boards.

II. CONFERENCE DEACONESS BOARD

¶ 496 (present ¶ 233), § 1. In each Annual Conference in which there is Deaconess work, there shall be a Conference Deaconess Board consisting of all the licensed Deaconesses within the

Conference, the District Superintendents and four other members of the Conference, and two representatives from the Board of Managers of each Deaconess institution within the bounds of the Conference. The elective members shall be nominated by the District Superintendents and elected by the Annual Conference.

§ 2. The Conference Deaconess Board shall have the oversight of all Deaconess work within the bounds of the Conference. It shall have authority to receive probationers and continue them as probationers; to license Deaconesses and approve annually their standing as Deaconesses; to elect associate Deaconesses annually, and to transfer Deaconesses on recommendation of the institutions or forms of administration concerned, the transfer to be consummated only when reported to the General Deaconess Board. It shall encourage and promote Deaconess work within the bounds of the Conference. It shall see that all Charters, Deeds and other conveyances of the property of Deaconess institutions conform strictly to the Discipline, and to the laws, usages, and forms of the State or Territory within which such property is situated. It shall see that all property is well insured.

§ 3. The officers of the Conference Deaconess Board shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; each to be elected annually and to assume office with the adjournment of the annual meeting.

(1) The President shall preside at all meetings. He shall secure information concerning appointments, certify to the General Deaconess Board answers to the membership questions, and perform such other duties as his office may demand.

(2) The duties of the other officers shall be such as are usually performed by such officers.

§ 4. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the officers of the Board, and others if the needs of the work should require. The Executive Committee shall have power to act in the interim of the annual meetings of the Conference Board.

§ 5. The Conference Deaconess Board shall meet annually, preferably at the seat of the Annual Conference, or at a time and place to be fixed by the Conference Deaconess Board in consultation with the General Deaconess Board.

Order of business at annual meeting:

Devotional Service.

Roll Call.

Organization.

Appointment of Committees.

Membership Questions.

(1) Has the standing of each Deaconess been approved?

(2) Who have been received by Transfer and from what Conference?

- (3) Who have been transferred and to what Conference?
- (4) Who have been received as probationers?
- (5) Who are the probationers?
 - a. In studies of the first year.
 - b. In studies of the second year.
- (6) Who have been licensed as Deaconesses?
- (7) Who have been consecrated as Deaconesses?
- (8) Who have been elected Associate Deaconesses?
- (9) Who have been reelected Associate Deaconesses?
- (10) Who have been readmitted?
- (11) Who are the retired Deaconesses?
- (12) Who have been granted leave of absence?
- (13) Who have received honorable discharge?
- (14) Who have been discontinued?
- (15) Who have withdrawn?
- (16) Who have been suspended?
- (17) Who have been expelled?
- (18) Who have died?
- (19) Who are the Deaconesses appointed?

(The appointments should be read by the Bishop.)

Reports of Committees.

General Business.

Adjournment.

§ 6. The appointment of Deaconesses to their respective fields of labor, or to an institution, shall be made by the Bishop presiding at the Annual Conference upon recommendation of the officers of the form of administration or other organization with which they serve.

§ 7. The minutes of the Conference Deaconess Board shall be reported to the Annual Conference for publication in the Conference Minutes.

III. DISTRICT SUPERVISION

¶ 497 (new). The District Superintendent shall include the Deaconess work on his District as under his care and supervision. He shall make such report and suggestion to the Conference and to the Conference Deaconess Board and to the form of administration concerned as he may deem advisable.

IV. DEACONESS INSTITUTIONS

¶ 498 (present ¶ 234), § 1. A Deaconess institution is a home, school, hospital, or other organization, permanently established, administered by Deaconesses or maintained for the care or education of Deaconesses, or for the promotion of the Deaconess work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

§ 2. No institution for the prosecution or maintenance of any form of Deaconess work shall be recognized as a Deaconess institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church until application

for recognition has been made by the Conference Deaconess Board and by the Annual Conference, and authorization given by the General Deaconess Board.

§ 3. All property for Deaconess institutions shall be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this may be done by a corporate body authorized by the General Conference, or by a local Board of Trustees. In whatever name property is held, all deeds of conveyance shall contain the clause, "To be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church."

§ 4. Training schools duly recognized as Deaconess institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be as free to secure students from the whole Church as are our other educational institutions.

§ 5. Each Deaconess institution shall report to the Conference Deaconess Board before the annual meeting such information as may be requested by either the Conference Deaconess Board or the General Deaconess Board.

V. DEACONESS WORK IN MISSION CONFERENCES

¶ 499 (new), § 1. In Missions and Mission Conferences in the United States the form and method of Deaconess administration shall be according to such plan as may be arranged by the General Deaconess Board.

§ 2. The relation of each Deaconess assigned to work in Missions and Mission Conferences in the United States shall continue in the form of administration and Conference Deaconess Board from which her assignment is made; to which shall be sent annually a report of her standing.

VI. DEACONESS WORK IN EUROPE, ETC.

¶ 500 (present ¶ 239), § 1. All Deaconess work in Europe shall be under the general supervision of the General Deaconess Board and the interested Mission Board.

§ 2. In those parts of Europe where the Deaconess work is legally incorporated with an inspector appointed by the Annual Conference, any of the foregoing provisions not compatible with the articles of such legal corporation shall be inoperative.

VII. DEACONESS WORK IN FOREIGN MISSION FIELDS

¶ 501 (present ¶ 240), § 1. All Deaconess work in foreign mission fields shall be under the general supervision of the General Deaconess Board and the interested Foreign Mission Board.

§ 2. For the administration of Deaconess work in foreign mission fields there shall be a Commission of Deaconess Work composed of a Bishop and four other members—two at large and two from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

§ 3. The Commission of Deaconess Work shall be named by

the Resident Bishop having jurisdiction in the field where the Deaconess work is conducted.

§ 4. Any vacancy in the Commission on Deaconess Work may be filled by the Bishop having jurisdiction in the field where the vacancy occurs.

Approved May 26.

XV. TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION, AND PUBLIC MORALS

REPORT No. 1. STATEMENT ON THE LIQUOR PROBLEM AND PROHIBITION

In a spirit of devout thanksgiving to Almighty God we celebrate the greatest victory ever won by the temperance forces. National Prohibition, for which our fathers and mothers, and we also, have prayed and suffered and fought, became a fact on January 16, 1920. The liquor traffic, once rich and powerful, solidly entrenched behind barriers of law and social custom, proud of its political alliances and its control of legislative action, can now hide behind no license, can cloak itself in no subterfuge, policy, nor alleged rights; can claim no place in the orderly law-abiding life of the nation. It is an outlaw wherever floats the American flag. Long under the curse of God, the traffic in liquor which our Methodist fathers declared "cannot be legalized without sin," has now been made a crime under the orderly processes of constitutional procedure. No amendment to the Federal Constitution has ever received such prompt and overwhelming approval at the hands of the people. The victory is as decisive as it is glorious.

THE SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION

In every part of our land the Prohibition law, though not yet adequately enforced, has proved a veritable emancipation of the people. It has broken chains of alcoholism; it has decreased drunkenness; it has relieved distress of poverty; it has lessened the work of criminal courts; it has greatly reduced the necessity for inebriate farms, prisons, alcoholic wards in hospitals, and other institutions formerly required to care for the victims of the liquor traffic. It has increased deposits in savings banks, opened new lines of commercial opportunity, improved the attendance in schools, and redeemed many homes from squalor and sorrow. It has deepened respect for law and order, steadied the public mind in times of great industrial unrest, given to labor greater efficiency, stimulated all phases of Church activity, and strengthened the fight against all forms of evil.

THE FIGHT STILL ON

Though the traffic in intoxicating drinks has been prohibited

by the action of a great and sovereign people, the forces that fattened upon it are striving to reinstate their nefarious trade. Under the guise of a campaign for beer and light wines the attempt is being made to restore the use of intoxicating beverages, to reestablish the saloon with its long train of unspeakable evils and thus to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment. The Prohibition Movement has always been a movement against beer and wine as well as against ardent spirits. Efforts to exempt them from Prohibition laws have been repeatedly rejected by the people and Prohibition reaffirmed by largely increased majorities. The brewery has been even more a source of evil than the distillery, and stands condemned. The real fight of the Prohibition forces to-day is against beer. The criminal liquor forces are seeking through political action to rob the nation of the fruits of victory. Nullification of the Prohibition Amendment by repeal or emasculation of the Federal enforcement laws can be accomplished by a mere majority vote of Congress.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is not a mere remedial statute or a bit of police regulation. It is a concrete statement, in terms of advancing civilization, of an enduring principle of human government. It voices a universal law, that only a sober people can make a growing, progressive, and Christian nation. There can be no successful challenge of the propriety of incorporating in the basic law of a nation the abiding underlying moral convictions of its people.

We denounce those, whether in high positions or low, who would nullify the supreme law of the land on the plea of States' rights. We demand the utmost vigilance and fearlessness on the part of our executives and all officers whose duty it is to enforce the law. We call upon the people in their several communities to assist the officers in detecting and punishing violation of law. Patriotic as well as Christian motives should urge every citizen to defend the sovereignty of the United States in the destruction of the liquor traffic quite as eagerly as in the abolition of the slave trade.

This nation is no longer a license nation. Neither is it a nation without law. That for which we have stood and still stand before the world, the orderly rule of the majority, under a reign of law, must and shall be maintained regardless of all who oppose or whatever its preservation may cost. We utter the words soberly knowing all they may imply. "We cannot other, God help us."

For weary, terrible years the Prohibition Forces have submitted to what they believed unjust law because it was the law. Now, when the Constitution declares that the beverage liquor traffic in alcohol shall no longer exist, we demand that its advocates,

once in the majority but now in the minority, submit or suffer the legal consequences of the attempts, in a democracy, to set up a tyranny of brutality and terror.

THE W. C. T. U. AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

We gratefully recognize and commend the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that pioneer organization of American women, and all other temperance and Prohibition agencies which have contributed by their effort and sacrifice to the triumphant position now occupied by the forces of sobriety and civic righteousness.

THE BOARD OF TEMPERANCE

Methodism's own organization in the field of Prohibition is recognized everywhere as a strong factor in the magnificent results accomplished. Devoting particular attention to the creation of moral sentiment and civic opinion through the carrying on of research work, the circulation of literature, the holding of public meetings, the conduct of total abstinence campaigns, and by personal interviews with legislators, this great Board has given ample proof of its value as a militant Christian power in the war against alcohol throughout the nation. We gladly give our confidence to its wise and aggressive tactics. Independent in its thinking and planning, it has always been ready to co-operate with all worthy temperance agencies. Ready to take the initiative, it has been careful not to outrun public sentiment. Basing its activity on the tested foundation of scientific investigation, it adopts new and original methods. Faithful to its heavy responsibilities, and loyal to the traditions of the great Church it represents, the Board of Temperance has become a terror to the lawless liquor traffic and a bulwark of national defense.

In the larger field of activities among the nations of the earth we confidently expect its work to be as successful as at home. By correcting misstatements as to the results of Prohibition in America, by disseminating accurate information, by conducting inquiries into conditions in other lands, and by cooperating in every acceptable way with Prohibition forces everywhere, the Board of Temperance will do its part in creating a new and sober world. It thoroughly deserves and will continue to receive the hearty support of all our people.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Twelve years ago, repeating it at the succeeding General Conferences, the Methodist Episcopal Church recognized the Anti-Saloon League as the approved agency for cooperation with members of other Churches and temperance organizations for the destruction of the liquor traffic. As the direct result of the

marvelous efficiency in the creation, mobilization, and direction of the moral sentiment of the nation made possible by the combination of zeal and wisdom which has thus reinforced Methodist militancy by coordinating it with the patriotic moral conviction of the membership and constituency of other Churches, the liquor traffic is now a national outlaw by the terms of the fundamental law of the American Republic.

In this present hour both of initial triumph and gravest peril when the fate of world Prohibition hangs upon our making good in repelling the counter-attack in America and when the permanence of Prohibition here depends upon destroying the liquor traffic everywhere so that it will have no legal base of operations anywhere, we call upon our Churches and people not only to continue but largely to increase their moral and financial support of this tested agency for the accomplishment of those phases of the enforcement, conservation, and extension of Prohibition which cannot be wisely undertaken or successfully carried through by any single denomination as such, to the end that we may discharge our responsibility and utilize our opportunity under the slogan "Enforce Prohibition in America—Redeem the World from Alcohol."

THE WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

As a world Church, Methodism is deeply concerned, not only with a more intensified interest in temperance and Prohibition activities within the Church in all its branches and in all lands, but also with the fullest cooperation, on the part of Methodist people everywhere, with the constituency of other Christian Churches and with all other moral and religious forces throughout the world.

We, therefore, most heartily indorse the "World League Against Alcoholism" which has been officially constituted by joint action of the Anti-Saloon League of America and similar organizations in most of the leading countries of the world.

We call upon our people everywhere to cooperate with this great international agency for righteousness in order that the omnipartisan and interdenominational methods which have proved so successful in the fight against the liquor evil in the United States may thus be applied to the solution of the world's liquor problem to the end that the prohibition of the liquor traffic in all its forms, may speedily come to be a fixed policy of all government, and that sobriety may be completely established in the earth.

FACING THE FUTURE

Our faces are set flintlike to the future.

No great human welfare problem can be permanently solved by action of a single nation. The Robinson Crusoe stage of the

Prohibition movement belongs to the past. The liquor evil is a world problem, and as such requires a world-wide remedy.

Protection of Prohibition in the United States requires international action. Just as township, municipal, and county Prohibition could not be fully enforced without State action and just as State Prohibition could not be fully enforced without national action, so in this day of close international relationships, when the several different countries of the earth constitute a great neighborhood of human interest, national Prohibition cannot be fully enforced without world action.

On the other hand, the first essential to a successful movement for world Prohibition is, of necessity, the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law in the United States.

We deplore the fact that the liquor industry, driven from this country, is attempting to establish itself in the Orient and in other parts of the world where the complex problems presented in connection with native races are thus made more complex, and the progress of Christian missionary work is thus greatly hindered. We pledge our brothers in the foreign field our fullest cooperation and assistance in combatting this new phase of this old problem. We insist that the Congress of the United States refuse the protection of the American flag abroad to any institution outlawed by the American Government at home.

The world need of financial rehabilitation, the necessity for increased production and efficiency for social reconstruction, as well as all other general world conditions, present overwhelming, convincing reasons for the immediate extension of prohibition activity on a universal scale.

The new spirit of liberty and democracy, manifesting itself in the creation of new nations and the reorganization of the old ones, presents an unprecedented opportunity for the Church aggressively to press the fight against this great enemy of Christian civilization.

"Now God be thanked who has
Matched us with his hour."

Rising to the high privilege which is ours, responding to the solemn duty which has been laid upon us, and confidently trusting in the leadership of Almighty God, with renewed vigor, fixed determination, and consecrated abandon we move forward to the larger conflict which does not cease until the liquor traffic has been banished from the face of the earth.

Adopted, May 21.

REPORT NO. 2. REPORT OF TEMPERANCE BOARD

Your Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, to which the same was referred, has examined the Quadrennial Report of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and

Public Morals, incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and strategically located in the nation's capital. We commend the economical administration of this Board.

We indorse the far-seeing plans of the Board in securing the most eligible site just fronting the doors of the Capitol for erecting a Memorial Building that shall commemorate the hundred-year struggle which has now resulted in national Prohibition and furnish the center for Methodist interests, and will offer also a center for civic reform movements and Protestant activities in Washington, and which would adequately house the Board and kindred reform leaders who watch the currents of government and promote the reforms now throbbing for expression in the convictions of the people.

We rejoice in the past achievements and in the present program of this agency of our own denomination; it has been a leader of thought and a maker of successful plans. The Board is now advocating the withdrawal of our flag and consular service from the protection of those who go into other lands to do that as American citizens which has been outlawed in their own country. The Board is standing in the name of Methodism for the strict enforcement of national Prohibition including the elimination of beer and wine of any per cent, the enthronement of our American Sabbath on its civic foundations, the Bible read to our coming citizens in all public schools, the maintenance of our American ideals of purity in the home life for both sexes, the enforcement of the red-light abatement laws of all States, the passage of the bill now pending in Congress suppressing race-track gambling—its ticket issues and the transportation of its betting chances, and Americanization of those who are to be our voters by insisting that the English language shall be used in the tax-supported schools.

The Constitution of the Board is printed in the Discipline and the platform of its activities is composed of those enactments favorable to moral betterment, which are passed by the General Conference.

In this three hundredth year after the landing of the Pilgrims, we commend the aggressive leadership of this Board and its tireless and resourceful Secretary, Clarence True Wilson, in revivifying those ideals which our forefathers brought and planted in this new world and whose fruition is our Christian civilization, our national government and our freedom. In view of the loosening of moral ties and the lowering of many ideals a sunrise on Plymouth Rock is due at this moment.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 3. MESSAGE TO ENGLISH PROHIBITION FORCES

Your Committee, to which was referred the resolution of Ralph B. Urmey in order that it might investigate the accuracy

of certain quotations therein, has made such investigation and being satisfied as to their accuracy recommends the adoption of the said resolution as originally introduced, as follows:

"Whereas, The public press in the last few days reports an official communication sent by the governor of one of our great States to John A. Page, Secretary of the Temperance Society of England, declaring that 'total abstinence has created much unrest among our people,' that 'the working classes demand their beer, and the same may be said of a large percentage of our agricultural people,' and stating also that there is an increase in crimes of the more serious sort since the advent of prohibition; and,

"Whereas, A great campaign against the liquor traffic is being waged in Great Britain, and such misstatements coming from such a source might mislead many in a land where the outcome of national Prohibition in America is being eagerly watched; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, By this General Conference, composed of representatives of every part of our land, that our Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to our English cousins through the Secretary of their Temperance Society, with our greetings, and an assurance that everywhere our agricultural population in America has been, and continues to be, the great impregnable line of defense and offense against the allied liquor forces; that so far from Prohibition creating unrest among our so-called working classes in these days of industrial upheaval, of gigantic strikes and organized discontent, on the contrary, the almost total lack of violence, of crimes against person or property, growing out of the industrial unrest, the remarkable restraint and obedience to law have been matters of wonderment to our nation, of sincere gratification to the authorities, and of unbounded credit to the workingman.

"To all thinking men in America the chief cause of this new development has been the absence of the open drink shop, the removal of the inflaming intoxicant, the presence of national Prohibition."

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT No. 4. CONSTITUTION OF BOARD OF TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION, AND PUBLIC MORALS

Your Committee, to which was referred the Memorial No. 722 of E. G. Richardson, Ralph B. Urmey, and Clarence True Wilson asking for such verbal change in the Constitution of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals as is necessary to adapt it to the enlarged scope of the Board ordered by the General Conference of 1916, no change of material substance respecting the operation of the Board and no change whatever respecting support of the same being involved, recommends

that Chapter XIII of the Discipline be changed so that it shall read as follows:

“CHAPTER XIII

“BOARD OF TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION, AND PUBLIC MORALS

“¶ 492, § 1. In order to make more effectual the efforts of the Church to create a Christian public sentiment, which will relate the principles of the gospel of Christ to the economical, political, industrial and social relations of life, and which will crystallize opposition to all public violations of the moral law, the General Conference hereby authorizes the organization of a Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and the Board shall incorporate under this title and work under the following constitution:

“§ 2. ARTICLE I. The object of this Board is to promote voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants and narcotics, to enforce existing statutory laws and constitutional provisions that suppress the liquor traffic and to secure the speedy enactment of such legislation throughout the world.

“§ 3. ARTICLE II. The management of this Society shall be vested in a Board of Managers consisting of a Bishop, who shall be the President, and twenty persons at least two thirds of whom shall reside in the territory near or convenient of access to Washington, D. C., and ten advisory members. The Board shall be nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference. The Board of Managers shall meet annually, and at such annual meetings shall fill vacancies in the Board caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, and shall enact such By-Laws and shall employ such representatives in its work as it may deem necessary.

“§ 4. ARTICLE III. The officers of the Board shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and General Secretary. The President shall be a Bishop, chosen by the Board of Bishops, and all other officers shall be elected quadrennially by the Board of Managers at its first meeting, which shall be held within three months of the adjournment of the General Conference. The General Secretary shall be elected quadrennially by the Board of Managers and shall be *ex officio* a member of the Board and its executive officer. This Board shall have power at its annual meetings, on the nomination of the General Secretary, to fill any vacancies in these offices other than that of the President, and to employ such additional field and office representatives as it shall need. An Executive Committee consisting of seven members of the Board of Managers shall be elected by the Board and shall have power in the interim to fill any vacancies in the field and office representatives, and to transact

such business as is necessary in the interim of the annual meetings and report its work for confirmation annually.

"§ 5. ARTICLE IV. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to represent the Church officially in every wise movement for the promotion of voluntary personal total abstinence and the securing of legal prohibition of the liquor traffic; to promote public morals; to publish, approve, and distribute literature on the liquor traffic; the use of narcotics and manufactured articles containing a large per cent of alcoholic liquors; to devise such plans and make such advices as shall enable the Church most successfully to compass the overthrow of that great foe of society, the legalized liquor traffic; to make such use of the money paid into its treasury as the work demands, and to publish an annual report of its work and to make a quadrennial report to the General Conference.

"§ 6. ARTICLE V. Each Annual Conference shall form within its bounds a Conference Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, which shall elect its own officers who shall be subordinate to the General Board and in harmony with its plans shall promote reforms within said Conference boundaries. It shall elect a Conference Committee in each District consisting of the District Superintendent, and two others nominated by the District Superintendents and elected by the Conference. It shall be the duty of the District Committee to cooperate with all reliable reform organizations and to give all possible aid in movements for human betterment. At each session of the Annual Conference an anniversary or mass meeting shall be held, if practicable, in the interest of public morals under the direction of the General Board of the Church.

"§ 7. ARTICLE VI. It shall be the duty of Pastors, with the aid of their Committee on Temperance, to present annually to each congregation the cause of temperance and to ask a public collection and contribution for the support of the same, which collections and contributions shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Board of Temperance and reported to the Annual Conference in the same manner that other benevolences are reported. It shall be the duty of Pastors to see that each Sunday School is organized into a Board of Temperance, that temperance instruction be given, and that, as far as possible, the members of the school and the young people within the reach of the Church shall be pledged to total abstinence. The District Superintendent, at the fourth Quarterly Conference, shall inquire if the requirements of this article have been observed."

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 5. SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES.

Your Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public

Morals, to which was referred Memorial No. 845 asking increased support for International, National, and State Law Enforcement and Christian Social Welfare Agencies and the designation of four days in the year on which such causes shall be presented and that the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals be instructed to investigate and publish a list of approved agencies entitled to such support recommends non-concurrence in the request therein contained.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 6. RACE-TRACK GAMBLING

Your Committee on Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, to which was referred the Memorial No. 213 of W. R. Wedderspoon and John Thompson respecting Race-Track Gambling, recommends the adoption of the same in amended form as follows:

Whereas, Forty-five States have outlawed Race-Track Gambling, but through the use of the telegraph and mails and other agencies of interstate communication Race-Track Gambling still continues in nearly every State in the Union; and,

Whereas, The late District Attorney of Kings County, New York, formerly Secretary of Governor Theodore Roosevelt, said that at least forty per cent of the people he convicted of defalcation, embezzlement, and theft attributed their ruin to Race-Track Gambling, of which not only larceny, forgery, poverty, and suffering of all kinds by women and children, but also suicide and murder, are the inevitable fruits; and,

Whereas, The destruction of Race-Track Gambling depends upon the preventing of transmission of the information without which it cannot be generally or profitably conducted; and,

Whereas, The passage of the Sterling-Sims Bill (S. 3797; H. R. 12037) referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the House Committee on Interstate Commerce would tend to destroy Race-Track Gambling by forbidding the use of the telegraph, telephone, United States mails, or any other means of conveyance of racing bets or odds; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we earnestly petition the United States Senate and the House of Representatives for the prompt passage of this or such other legislation as will prohibit the sending of Race-Track Gambling odds and bets from or into any State, Territory, district, or possession of the United States and will prohibit the interstate transportation of gambling machines and devices, and thereby prevent the nullification of State antigambling laws.

Adopted, May 21.

REPORT NO. 7. GENERAL STATEMENT ON MORAL REFORMS OTHER THAN PROHIBITION

The Church cannot escape responsibility for the moral char-

acter of society. Remembering the solidarity of mankind, their influence for good or evil on one another, the determining power of custom and environment in molding character, we must realize that public morals is as truly an object of the Church's solicitude as the personal life of its members. We therefore call attention to some of the prominent and influential evils of our times.

SABBATH DESECRATION

The first day of the week as a day of rest and worship, when physical toil ceases and moral and religious powers are cultivated, is a necessary force in keeping the ideals of American life wholesale and compelling. We cannot afford, either as Christians or Americans, to have this day made cheap and contemptible through unnecessary toil, commercialization, or by the profanation of shows and sports. The Methodist Episcopal Church stands for one day in seven as a day divinely given for the highest ends—social, economic, moral and religious—and demands that it be guarded by sane, enforceable laws which will preserve the rights of all men and infringe on the liberties of none.

NARCOTICS AND CIGARETTES

We note with great satisfaction that, contrary to the expectation of many, national Prohibition has decreased the number of drug addicts in our large centers of population, but we deplore the increasing use of the cigarette by the boys, youth, and women of our own land and in China and other Oriental countries. In the face of the testimony of scientific investigators and prominent educators, the harmful effect of this habit on the body and mind can scarcely be denied. We approve of the instruction given in our public schools concerning all narcotics, and we request our people to assist in creating sentiment against the use of habit-forming drugs and in enforcing the law against the sale of cigarettes to minors.

THE PRIZE FIGHT

In an age which has witnessed a carnival of brutality on the scale of a world-wide war, the Church must emphasize more than ever those influences which tend toward the cultivation of Christian chivalry and refinement. It must stand squarely against the savagery and beastliness of the prize ring. No matter what attempt may be made to cloak it in the outward guise of manly sport and boxing contest, the prize fight is a relic of barbarism. Like the cockpit and the bull ring, it must be driven from civilized society. It should not be allowed to cultivate, through exhibitions, pictures, or newspaper descriptions, the instincts of the brute in the young manhood of America. Our ministers and members are urged to combat this evil in every possible way.

MORALS OF MOVING PICTURES

The motion picture, with its large possibilities for good, often exerts an immoral influence on American life. Millions of attendants at moving picture places have presented to them in attractive ways dramas that are frequently vulgar in their so-called humor, loose in their ideas of sex relations, based on the infelicities and infidelities of married life, vicious in their suggestiveness, and inciting our youth to crime by throwing a glamor over criminal acts and careers. Such pictures continually repeated throughout the country cannot fail to have a bad effect.

We earnestly suggest to Congress the advisability of creating a Federal Motion Picture Commission which shall pass judgment on the moral character and influence of motion picture films in Interstate Commerce.

THE SOCIAL EVIL

The social evil has long been regarded by civil and religious authorities as a terrible and insidious foe of the physical health and moral integrity of the people. Right relations between the sexes are absolutely essential to the well-being of society. Commercialized vice, though deprived of its former chief ally, the legalized liquor traffic, still flaunts itself before us. Widespread prostitution still shames us as a nation. The great war has revealed an alarming and disgraceful prevalence of venereal disease.

We heartily commend the efforts of the Federal Government and the several States to check the spread of disease and to stamp it out.

We approve of all proper methods of informing the public upon the scientific aspects of these matters, and the giving of instruction in schools and home on such vitally important but generally neglected subjects.

But in addition, we feel that the Church must make its own contribution to the fight against this evil, and we therefore urge our educational leaders and pastors to present to the people by all suitable means the Christian aspects of this problem, including obedience to the laws of God, the necessity of a chaste life, the sanctity of marriage, the evil of unscriptural divorce, and the single standard of morality for both sexes.

We urge upon the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, that it follow out the suggestions here made as a program of moral reform, that it provide a plan for the uniting of our educational and religious forces in prescribing the positive teachings of Christianity on the subject of Social Purity, and that it strive to secure uniform laws on marriage and divorce for the United States.

Adopted, May 26,

B. REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

I. RULES OF ORDER

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be continued, and that it be instructed to restate the rules of the General Conference, simplifying and condensing the same for printing in the Discipline.

Adopted, May 1.

For Complete Report No. 1, see Rules of Order of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See pp. 132-144.)

II. CONFERENCE

Your Special Committee of Conference with Committees from certain standing committees on extra financial askings, begs to recommend the following:

Resolved, That all increased askings of the Boards be referred for careful consideration and action to the Council of Boards of Benevolence to be treated by the subcommittee which handles the regular quotas.

Adopted, May 26.

III. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

REPORT No. 1. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

The Committee on American Bible Society presents the following report:

1. *Achievements*. The efficiency of this Society in distributing the Sacred Scriptures during an unusual quadrennium has been of the highest order. The statement from their report in our Handbook, that "More than twenty millions of copies of the Sacred Scriptures in ninety to one hundred languages have been distributed in the trenches, the billets, the prison camps, the hospitals, the cantonments, etc., of the warring nations," indicates the superb manner in which a great opportunity to meet a vital need has been turned into a great achievement. Of this twenty millions of copies the American Bible Society provided over six and one third millions.

The largest single gift ever made by this Society and probably by any Bible Society, was granted in 1917, when one million copies of khaki-bound Testaments were supplied to the Young Men's Christian Association for distribution. This gigantic undertaking was carried out under all the difficulties attending war conditions. Nothing more vital was done for the soldier than providing for him the Word of God to be read in hours of

peculiar loneliness and of spiritual hunger. It created for the young men in the army and for the homes from which they came an increased admiration and reverence for the Scriptures. We commend the mighty effort of the Society in meeting the greatly increased demands for printed copies of the Scriptures during the war period. We also commend the persistence in meeting the demand for the Bible in ten of the foreign languages chiefly for use in the United States, when the production of these editions could only be secured by photographic plates of translations previously made in England; the supply from England having been cut off by the war. The total issue of 24,225,416 volumes is an advance of nearly 5,000,000 over the previous quadrennium. The conditions which advanced the cost of everything and increased the difficulties of production in every way have called for large faith on the part of the Society and increased gifts by those who sense the importance of this work. Particular success has been achieved recently in distributing the Bible among the negro population of this country under the general leadership of J. P. Wragg, D.D., and his colporteurs.

2. *Translations.* The quadrennium has seen the translation of the Bible into various languages and dialects in Latin America, Siam, and the Philippines. Far the most important achievement, however, is the completion of the Mandarin Bible and also the Wenlie Bible of China which has been under process of translation for thirty years and now is ready for over three hundred millions of people in their own language.

3. *Financial.* The gifts from the Methodist Episcopal Church have advanced from \$46,720 in 1916 to \$106,501 in 1919. The Centenary has made possible a still further advance for the current year reaching \$150,000. The opportunities for distributing the Scriptures and the needs of a disturbed world for the spiritual values contained only in these Scriptures were never greater. Particular opportunity presents itself in connection with the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. It will be remembered that a copy of the Christian Scriptures was in the cabin of the Mayflower and that the principles of those Scriptures became the foundation of our free National Government. Once more there is need that the teachings of the Bible shall give principles to the peoples of these United States for the new problems of our national life.

We, therefore, recommend that this cause be presented to all our churches annually, as has been the custom since 1836, as one of the official benevolences. We would suggest that the amount to be asked for be left to the discretion of the Committee on Finance or such other organization as the General Conference may order. It is our conviction that not less than \$150,000 will be required for the maintenance of the work. Larger appropriation for the work should be made if available.

We further recommend that universal Bible Sunday on November 28 be observed as Mayflower Sunday in recognition of the Tercentenary celebration.

We most heartily commend the efficient administration of Rev. William I. Haven, D.D., and his associates in meeting the emergencies created by the World War and for their remarkable achievements during the quadrennium. We ask that the office address of this Society with the names of the executive officers, together with this action of the General Conference, be published in the Discipline.

We recommend that authority be given to the Board of Bishops to appoint a representative on the Advisory Council with whom the Board of Managers may advise during the quadrennium, with the understanding that the expense of the representative be met by the American Bible Society.

Adopted, May 20.

IV. CORRELATION.

Your Commission on Correlation, consisting of one Bishop, three to be nominated by the Board of Sunday Schools, three by the Board of Control of the Epworth League, one by the Board of Foreign Missions, one by the Board of Home Missions, one by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and one by the Woman's Home Missionary Society, appointed at the last session of the General Conference and authorized to make, during the quadrennium, a careful study, first, of the religious educational needs of children, young people and adults; second, of the agencies of the Church existing and meeting these needs; and further to report to the next General Conference means and methods whereby thorough coordination and correlation of organizations within the local church may be secured in the interest of efficiency—the purpose being to promote thorough connectional interests and relation without disturbing the autonomy of existing organizations—reports as follows:

First. Repeated efforts were made during the quadrennium to bring together the representatives of the organizations named but without success—owing to the illness of some of the members of the Committee and the magnitude and urgency of the Centenary program followed later by similar demands in promoting the Interchurch program—until May, 1919, when, at Cleveland, Ohio, the representatives met and organized. Committees were selected on the agencies at work on the field of religious education and on educational program.

Second. The meeting of the Commission in Des Moines, Iowa, on April 30, 1920, found the committees not fully prepared to make final reports upon their work. It was therefore decided by unanimous consent to report progress to the General Con-

ference and request that the Commission, or one similar, be continued and permitted to complete the work already begun.

Third. It was further recommended that we report to the General Conference that progress is already under way among many of the societies in our local churches and that this Commission recommend the importance of developing among the existing agencies of the Church the spirit of good will and cooperation as one of the most useful means of promoting the ends desired.

Adopted, May 26.

V. FAMILY WORSHIP AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES IN THE HOME

REPORT No. 1

Your special Committee, raised to consider and present to the General Conference its conclusions and recommendations regarding a method for providing and instituting a systematic plan of family worship and religious activities in the home, has given careful and serious consideration to this matter and begs to report as follows:

Realizing the great value to be secured and desiring to formulate a plan or program which will meet the conditions of home life in the present day, we herewith outline and recommend,

First. In order to provide a method by which definite results may be obtained and at the same time give special emphasis to the subject matter itself, we suggest that there be created a Family Worship League to be developed in accordance with plans hereinafter set forth.

Second. The League shall not attempt to become a new organization in the local Church, but its purpose shall be to provide a systematic plan for family worship, Bible study and religious conversation and thereby increase and stimulate the spiritual life of the home.

Third. Membership in the League shall be secured through the acceptance of an obligation to observe and keep sacred the fundamental principles for which the League is created.

Fourth. All members of the Church and the members of the various church organizations and the church constituency shall be eligible to membership and the membership shall be divided into two classes, namely,

(A) A family or home group membership.

(B) Individual or personal membership.

The family or home group membership shall be made up of those who enjoy the relation of the family or home group, and the individual or personal membership shall include such persons as do not, either permanently or temporarily, enjoy the privileges of family or home connection, and also those who desire to accept

the covenant, regardless of whether or not his or her family or home is enrolled.

Fifth. A Certificate of Membership shall be issued in exchange for the covenant card, and upon request of a sufficient number a suitably designed wall card may be provided, the same to be furnished to those who desire to have the certificate or wall card hung upon the wall as a daily reminder of the covenant taken.

Sixth. Because of its present organization and the opportunity which it has for constant and consistent work among persons of all ages, we recommend that the Board of Sunday Schools through its adult department or such other departments as it may elect be authorized and instructed to perfect plans for furthering the Family Worship League, including the preparation of such cards, literature and publicity material as it may consider advisable, in an effort to make this League a source of mighty power in elevating the spiritual life of the individual, the home, and the Church.

Seventh. We furthermore offer, merely as a suggestion for consideration, by the department instituting the League, the following which we believe is commendable as suggestions for creating the proper religious atmosphere in the home:

First: *Worship.*

- (a) Every member of the family a worshiper as an individual.
- (b) The family observing worship as a family.

Second: *Conversation.*

- (a) The table talk more invested with subjects of religious value.
- (b) The bed-time stories including a fair proportion of religious themes.
- (c) Personal interviews between parents and children.
- (d) Regular family discussions in a democratic fashion of the vital themes of religious life and service.

Third: *Reading.*

- (a) Systematic Bible reading and study.
- (b) A record kept of the reading done by the members of the family and, at regular intervals, appraising it for its religious values.

Fourth: *Conduct.*

- (a) The duties of parents and children.
- (b) The rights of parents and children.
- (c) Make the family an example of real brotherhood.

Your Committee further recommends that the Board of Sunday Schools be given discretionary power and authority in the carrying out of the recommendations and suggestions contained in this report.

Adopted, May 26.

VI. FEDERATION

REPORT NO. 1. COMMISSION ON COMITY

Your Committee on Federation has carefully considered the communication to Bishop Luther B. Wilson from Bishop Collins Denny of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, referred by the General Conference to this Committee, and recommends as follows:

1. That we heartily reciprocate the desire of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to facilitate such adjustments or exchanges of territory, as may be practicable, with a view to the best economy of our resources, and to the highest degree of comity and cooperation between our two branches of Methodism in their mutual purpose and work for the Kingdom of God.

2. That the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church be authorized to appoint a Commission, composed of one Bishop, three ministers, and three laymen, to cooperate with a like commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to consider what steps can appropriately be taken in the above matter, and to report their conclusions from time to time to the respective authorities concerned.

Adopted, May 26.

VII. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

REPORT NO. 1. LIFE SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

Your Committee, to which were referred memorials of A. E. Morris and others; of Henry L. Davis and others, and a resolution of W. J. Davidson, May 20, concerning the matter of financial assistance to life service volunteers, begs leave to report as follows:

1. Your Committee had before it the resolution of W. F. Hovis and others referred by the General Conference on May 11; the memorial of Henry L. Davis and others transferred from the Committee on Education; the resolution of William J. Davidson and others referred by the General Conference May 20; and a memorial signed by A. E. Morris and others.

2. Upon an extended consideration of the matter referred to it, your Committee finds the matter of financial assistance to life service volunteers to be inseparable from the larger question of recruiting such volunteers, with its rather intricate subsidiary problems of classifying, guiding, and selecting candidates who are likely to be numbered by the thousands annually.

3. Your Committee finds also that in so vital a matter as that of finding anything like adequate assistance for the purpose proposed, and in the equally vital matter of organizing the wise and

useful administration of such assistance, there will be required a deliberate and expert study of a kind not possible within the period of a General Conference session, nor at the immediate command of your Committee.

4. Time and study, too, would be required to organize and unify the various agencies now in the field of active recruiting so as to prevent duplication of effort and expense and to determine practical problems of administration such as:

(a) The time in a student's career when such aid should begin;

(b) The basis on which should be determined the amount to be given;

(c) Whether the aid given should be guaranteed for a stated period of time;

(d) Whether the aid should take the form of a loan or of a scholarship; and, if a loan,

(e) Whether conditions might not be prescribed under which, in view of service rendered, the loan might be partially or wholly cancelled;

(f) Whether the use of the fund should be restricted to Methodist students in Methodist schools; or

(g) Whether its use might be extended to Methodist students in other than Methodist schools; and

(h) Whether recruits from our work in foreign and especially in Oriental fields might not be included; and

(i) The extent to which the amount of aid given should be modified by the local opportunity for self-help.

5. Consideration also should be given to the relation of such a movement to the existing and allied organizations, such as the Board of Education, the Board of the Epworth League, the Board of Sunday Schools, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and such other Boards and Societies as are actively interested, and many of which are actively engaged in the work of recruiting candidates.

6. In view, therefore, of the highly complex nature of the problem, your committee recommends:

(1) That the General Conference authorize one unified system for the recruiting, guidance, and selection of candidates for Christian service in the Church; and all agencies shall become part of this system.

(2) That the General Conference authorize and direct a commission to work out the details of this plan for such recruiting, guidance, and selection of candidates.

(3) That this commission be empowered also to devise adequate ways and means for aiding selected life service volunteers; said financial consideration to be referred for rightful adjust-

ment to the Commission on Finance, or to the body constituted its successor.

(4) That the commission be composed of two representatives from:

1. The Board of Education.
2. The Board of Epworth League.
3. The Board of Sunday Schools.
4. The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.
5. The Board of Foreign Missions.
6. The Woman's Home Missionary Society.
7. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
8. The General Deaconess Board, and from such other organizations of the Church as may have recruiting agencies.

The Executive Secretary of the Life Service Department of the Centenary Conservation Committee shall also be a member of the commission.

The Secretary of the Board of Education shall be a member at large and shall serve as chairman of the commission.

(5) The commission shall be called together to begin its work not later than June 25, 1920; and it is the sense of your Committee that the projected organization should be at work in the field not later than October 1, 1920.

(6) For the coming quadrennium it is recommended that this entire movement, for purposes of administration, be related to the Board of Education, which shall expand its functions, as may be necessary by this order; and the Board of Education shall take all necessary steps to conserve what has already been done in this work.

Approved, May 26.

VIII. HOSPITALS AND HOMES

REPORT NO. 1. CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF HOSPITALS AND HOMES

Your Committee would submit the following Survey for the information of the General Conference concerning Hospitals and Homes.

There are sixty-one Hospitals. A partial report from forty-four of these shows a property and endowment value of \$17,833,000. These Hospitals have cared for over 1,000,000 patients since opening date. During 1919 over 100,000 patients received care. Of this number 50,000 received free or part pay service amounting in value to more than \$400,000. The receipts from Hospitals for 1919 were more than \$3,500,000. These Institutions have need for more than \$15,000,000 for enlargement and endowment.

There are fifty-one Children's Homes. Reports from forty-one Homes show a capacity of 9,517. All the Homes are full

to the limit. The property and endowment valuation of these institutions totals \$2,032,000. These institutions must have endowment and enlarged facilities for taking care of more children.

There are forty-four Homes for the Aged. Reports from fourteen institutions show a capacity of 1,965. The property and endowment valuation of these Homes totals \$2,711,000. These Homes need endowment and added equipment. These facts, added to that of the inability to secure full statistics, or to establish a standard for treatment and care of patients and inhabitants, to secure uniformity of administration and coordination of effort in securing needed funds for enlargement, endowment, and equipment, and maintenance, and to place the interests of the institutions before the Church, form an adequate argument for the establishment of a Board of Hospitals and Homes by the General Conference. A proposed Constitution is herewith submitted.

Your Committee, after due consideration of Memorials Nos. 171, 401, 402, 478, 494, 497, 498, 499, 642, 646, 786, recommend the establishment of a Board of Hospitals and Homes, and submit the following Constitution for adoption:

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF HOSPITALS AND HOMES

BOARD OF HOSPITALS AND HOMES

ARTICLE I. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

For the promotion and general supervision of an advisory character for all hospitals, homes, or other organizations and institutions for the care of the sick, incurables, and other dependents, there shall be a Board known as the Board of Hospitals and Homes, incorporated according to law and subject to the control of the General Conference.

ARTICLE II. AFFILIATION

All institutions or organizations seeking to affiliate with this Board must have the indorsement of the Annual Conference within whose bounds they are located. Institutions or organizations of similar character operating under other Boards seeking affiliation with this Board, must secure the consent of their Board, the recommendation of the Annual Conference within whose bounds they operate and the approval of this Board.

ARTICLE III. GOVERNMENT

§ 1. The management shall vest in a Board which shall consist of one member from each General Conference District, also three Bishops appointed by the Board of Bishops, one of whom shall be President of the Board. The additional members shall

be nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference. The term of office shall be one quadrennium.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

§ 1. The officers of the Board shall be a President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary, who shall be *ex officio* member of the Board; Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers and agents as the Board from time to time may determine.

§ 2. The Corresponding Secretary shall be elected quadrennially by the Board subject to confirmation by the Board of Bishops. He shall in all his official conduct be subject to the authority and control of the Board, by which his salary shall be fixed and paid. His time shall be employed in promoting its general interests by traveling or otherwise.

§ 3. Any vacancy in this office, caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Board until the next succeeding General Conference.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

§ 1. The Board shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as it may determine and such special meetings as may from time to time be deemed necessary by the Executive Committee. Nine members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

§ 2. The Board shall also appoint an Executive Committee of such number as it may determine and may commit to said Committee such business or confer upon it such powers as are not inconsistent with the Charter or this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI. ACTIVITIES

§ 1. This Board shall sustain an advisory relation to, but shall not provide direct supervision over institutions or organizations within its jurisdiction except when specifically requested.

§ 2. It may make surveys, disseminate information, suggest plans for securing funds, maintain a bureau for the purpose of securing experts in all lines of work, provide architectural data and render assistance in the promotion and establishment of new institutions. It shall encourage and assist all institutions within its jurisdiction in attaining the highest possible standards. This Board may administer any and all funds vested in it for general or specific purposes and shall have power in cooperation with the other benevolent boards, and in the same manner, to secure special funds to carry out and execute its purposes.

ARTICLE VII. FINANCE

At the annual meeting the Board shall prepare a budget of administrative expense of the Board, and shall submit the same

to the Council of Boards of Benevolence for its consideration in determining what shall be the askings for hospitals and homes.

ARTICLE VIII. BY-LAWS

This Board may from time to time adopt by-laws for the regulation of its affairs not inconsistent with the charter or constitution.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by the Board with the approval of the General Conference.

Adopted, May 25.

IX. INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT

REPORT No. 1.

1. The Board of Bishops and the various Benevolent Boards and organizations of our Church have approved the aims and purposes of the Interchurch World Movement, and have from time to time authorized and indorsed the participation of our Church in the surveys, in the plans for publicity, for evangelism, for intercession, and for other phases of the Movement.

2. There has been an impressive response of great organizations to the appeal to unite in an endeavor to win the world for Christ, evidenced by the fact that 140 different Boards, representing thirty-four Protestant denominations covering the entire range of Christian activity, affiliated themselves for studying, planning, and accomplishing their tasks.

3. These organizations unanimously agreed that no attempt should be made to displace denominational Boards or organizations, their sole purpose being to facilitate cooperation and efficiency among the recognized existing agencies of the various denominations.

4. The cooperative need for such action becomes more apparent with every passing day, owing to the fact that within the past two years these various denominations have in subscriptions or in immediate prospect not less than \$500,000,000 to be spent in forward and aggressive Christian movements at home and abroad, making it plainly evident that no one denomination can wisely spend its quota of this money without the most intimate knowledge and cooperation with that which the other denominations plan or undertake.

5. A most difficult situation has, however, unexpectedly arisen. Owing to the insistence of one of the large denominations it was decided before the April financial campaign began, that each denomination should have its list of church members, their relatives, and its church constituency lists, reserved for the denominational canvass alone. Another group, commonly designated as "The Friendly Citizens List," from which a total of

\$40,000,000 is asked, was to be available for the cost of the campaign, the balance after payment of expenses of the program to be distributed as "The Undesignated Gift Fund." The limitation imposed resulted in only \$3,000,000 being subscribed toward this fund, while much over \$150,000,000 was subscribed in the denominational fund. Eventually, the expenses can be paid from the five per cent of the cash received upon the denominational amount, but only two ways seemed open in the immediate present by which to provide for the current expense needs, namely, either to push this Friendly Citizens Fund to an adequate sum, or to ask the Boards which have underwritten to pay the underwriting.

The Movement has been greatly handicapped by defects in the cooperation of the denominations: by the impossibility of completing the world surveys in the short time available; by the fact that some of the leading denominations could not make askings and enter untrammelled into a financial campaign, while other cooperating bodies were absolutely forced in the early part of 1920 to appeal to their constituencies for large sums, and to project financial campaigns; by the further fact that the governing bodies of some of the denominations meet at long intervals, so that an unquestionable authorization by the highest bodies of said Churches was manifestly impracticable.

6. Nevertheless, the reports to date show that exclusive of all Centenary items, the sum of \$155,000,000 has been actually pledged in good subscriptions, and all of the denominational campaigns are going forward with good prospect of achieving or exceeding their financial goals within the next six months.

There is every reason to believe, therefore, that the amount subscribed will reach \$220,000,000, the quota sent down through denominational channels. This nearly doubles the amount subscribed in our great Centenary Movement, exceeds the achievement of any single group of denominations, passes the high mark set by the United War Work Movement, which included Christian Associations, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Jewish Church, and puts before us to-day an achievement unparalleled in the history of Protestant Christianity. This achievement calls for devout thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Interchurch World Movement was called at New York for May 17, 1920, at which representatives of all the participating Boards were invited to meet with the General Committee. Careful consideration was given all details throughout a two-day session, the meeting being very largely attended, probably three hundred being present in executive session. Legal counsel explained every detail of the financial situation, the character and degree of the obligation involved in the underwriting by the Boards and other organiza-

tions. There was ample opportunity for question and answer, and it would seem that every possible fact or statement must have been brought up. The Treasurer presented an exhaustive and detailed report of the expenses, first by departments, and under each department he gave the separate items. This report forms the basis of the following condensed financial statement. It should be noted that the budget approved at the World Survey Conference at Atlantic City in January had been observed and that the expenditures were shown to have been kept within the authorized budget.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

I. Expenditures and obligations, to May 15, 1920:

For sixteen months from the beginning of the movement to May 15, 1920..... \$8,500,000
(This is a little less than 5½ per cent of the amount actually reported as subscribed in the closing days of the campaign. New subscriptions are constantly being reported.)

II. Estimated Expenditures from May 15, 1920, to May 15, 1921:

1. Budget from May 15 to July 15, 1920..... \$1,500,000
(This is a reduction of at least \$250,000 a month from the amounts spent during the period of the intensive campaign.)

2. Budget from July 15, 1920, to May 15, 1921, at \$150,000 per month, as now proposed..... 1,500,000
(This definitely reduces the budget expense after July 15, to a maximum of \$150,000 a month.)

3. Estimated interest charge..... 600,000

Total \$3,600,000

III. Total Expenses from beginning to close of campaign, May 15, 1921, if program be completed as planned

\$12,100,000
Less subscriptions from friendly citizens available for expenses 3,000,000

Balance proposed to be raised by continuing intensive campaign to July 15, 1920, so as to provide for all expenses of the interchurch program from the beginning until May 15, 1921..... \$9,100,000

IV. Method of Financing the Budget:

1. Underwritings among the 140 different Boards representing the 34 denominations..... \$8,650,000

2. These underwritings are secured by contracts with participating organizations providing for the payment up to five per cent of their receipts as subscriptions are paid. Subscriptions already received, exclusive of Methodist Centenary being \$155,000,000, the five per cent of this amount is \$7,750,000, which when collected will enable the treasury to repay the amounts advanced by each underwriting board.... \$7,750,000

3. Pledges on hand from Friendly Citizens Fund 3,000,000

Total \$10,750,000

V. The total amounts underwritten by the Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church added together make

\$1,380,000

As before stated, it must be understood that the full amount advanced by the underwriting boards should ultimately be returned, inasmuch as the entire cash proceeds of the Interchurch World Movement, whether in the general subscription or in those secured by individual denominations, are pledged in at least five per cent of the totals for the expenses of the program of the Movement.

VI. Plan proposed by the New York Conference:

The following plan for immediate action was proposed at the Conference held in New York, May 17, 1920:

1. To call for twenty-five per cent of the underwriting to be paid June 1, and if necessary an additional twenty-five per cent on July 1, another on August 1, and another on September 1. This money to be applied to liquidate the present bank loans.

2. Secure such parts of the \$3,000,000 already subscribed as may be needed to finance the Movement from May 15, 1920, to July 15, 1920.

The Treasurer states that in a single afternoon last week he was able to have \$1,250,000 of this three million dollars made available in cash for this purpose, if this plan went through.

3. Continue the intensive financial campaign with the cooperation of the denominational forces, to secure an average of a little more than \$3,000 per county for each of the more than three thousand counties in the United States. This would secure the \$9,100,000 needed to finance the Movement to May 15, 1921. This is to be secured by an approach to communities and individuals and not to congregations as such.

4. By uniting the Interchurch forces and all the denominational forces in this campaign, it is hoped that cash and short-time pledges may be secured in amounts that will make it unnecessary to call for more than the first twenty-five per cent of the underwritings, and may also enable the repayment of the amount advanced by the underwriters.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Your Committee would respectfully recommend the following action:

1. That the General Conference express its approval of the aims and objects of this great cooperative Movement among the Protestant Christian Churches.

2. That we record our profound gratification over the good results already achieved.

3. That we approve the plan to raise in cash or short-time subscriptions the total sum necessary to finance the Movement to its completion in May, 1921; on or before July 15, 1920, as the best possible under all the circumstances. We are assured that hampering restrictions on voluntary contributions for the general fund are to be removed, so that subscriptions from individuals on a purely voluntary basis can be solicited by all the denominations for the purpose named.

4. That we believe the plan to complete the surveys and to give the Church in some usable form the assured results and conclusions so that each denomination may have opportunity to shape its program of activity for the future in the light of the

program of all the other denominations is wise and highly desirable.

5. That we realize the impossibility of entering into all the details of so complicated a matter here at this time. We cannot have before us in any usable fashion all the items of the exact program or the details of the continuation or completion plans of the Interchurch World Movement during the next year, nor can we examine all that it might propose for the quadrennium. We desire to cooperate, but we realize the necessity of moving under proper authority and with due prudence. While recommending such participation as our people may see fit to give in the county canvass proposed between May 15 and July 15, 1920, we also recommend that this General Conference refer the whole matter of our relations to the Interchurch World Movement or to such form of organization as may be devised to conserve its purposes, its aims, and its results to the Board of Bishops with power to act. It is expected that they will freely advise in this matter with the chief administrative officers of each of the Boards which are so vitally interested, namely.

Board of Foreign Missions.

Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Board of Education.

Board of Sunday Schools.

Freedmen's Aid Society.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Woman's Home Missionary Society.

General Deaconess Board.

Board of Hospitals and Homes.

This will provide for proper oversight of our interests until May 15, 1921. The General Conference having approved the Council of Boards of Benevolence, as adopted in Report No. 11 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, the General Conference now refers the whole matter to that body after May 15, 1921.

Adopted, May 27.

X. METHODIST WORK IN EUROPE

REPORT No. 1

The special Committee on Europe has carefully considered all the documents and memoranda submitted to it. These consist of Report No. 4 on Methodist Extension in Europe, from the Journal of the General Conference of 1916; report of the Committee on the Board of Foreign Missions on the relations of this Board with the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on work in Europe; reports of the Joint Committee of the Boards of Missions of the two churches; minutes of the various meetings of the Commission on Work in Europe; reports of the Centenary Commissions of the Norway,

Denmark, Sweden, and Finland Conferences; report of the Sub-Committee of the Commission on Methodism in Europe, appointed to make special study of our work in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia; report of the deputation to Central Europe, to the General Conference Commission on Methodist Work in Europe; a digest from the report to the Board of Foreign Missions about the work in Austria-Hungary Mission Conference, by F. H. Otto Melle; several letters to the foreign missions secretaries from individuals in Europe and the exhaustive report of the Commission on Methodist Work in Europe, part of which was read to this General Conference on the 12th of May, and which is printed in *The Daily Christian Advocate*, beginning on page 250. As a result of its study of these materials, together with what additional information and insight it could procure from other sources, the Committee submits the following report. It must be remembered, however, that this report can be only partial as the work is too colossal and its mere details too inclusive to be as yet even recorded, and its prospective issues at all measured.

1. Scanning the several countries involved we rejoice to learn of the state of unity and prosperity of our churches in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark and the prospect that the Centenary funds allotted to them shall be at least equaled by like gifts from Scandinavia, thereby liquidating all debts of church property before the end of the coming quadrennium, and reaching the point of self-support. They already have begun mission work of their own in Iceland and Spitzbergen.

The designation by the General Conference of Copenhagen as an episcopal residence, and the assignment of a trained leader to the administration of the territory adjacent thereto, warrants the expectation that this response to the desire of our Scandinavian Methodists for a more distinctive supervision of their work will result in greatly strengthening existing agencies and in the wide extension of the Church in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, countries which are essentially Protestant, and in which Methodism has already found much favor. The successes which have crowned the work of the Scandinavian churches, particularly in social and institutional enterprises, will doubtless be carried forward to larger triumphs. But to insure the permanency and effectiveness of such undertakings a more intensive evangelistic movement is required. This needed emphasis on the definitely spiritual work of Methodism will be made at a time most opportune for a revival of personal religion among the peoples of northern Europe.

2. While the plowshare of revolution has wrought material and social distress to Russia it has also opened rich fields for spiritual achievements. Christianity confronts an opportunity which properly used will create an epoch in religious history. The

separation of Church and State has set the Russian Orthodox Church free to perform its mission untrammelled by political restraints and embarrassments, and has afforded Protestantism an approach to the people of Russia which must be utilized as speedily and wisely as possible in the fear of God and the love of mankind. Whatever ills the aberrations of popular enthusiasm for liberty may have produced, the thirst for democracy should be recognized as a genuine inspiration, for the guidance of which sound reason and earnest piety must be sought. The moment the doors of Russia are flung open for the admission of Christian apostles of every name, well-organized and thoroughly equipped agencies of Protestant evangelism must make their entrance in the name of Jesus Christ. The welcome awaiting these champions of righteousness will depend on the wisdom, the sympathy and the spiritual fervor with which their first movements are conducted.

The fourfold advance recommended by the Commission on Methodist Work in Europe should command the approval of all intelligent students of conditions in Russia, both for its comprehensiveness and its spiritual insight. It embraces economic, social, educational, and evangelistic lines of activity. Industrial reconstruction is so obviously indispensable that it provides the first opportunity for practical missionary enterprise. Social service exemplified in manifold philanthropic and community welfare work is a strategic and apologetic policy of the highest quality. An educational program ranging from the most elementary forms of popular instruction to the most advanced university culture, from the kindergarten to the farthest reach of the technical and professional schools, is imperatively required. Animating and controlling these broad undertakings, and essential to their success, is the religious purpose which underlies them. If the soul of Russia cannot be saved the material welfare of the people is impossible of permanent attainment.

Methodism enjoys the distinction of having in its very genius a powerful appeal to the favor of people who are seeking expression for their democratic aspirations. It presents a type of religious life which is readily accommodated to changing social and political conditions. It creates no suspicion of being actuated by any other motive than the moral elevation and spiritual renewal of society. It is not embarrassed by a policy liable to misconstruction in the countries to which it brings its message of salvation. Its organization is so extensive and well articulated that its work commands admiration and confidence by reason of its practical effectiveness. However, for the largest achievements which Protestantism is seeking union of evangelical forces is indispensable. The redemption of Russia is too vast a problem for any one sect of Christians to solve. Co-operative movements under some recognized unified leadership, yet

protecting denominational interests, are demanded by the conditions to be met. This need is the more apparent in view of the misguided attempts of sincere enthusiasts, with a zeal not according to knowledge, whose efforts are doomed to ultimate failure, but whose temporary activity is calculated to misrepresent and prejudice the cause of Protestant Christianity in Europe.

3. Of Germany we can speak only with profound thanksgiving. Notwithstanding the unparalleled havoc wrought by the war, our churches have not merely endured, they have made a noble record of advance. In 1914 the membership of our churches in Germany was 28,000; in 1920 in spite of battle losses and death rate greatly increased by epidemic, it is 29,300; and now our churches are recognized as never before as a starting point for true evangelical leadership throughout Central Europe. Every advantage and token of sympathy and support pledged by our Commission must be made good in true Gospel measure. Owing to the low rate of exchange which now obtains, a comparatively small sum of American money would lift the load of debt in our churches in Germany, and we therefore advise that while exchange is so much in our favor both in Germany and the other European countries in which we work, a special effort should be made to take advantage of this unusual condition and thus assist our brethren there in a greater degree than ordinarily we would be able to attempt.

It is a matter for peculiar gratitude that the Commission found the new governmental officials everywhere, especially in Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest, keenly intelligent as to our work and cordial in their assurances that it was most welcome and would have every encouragement and rightful recognition.

4. Of Switzerland we can only say that her praise is in all the churches, and her reward, and that of the noble Bishop who remained at his post there during the quadrennium, is sure. We agree with the Commission that more adequate provision for our work in Geneva should be made. The Deaconess work under our auspices in both Switzerland and Germany has been, from the first, a very marked feature, and more recently has evoked the praise of all Middle Europe.

5. Prostrate Austria, though peculiarly stricken, is open now for the first time to every ministration to which Methodism is given. The quiet and wise seed sowing of the past decade now promises abundant harvest. Effort should be made to consider favorably every request for the work contained in Dr. Melle's report especially concerning Vienna, Budapest, Serbia, and Jugo-Slavia.

6. Jugo-Slavia has the same sympathy as her neighboring states, and we heartily commend the constructive measures already projected by Bishop Nuelsen and Dr. Melle.

7. Our Bulgarian Mission now shines out as divinely fore-ordained to take a leading place among the factors which shall mean the redemption of the Balkan states. Fortunately we are in Sofia, the capital, and may join there in the united program of reconstruction which is so deeply needed and is so gladly welcomed.

8. Methodism arrived in France for such a time as this. The work of preparation at Grenoble and in the Savoy now vindicates the wisdom of those who founded it, and makes possible our larger cooperation with the heroic Protestantism of the republic in the complex but splendid opportunity immediately at hand. With a new episcopal residence in Paris, there is nothing good to which we may not look forward, and nothing too good for our great Church to do on behalf of France.

9. We deeply rejoice that at last we are solidly arrived and doing work in Spain. Even Paul's passion for going to the uttermost parts seemed here to reach its bounds. We have begun right in our schools at Seville and Alicante and now can begin to pay our debts to the Spanish people as the first race to reach America.

10. In North Africa we come into close contact with Islam, yet it must be remembered that we are still dominated by a superimposed Latin civilization—Spanish, French, and Italian, so that the relation of the Mission to Europe is most intimate. We commend the projects for large advance and urge the entire Church, prayerfully and generously, to back the great enterprise.

11. Italy has long held the attention and imagination of the home Church, which has poured a steady stream of men and money into this field. We rejoice at the harvest of which the past quadrennium gives tokens and assure our staff there of continued sympathy and support. Here again the educational side of the work is rightly receiving emphasis.

While recognizing the value of independent research and initiative respecting certain features of Protestant work in the moral and religious reconstruction of Europe, provided such investigations and undertakings are guided by expert knowledge and restrained from useless competition with organized agencies of the Church, we record our conviction that the responsibility for the administration of our work in Europe should rest with the Board of Foreign Missions, which under the provisions of the Discipline and of the Centenary is the accredited agency of the Church in this field. If other agencies propose to assume a share of this work, they should do so only by previous arrangement and specific cooperation with the Board.

Furthermore, it should be recognized that for the restoration and development of the Protestant Churches in Europe, it is important that wherever possible and expedient, there should be cooperation with other denominations to the end that resources

and efforts may be combined, and unwise duplication of work and needless expenditure of money be avoided.

We are profoundly gratified by the plans of cooperation with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, projected by the Foreign Mission Boards of the two churches. So forward a program captures the imagination and commends itself to the soundest judgment. And we not only indorse the principle involved, but record our satisfaction with the detailed agreement reached by the Boards involved, and express the hope that such cooperation by them, or whatever other understandings shall from time to time be found necessary, shall be earnestly pursued. Especially is this to be desired since, at a time when the official unification of our great denominations seems to proceed slowly, in this cooperative enterprise abroad will be increasingly displayed the actual unity of our faith, economy, and experience practically effective under the one discipline of responsibility in the redemption of the world.

Reminding ourselves in the eloquent words of the report of the Commission, that "the practical work of relief on the bleak breadth of the zone of the battles, the investment in properties in the great cities, the new provision for the schools and orphanages, the quick consent to the desire for self-direction, so far as that may safely be accorded; in a word, the effort to discern the genius of the nation, and so feed its fires that they may flame out in spiritual energies, . . . will win in Europe, will win anywhere, please God, everywhere, throughout the world," we proceed to the recommendations made by the Commission in the report before us.

1. The question of episcopal residences is already settled by action of the General Conference. We applaud the words of the report: "Supervision and leadership not by visits but by continuous contact are . . . the irrefutable need."

2. The "changes in Disciplinary statements" referred to by Bishop Nuelsen and others are also partially met by current and pending legislation and may be wisely referred, as is suggested elsewhere, to the concurrent judgment of the Bishops in Europe. Some of the petitions of far-reaching effect must of course await final action by the next General Conference.

3. We hereby approve the agreement as to work in Europe adopted by the Joint Commission of the Mission Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, subject to such modifications as have been desired by the Foreign Board of our Church, and suggest that a special Joint Committee be mutually agreed upon to have oversight of this particular matter.

4. Recommendation No. 4, relative to the provision of one authoritative agency "for dealing with governmental authorities, organized Christian forces, churches, missions, institutions, etc.,

through which our work in Europe may function," is so germane to that under No. 3 above, that we refer it to the same Joint Committee and the Bishops in whose jurisdiction the matters arise for solution.

5. As to the proposal to change the name of the Board of Foreign Missions to that of the Board of World Missions, we heartily concur and advise that legal steps be authorized to this end and taken at this General Conference.

6. Recommendation No. 6, having to do with "important decisions as to boundaries in new territorial and racial adjustments," we urge for adoption by the committee as written on page 260 of *The Daily Christian Advocate*.

7. Inasmuch as we are in possession of an eligible property in Jerusalem, which has already been put to noble service by the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, we recommend that the Board of Foreign Missions give renewed and earnest consideration to the advisability of developing at once a mission there for the rescue and ingathering of the hungry, sick and suffering, and for the gradual expansion of mission work in the land of our Lord.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 2. VIENNA

Among the various cities of Europe that are in distress on account of shortage in food, clothing, fuel, and other necessities of life, the city of Vienna deserves special attention. Once the proud capital of an empire numbering about fifty-five millions of inhabitants, Vienna has become the capital city of a small country numbering about six millions, without coal, or iron, or industries, or sufficient agriculture to support the two and one-quarter millions of the capital city. It is the unanimous judgment of the various experts and commissions that visited Vienna since the conclusion of the peace that the economic position of Vienna is absolutely hopeless. It is impossible for German Austria to support two and one-quarter millions of men, women, and children crowded together in the capital city. From all parts of the world relief is being sent to Vienna. Hundreds of thousands have been kept from actual starvation by the liberality of European and American organizations. But any relief action is in its very nature but temporary. It is impossible to expect the world to continue feeding and providing for a population of over two millions without any reasonable expectation of a change in the situation.

The future of the city of Vienna presents the gravest single problem of the present situation in Europe.

It is evident that private relief actions, whether carried on by Churches or national committees or any other organizations, cannot materially change the situation. This must be a matter

of cooperation, endeavor and of governmental action. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a flourishing work in Vienna. Very effective relief measures have been put into operation by the Board of Foreign Missions through the Rev. Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, the Superintendent of Austria-Hungary Mission, who is at present in attendance upon this General Conference, and through Bishop Nuelsen, resident Bishop in Europe. But the need, the distress, the utter hopelessness of the situation are such that efforts must be made not merely to offer temporary relief, but to change the economic situation so that the population of Vienna shall have a chance to earn its own living.

The plan outlined by the American Committee for Vienna Relief, to furnish raw material to artisans and factories in Vienna, is deserving of serious consideration. The only other possibility of solving the problem would be to colonize a large part of the population in other parts of the world. If nothing really radical is done thousands and hundreds of thousands of starving children, men, and women, barely subsisting to-day on the liberality of the world, are doomed to die.

In view of these facts, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church herewith authorizes the Board of Foreign Missions to suggest to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and to the American Red Cross, as the representatives of American cooperative religious and humanitarian efforts, to make a study of the situation in Vienna and to present to the various governments concerned the urgent need of devising some plan by which the millions of this historic and beautiful city may be saved from destruction.

Adopted, May 27.

XI. MEXICO

REPORT NO. 1. MEXICO

The Special Committee of fifteen on Mexico respectfully submits the following report:

We heartily approve of the unified program of Protestant Christianity in Mexico. Denominational responsibility has been allocated and as never before the churches are cooperating to build a spiritual empire on the wreckage of revolution, superstition and irreligion. We therefore call upon the Board of Foreign Missions to redouble its efforts to cultivate and develop the particular field assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mexico can be conquered by love. Schools, hospitals, orphanages and a great moral and social uplift program, under the direction of a spiritual Church, will do more than armies and machine guns to solve the Mexican problem.

We respectfully call upon the United States government to put a stop to traffic in vice and the illegal sale and use of intoxicating liquors along the border, and to inaugurate such

diplomatic procedure as shall protect the citizens of Mexico and the citizens of the United States alike from such irregularities.
Adopted, May 26.

XII. OVERHEAD EXPENSE OF THE CHURCH

On May 4, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted the following resolution, found on page 22 of the *Daily Christian Advocate*:

"Resolved, That a special Committee on the Overhead Expense of the Church be appointed by the Bishops; the said Committee shall consist of one member from each General Conference district and five at large, and no Secretary, member, or employee of any Board shall be a member of this Committee.

"The Committee shall ascertain and report the number of employees, the salaries paid, and the other expenses of administering the Boards of the Church and the Centenary.

"The Secretaries are hereby instructed to furnish the information."

In accordance with your instructions your Committee submits the following report:

The Committee was organized promptly and proceeded to gather data for the task assigned. Meetings of the Committee were held daily from the date of organization, except Sundays, until May 24. It was soon discovered by your Committee that the work involved in carrying out either the letter or the spirit of the resolution was far greater than the Conference probably realized when the Committee was appointed. In view of the limited time which your Committee could command in the midst of the crowded sessions of the Conference; in view further of the impossibility of getting complete reports and data required for a reliable analysis of the overhead expenses of the Church Boards and the Centenary Movement, a strict compliance with your resolution is manifestly impossible. We have sought, however, within these limitations, to investigate with thoroughness and with fair and judicial mind, all the facts we could gather concerning the salaries, office, and other expenses of the Boards of the Church and the Centenary.

A registered letter was addressed by your Committee to the chief executive officer of each of the Church Boards, requesting an itemized statement giving detailed information on the following points:

Amount of money subscribed.

Amount of money received.

Amount of money administered.

Cost of collection and administration.

Percentage of cost of collections and administrations.

Rent per annum.

Traveling expenses (showing items in detail and to whom paid).

Monthly pay roll (showing individual names and duties of each and salary paid).

Miscellaneous expenses (showing items in detail and to whom paid).

Upon the request of your Committee, one or more representatives of the several Church Boards and the Centenary appeared before the Committee for extended interviews. The secretaries and officers promptly and cheerfully complied with this request, submitting to your Committee transcripts or copies of reports already published in the Handbook of the General Conference, and in addition, much supplementary data relative to the questions involved. On account of the fact that the original records of these Boards are in several cities, and because of the limitation of time for this investigation, a complete itemized financial exhibit of the traveling and miscellaneous expenses of the Benevolent Boards and of the Centenary cannot be made at this time.

The Committee desires to call the attention of the General Conference to the fact that every effort was made to secure the cooperation of members of this body in obtaining the information which the Church at large earnestly desires concerning the administration of its funds. Two public calls were made on the floor of the Conference for any information bearing on the work of the Committee. In response, two written exhibits were received. Every person reported to any member of the Committee as having information, or supposed to have information, concerning the expenses of Secretaries or employees of the Boards was invited to appear before the Committee. Every report or rumor tending to discredit the financial transactions of any officer or representative of the Church Boards and the Centenary has been investigated as far as the limitations upon your Committee above cited would permit.

Your Committee brings to the General Conference the following more specific findings:

The Board of Foreign Missions in 1920 has seventeen persons in executive positions with salaries between \$3,000 and \$6,000; eleven with salaries between \$2,000 and \$3,000; 133 clerical workers with salaries below \$2,000.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension has in its Executive Department twelve persons receiving salaries from \$2,000 to \$6,000; in the Department of Missionary Education, four persons with salaries of \$2,000 to \$3,600; in the Accounting Department, eleven employees with salaries of \$720 to \$5,500; twenty stenographers with salaries of \$840 to \$1,500; and twenty-nine general office workers with salaries of \$720 to \$4,000.

The Board of Sunday Schools has the following executive staff: eight Department Superintendents who receive annual salaries from \$2,500 to \$6,000; two special workers with salaries of \$916 and \$2,500; thirty-four Field Superintendents and Missionaries with salaries from \$1,200 to \$3,000; fourteen Superintendents and Missionaries in foreign fields with salaries of \$400 to \$3,000; and thirty-five office and clerical workers with salaries of \$16 to \$48 per week.

The Board of Conference Claimants has four executive officers with salaries from \$2,500 to \$5,000, and three office and clerical workers with salaries of \$890 to \$1,500.

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals has four executive officers with salaries of \$2,750 to \$6,000; seven Field Department and clerical workers with salaries of \$1,500 to \$3,000; and six minor helpers at salaries of \$624 each.

The Freedmen's Aid Society has two executive officers receiving a salary of \$5,000 each, and three office helpers with salaries of \$1,350 to \$2,080.

The Board of Education has four executive officers receiving salaries of \$4,000 to \$5,000, and twenty-two office clerks with salaries of \$936 to \$3,000.

The Board of Epworth League has four executive officers with salaries of \$3,500 to \$5,000, and four office workers with salaries of \$600 to \$1,800.

Your Committee finds that no executive officer or other representative of any of the Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church is receiving or has received a salary above \$6,000, with no allowance for rent; that the office workers receive salaries ranging from \$600 to \$2,000. Further, your Committee reports that no officer or representative of any of the Benevolent Boards has received or is now receiving excessive or duplicate salaries, but in some cases where the services of any such officer have been loaned for other work, he has not received more than a reasonable allowance for additional expenses. On the contrary, we find that executive officers have repeatedly paid as personal expenses sums which might fairly have been charged to their respective departments. After examination of the reports, written statements of the Secretaries, and other exhibits available in the limited time at command, your Committee has found no extravagant administrative expenses, and no unreasonable allowances for travel.

THE CENTENARY

According to the pay roll in the New York office, the Joint Centenary and Conservation Committee employed 104 persons in Areal Offices and teams, with salaries of \$1,200 to \$6,000—a total annual salary budget of \$210,584; 101 clerical and office

assistants who receive from \$15 to \$40 per week, a total annual salary budget of \$78,024. From the published reports of the Centenary, it appears that the total subscriptions amount to \$113,250,000; the total amount collected to April 30, 1920, \$15,279,480. The cost of administration and collection is reported by the Secretary and Treasurer to be about five per cent. After deducting the total expenses of the Centenary, \$4,656,949—the actual cash collections enabled the Boards to appropriate for their work more than ever before in the history of the Church.

Your Committee on Overhead Expense calls the attention of the Conference to the fact that it was impossible to get, in the limited time given, a complete statement of expense of the Area offices. An examination of the statements submitted by the Central Office, with all other information gathered from various sources, leads your Committee to the following conclusions:

First. We have found no evidence of any financial irregularity or infidelity in his trust on the part of any officer in the Centenary Movement. So far as the integrity of the officers of the Boards engaged in the Centenary is concerned, there is no question.

Second. We have found no evidence that double salaries have been received by men working in the Centenary who retained their respective official positions; that extravagant or unreasonable allowances for expenses were paid to these men who were doing double work, or that a commission was paid to any Centenary worker in whatever capacity employed.

Third. That there were misjudgments in the selection of some of the men; that there were mistakes of management; that there were some methods used open to question; that there was some extravagance on the part of certain workers, in needless use of telegrams and long distance telephone, instead of mail service, in unnecessary travel, in stenographic help, and in other particulars, is frankly admitted by those administering the Centenary.

Fourth. Your Committee further concludes that in view of the magnitude of the task to be accomplished, and the haste with which it was pushed to completion; in view of the fact also that a new enterprise was undertaken for which there were no precedents, and for which there were few men specially trained, the total cost of the Centenary was not excessive, and the margin of waste relatively small.

Your Committee ventures to make the following observations concerning the administrative and financial policy of the various Boards of the Church.

First. The unparalleled response of the Church in laying vast sums of money upon its altar puts upon all who administer

a tremendous responsibility for the wise and faithful expenditure of these funds. The acid test of the success of the Centenary and of all our Benevolent work is not in the amount we raise, but in the careful and constructive use of money in building the Kingdom of God in the earth.

Second. Your Committee believes that definite limitations should be placed upon the powers of appropriation and expenditure by small groups of men or committees in the several Boards of the Church.

Third. With the large freedom of initiative given to Annual Conference and to the Benevolent Boards of the Church, in the initiation of new policies involving obligations on the part of pastors and churches, due consideration should always be given to all the accredited administrative agencies of the Church concerned.

Fourth. In the judgment of your Committee, the policy of taking executive officers of the Church out of their regular work and using their services in positions not contemplated by the Church is open to serious question, except in emergency situations.

Fifth. Your Committee utters a strong caution against the employment of men not in sympathy with Christian ideals, and the use of methods and agencies liable to impair those high ideals and standards which for so long a time have been associated with Methodist usage and practice.

Sixth. Your Committee would recommend that in each Area the organization of the work be effected as economically as possible; and that if practicable the same be under the close supervision of the resident Bishop.

Seventh. In view of the increasing need of men for the work of the Christian ministry, we strongly deprecate the tendency to lure many of the promising young men of the Church into secretarial or semiadministrative positions; and we call upon our Bishops to resist this tendency, and upon the executives of the Boards of the Church to employ, wherever possible, laymen instead of ministers, in order that men who are called of God may give themselves to the work of the ministry.

These facts and observations which we report are based upon such study and inquiry as we could make in the short time at this long distance from the offices of the Boards. The officers of the various Boards desire us to assure the General Conference that full, detailed, and complete records are open to the Church or to any committee which it may appoint, and that complete itemized statements will be submitted as soon as they can be prepared.

In conclusion, our inquiries into the Overhead Expense of the Church reassure our confidence in the business integrity and wise administration of the officers of the Benevolent Boards of

the Church and of the Centenary leaders, and we ask the General Conference, through this report, to voice to the Church at large this assurance of our confidence and profound gratitude for the devotion and self-sacrifice with which they have wrought during the past quadrennium.

This Report be printed in all our Advocates.

FINAL REPORT OF CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Total subscriptions reported by areas for eight standard Benevolent Boards, five-year basis, as of May 24, 1920.

Quotas as of December 17, 1919:

AREAS	5-YR. QUOTA	SUBSCRIPTIONS
Atlanta (W)		
Q., \$412,045		
S., 418,354		
Atlanta (C)		
Q., \$1,037,726		\$1,456,080
Boston	\$5,323,995	4,924,941
Buffalo	7,433,890	8,581,527
Chattanooga (W)		
Q., \$1,459,030		
S., 868,291		
Chattanooga (C)		
Q., \$383,475		
S., 402,964		
Chicago	1,842,505	1,271,255
Cincinnati	13,413,360	13,185,240
Denver	14,314,270	14,715,720
Detroit	1,614,660	1,640,000
Helena	5,641,854	6,070,489
Helena	1,547,075	1,731,235
New Orleans (W)		
Q., \$74,872		
New Orleans (C)		
Q., \$575,000		
S., 979,565		10,544,437
New York	6,978,260	7,074,360
Omaha	9,673,850	9,016,100
Philadelphia	8,372,945	7,206,120
Pittsburgh	7,766,666	7,332,280
Portland	2,539,195	2,386,315
San Francisco	4,340,320	4,460,378
Saint Louis	4,119,105	3,478,105
Saint Paul	5,141,064	5,421,213
Washington	6,918,660	6,720,860
Wichita	5,855,740	5,776,720
Miscellaneous .....	.....	1,500,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$113,824,459	\$115,003,375

Adopted, May 26.

XIII. UNIFICATION

REPORT NO. 1. UNIFICATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

Your Special Committee on Unification, to which was referred the Plan of Unification transmitted to the General Conference

by the Joint Commission on Unification, begs to report as follows:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has received with profound interest and has carefully considered the suggested Plan of Unification transmitted by the Joint Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. We commend the Joint Commission for its careful and thorough work and express our deep appreciation of its painstaking efforts. While it has brought us face to face with the difficulties involved in the creation of a plan for unification, it has also revealed the imperative need of union and clearly advanced the Church nearer the realization for which we devoutly pray.

In view, however, of the fact that there appear to be in each Church considerable numbers who are not entirely satisfied with the plan suggested for consideration, many of whom would be distressed if it were adopted in its present form; and in order that the members of each Church shall be in full accord when unification is accomplished, it is our conviction that every possible effort should be made to reach an early conclusion that may be acceptable to all members of both Churches at home and abroad.

Realizing the difficulty, and the prolonged delay that must inevitably result from any attempt of the General Conference of the two Churches meeting in separate sessions, at intervals of two years from each other, to modify or amend any proposed constitution, we believe that such amendment, modification, or substitution as may be necessary, can be best and most satisfactorily accomplished by joint and concurrent action, which can only be had by a body, in which both Churches are represented, meeting together.

We therefore propose, if agreeable to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that a Joint General Convention be called, to be composed of a total membership of not less than 100 nor more than 200 members, ministers and laymen in equal numbers from each of the two Churches, chosen in such manner as each General Conference may determine, to which shall be committed the plan submitted by the Joint Commission and any other plan or plans that may be proposed.

We further recommend that the suggested General Convention be authorized and instructed to consider the whole matter of unification, and to create and submit any plan of union that may seem to it desirable and possible for such constitutional procedure as the Discipline of each Church may require. Provided that no plan shall be submitted that does not have the approval of each delegation and the approval of the Convention as a whole. If the General Convention herein suggested is approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

South, it shall determine the number of delegates which shall constitute the Convention, and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be governed accordingly.

We reaffirm our deep conviction that the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, should be reunited in one Church. And so earnestly do we desire a reunion that we declare ourselves ready to accept any equitable plan of union that shall be mutually satisfactory to the membership of both Churches. It is our further judgment and conviction that a settlement of the fixed purpose of union will greatly facilitate the preparation of a satisfactory plan of union.

In order to make full provision for further negotiations on whatever basis may be found most desirable, we recommend the continuance of a Commission on Unification composed of five Bishops, ten ministers, and ten laymen, appointed as follows: Five Bishops appointed by the Board of Bishops, fifteen members from the General Conference Districts, to be elected by and from the delegates of the General Conference Districts, laymen being chosen from each odd numbered and a minister from each even numbered District; and five members at large, three ministers and two laymen chosen by the Board of Bishops after the District Representatives are chosen.

This Commission is hereby authorized and instructed to act with the Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, either in arranging for the Convention proposed above, or in perfecting the plans already before the two Churches, or in working out new plans of unification for submission to the Churches. It is also directed to communicate this action of the General Conference to the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

We further recommend that this General Conference shall adjourn its session at Des Moines, Iowa, to meet in an adjourned session on the call of the Bishops at such time and place as they may determine for the purpose of considering and acting upon any report or recommendations that may be submitted to it by the Joint Convention or the Commission on Unification; and that the Commission on Entertainment of this General Conference be and are hereby authorized and directed to make the arrangements therefor and to provide entertainment for such adjourned session when it shall be called.

And we further declare that in committing this important subject to our Commission we do so in fullest confidence in their wisdom and godly judgment and their knowledge of our desire that in all things the will of God may be accomplished. And we pray that they may be divinely guided, so as to hasten the answer to the Lord's intercessory prayer "That they may be one"; that united Methodism, unhampered by State or national lines, unhindered by oceans or mountains, undivided by races

or languages, may help give speedy answer to the disciples' prayer taught them and us by our Lord himself, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven."

The Board of Bishops are hereby authorized and instructed to appoint the delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the proposed joint general convention, provided that such joint general convention is agreed to by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the appointment of such delegates the Board of Bishops shall give due regard to a proper geographical distribution of the same, also to an adequate representation of those interests at home and abroad that should have consideration in the convention.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 2. FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

Your Committee on Unification, to which were referred the Report and Communication of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, begs to report as follows:

The Quadrennial Report of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has been received by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church with deep interest.

The Federal Council, formally organized in Philadelphia in December, 1906, includes over thirty denominations. The Methodist Episcopal Church was one of the original constituent bodies creating the Federal Council, its action having been taken in May, 1908, in Baltimore. The Council has been a significant factor for stimulus and conservation throughout the period of deepening interest in cooperative movements among the Churches.

Resolved—1. That the Bishops be authorized to appoint the number of representatives and alternates allowed by the Constitution of the Federal Council, to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church, as members of the said Council during the coming quadrennium and to request the attendance of the appointees at the quadrennial meeting to be held in December, 1920.

2. That in accordance with the request of the Federal Council, representatives be appointed to the Ecumenical Conference or to the preliminary conferences looking thereto, and that this be referred to the Bishops with power.

3. That with a view to ascertaining the wisest procedure in the interests of Church Cooperation as a whole, we suggest that the Federal Council appoint a committee representative of its constituent bodies to enter into conference with the Executive Committee of the Interchurch World Movement and to hold such other Conferences as may be found necessary.

4. That the Methodist Episcopal Church share in the expenses of the Federal Council to an amount not to exceed \$4,000 annually, for the general work, and \$2,000 annually for the Washington office, the same to be provided for as hitherto in the same manner as are the Commissions appointed by the General Conference.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 3. WORLD COUNCIL ON FAITH AND ORDER

Your Special Committee on Unification, to which were referred the report concerning the World Council on Faith and Order and the address of Mr. R. H. Gardner, Secretary of the Promotion Committee of the World Council on Faith and Order, begs to report as follows:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church desires to make record of its appreciation of the presence at this General Conference of Mr. R. H. Gardner, Secretary of the Promotion Committee of the World Council on Faith and Order. The progress of the negotiations looking toward a World Conference appears in the fact that at this time 72 cooperating commissions have been appointed by Churches all over the world. A preliminary meeting is announced to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, August 12-26, 1920. At this meeting arrangements, it is expected, are to be made that will give shape to final plans.

Resolved, That the Commission authorized in 1912 and continued by action of the General Conference in 1916 be continued for the coming quadrennium, and that the Bishops be authorized and requested further, within their discretion, to appoint representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be present at the proposed preliminary conference to be held in Geneva, with the understanding that said appointees be without power to commit the Methodist Episcopal Church either to statement or policy.

Adopted, May 26.

REPORT NO. 4. AMERICAN COUNCIL ON ORGANIC UNION OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST

Your Special Committee on Unification, to which was referred the communication from the American Council on Organic Union of Churches, begs to report as follows:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has received with deep appreciation the communication from the American Council on Organic Union of Churches of Christ conveyed to it by the Rev. George Warren Richards, D.D., Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of the U. S. A., Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in his eloquent address before the Conference on May 17.

The proposed form of organization in declaring organic union

as its objective and federated action as its method indicates a close relation to other organizations for interdenominational action which at this and previous General Conferences have received the consideration of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We cordially recommend to the members of our Church the careful study of the plan of organization as an important contribution to the effort in America and throughout the world to secure among the Churches of Christ a true coordination and, in the ultimate result, an organic union.

In response to the request of Professor Richards presented on behalf of the Council represented by him the General Council authorizes the Bishops to appoint within their discretion a Committee not to exceed nine in number, which Committee shall be the authorized agency of the Methodist Episcopal Church in consultation with similar Committees from other bodies, and shall, without commitment of the Church in the interval, make report to the General Conference in 1924.

Adopted, May 26.

FRATERNITY

1. THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (ENGLAND)

SEE JOURNAL, PAGES 273, 274

G. P. Eckman (Chairman of the Committee on Courtesies): Mr. President, and Members of the Conference: After the eloquent address to which you have just listened [Report of Bishop Anderson], words of similar import on my part would seem to be entirely out of order. Yet possibly I may be permitted to say that any genuine Englishman who visits these shores at this time will be assured of a cordial welcome, and be the object of profound and affectionate interest. And when, as in the case of the distinguished visitor to whom we are to extend a welcome to-night, who is to bring to us his message from across the sea, there is a representation also of Ireland, his position among us is the more deeply intrenched, if that be possible. For there are still Irishmen who love England, and there are still Englishmen who love Ireland; and both Englishmen and Irishmen are saying, "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." And if there are men bearing the name of Americans who occasionally have the hardihood to suggest what England ought to do in connection with Ireland, it is to be remembered that they are but misguided misrepresentatives of the public opinion of this country. And when we reflect how portentous are the problems which we have to solve within our own domain, suggested and instigated by the multiplicity and heterogeneity of the populations we are seeking to assimilate, it would seem as though a decent modesty would withhold us from any kind of advice to the great empire beyond the sea.

We cannot forget that as American people we borrowed the stars and stripes of our national flag from the coat of arms taken from the tomb of the English Washington; and that we carried over into our national constitution those democratic principles which have distinguished the English people from the day of old Oliver Cromwell to the hour when the most dominant political figure in Europe is that illustrious commoner, David Lloyd-George. And if it were necessary that our sense of obligation should be deepened, it is but needful that we should recall that our debt has been infinitely augmented by the events which have occurred within recent times. When we glory in the fact that we were able to transport two millions of men across the Atlantic Ocean in order that we might bear our part in the

great conflict for the permanency of a Christian civilization, we sometimes overlook the fact that it would have been possible for the enemy of civilization to have transported an equal number of men across the Atlantic Ocean to despoil the fair cities on our Atlantic seaboard, were it not for the fact that the imperial British navy said, "You shall not cross!" When we sometimes give ourselves over to excessive self-regard, which we frequently imagine to be a warm and zealous patriotism, we are now and then led to speak in glowing terms about our achievements. But, fellow citizens of the United States of America, had it not been for the staying hand of Great Britain, we could have done nothing other than to await the signal of our doom. And we shall not fully understand the work which in the order of Divine Providence we were able to perform, until we have given full credit to the magnificent preparatory work which was wrought by this magnificent nation, a subject of which is here to-night, a distinguished representative of British Wesleyan Methodism, to tell us those great things which are to stir our souls, and send us forth with renewed energy to do the tasks which God has assigned to us.

We cannot forget that we owe to John Wesley those great principles by which we guide our conduct even in these latest days, when we feel ourselves confronted by troublous conditions which seem beyond our power correctly and successfully to meet. It was said that English Methodism was the saving element among the British people in the day of the Napoleonic wars. It may be said in our day that the splendid genius which has been transmitted to us from our forbears across the sea must be credited with the power by which we have maintained our institutions, and made possible the achievements which thus far in the Providence of God we have been able to accomplish. And when the character of men whom it is now my honor to present appears among us, our joy is overflowing.

He is well known wherever Protestantism flourishes. Beginning a scholastic career that gave fair indication of great achievements in scholarship if he were but constrained to continue in that course, he suddenly gave himself, with remarkable self-abnegation, to the work of that great Central Mission in the city of Birmingham; which he not only founded, but of which he was the superintendent for twenty-six long years; during which time he built that great Central Hall which is so well known to many who are here, at a cost of \$350,000.

He was a special representative in France upon an episcopal tour, as we would designate it, having charge of the oversight of the chaplains of the Wesleyan boys in the English army, and holding synods among them, giving his own sons to that great work, one of them as a chaplain in the army, and one as a lieutenant in the navy. If I could speak long enough to give you

the catalogue of this man's qualities, such is his versatility that I should be compelled to indulge in that kind of eulogium which would be distasteful to him. He is a musical composer, and has given his attention to the hymnology of his Church, and his hymns are sung wherever the English language is used. But, sir, it is as a distinguished ecclesiastical statesman, as a fearless leader of the people who look to him for guidance, and as a remarkable preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ that I present him to you and this body—the fraternal delegate from the Wesleyan Methodist Church, representing, also, the Irish Wesleyan Church, the Rev. Frederick Luke Wiseman.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. FREDERICK LUKE WISEMAN,
DELEGATE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

My dear friends, the warmth of your greeting, the eloquence of my friend who has been good enough to introduce me, have so embarrassed me that I find myself at the moment almost denuded of suitable expression. I shall come disastrously short of the wish and expectation of those who sent me if in any way I fail in the warmth and cordiality of my acknowledgment of your generous welcome, or in the sincerity and whole-heartedness with which I reciprocate the sentiments of friendship and good-will which you have so graciously manifested.

Perhaps I can best ask you to realize the simplicity and strength of our feelings by relating a little incident of the last hours of our outward passage. As we approached the harbor, the order was given, "American citizens upstairs, aliens downstairs in the saloon." But where, we Englishmen wondered, were we to go? When we grasped the situation a chill came over us like we experienced from proximity to an iceberg. Now, of course, the word was used merely in the political and technical sense and is formally correct. But the chill revealed the sentiment. For the feeling of my countrymen toward America is quite different from its feeling toward any other nation. To us an American is never an alien! The sentiment we cherish is not political. It is independent of fellowship in arms, though no doubt strengthened by it; it is deeper and more vital. It is felt most strongly when, as sometimes happens between strong-minded people, misunderstanding arises. Your incomparable Mr. Dooley gauged the feeling with his usual and almost uncanny insight when, during a temporary misunderstanding which darkened the political firmament, he dissolved the cloud in laughter, "O, you English, you English, ye must be members of our family, ye do irritate us so!" We know exactly what his witticism meant and appreciate the point. And yet, sir, it is just with your nation that we want to have no misunderstanding, but full appreciation of our policy and ourselves. Forgive

me if I seem to take more of the family relation than actual facts and conditions warrant.

"Can a mother's tender care
Cease toward the child she bare?"

There is an old English ballad of the fourteenth century which portrays the attitude of self-satisfied aloofness with which the Englishman is often credited. It represents a jolly miller on the river Dee who blithely sang:

"I care for nobody, no, not I,
For nobody cares for me."

Possibly that still represents us. We have been accustomed to be misunderstood in the chancelleries and among the people of Europe, and have become so used to suspicion, charges of insincerity and hypocrisy, and the delightful gymnastic exercise of tail-twisting that we have almost ceased to care what folks think. We put on our hippopotamus hide and try to do our duty. But there is one country by whom we cannot bear to be misunderstood, with whom we want to stand well, not out of fear or of self-interest, but out of the same feeling of kinship and general admiration, of moral and spiritual brotherhood; and that country is this great people, to the greatest of whose greatest institutions I am sent an unworthy fraternal delegate.

We desire to respect the traditional foreign policy of this country. We have always respected the Monroe Doctrine. From the first we were its supporters, if not its promoters, and on more than one occasion have been its champion behind the scenes. We recognize that a corollary of that doctrine is a policy of non-intervention in the political affairs of other continents. But now that your native chivalry and sense of justice have compelled you to abandon that position, and on the battlefields of Europe to vindicate the cause of righteousness and liberty against an unjustifiable assault of a reckless and ruthless militarism, I venture to submit to you that fidelity to your own principles and the justification of your own attitude require that you do not withdraw from the task of securing and maintaining some reasonable safeguard for the continued peaceful enjoyment of those liberties of the peoples for which you contended in victorious war. We are persuaded that we may confidently look to you to fulfill the hopes you have raised by an early ratification on approved lines of those provisions of the treaty of Versailles which call into being that great instrument for the peace of the world, the League of Nations. Until that day we at any rate shall be uneasy. Your voice and counsel and the authority of your co-operation are necessary to give stability and permanence to the court, and to assure confidence in its decisions.

But, whatever happens, let us not for any cause drift apart. What I saw during my recent visit to Boston I hope I may take as prophetic. There on the old State House, whose erection dates back to the early years of the eighteenth century, still standing on the gable end of the building looking over the harbor, I saw with a thrill of surprise and pleasure I can hardly describe, the beloved emblem of the Lion and the Unicorn! Thence they had watched the incoming of thousands of families, had witnessed the little upset in the tea trade, had heard the eloquent speeches of the stalwart champions of American liberties and the declaration of American independence. They had survived the troubled years that followed, and the misunderstandings of 1812 and some later periods. But there they still stood. No iconoclastic Cromwell of the commonwealth had ordered their demolition. They had been graciously suffered to remain and were content to remain. On the gable overlooking the ocean they still keep their watch. They have been joined on the opposite gable by an eagle that looks toward—shall I say broods over—the great continent of America. And, glory be to God, you are content that it shall be so. Long life to the old State House with its noble traditions and its unique symbols. For to one at least the peace and prosperity of the world, and I will reverently add, the coming of the Kingdom, seem to be mysteriously but inextricably bound up with the close concord and cooperation of the eagle and the lion, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, the churches and peoples of two English-speaking nations.

But I must not lose sight of the one particular duty assigned to me. Of all bonds that unite none are so lasting and precious as those of a common religion. If blood is thicker than water, spiritual kinship and affections are a threefold cord that cannot be broken.

In behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Churches of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, I give you the most affectionate greeting. Though lacking in specific warrant I will on this occasion offer you the love and admiration of all the Methodist Churches of England. In so doing I about double the constituency I am commissioned to represent. If the proposals for union to be submitted to the Conferences prove as acceptable in preliminary investigations and negotiations as they have been cordial, the probability is the credentials of the next fraternal delegate to your General Conference will be given by a Conference in which the Wesleyan, Primitive and "United" Methodist Churches have been constituted into one solid Methodist Church.

But, sir, I must, I suppose, give myself this evening rather to a narrower outlook than has been mine for this while. Indulge me for a few moments if I refer more particularly to the Churches that at the moment I am representing. I say

Churches for two reasons. First of all, because I am thinking of Ireland as well as England, and I thank Bishop Anderson deeply and warmly on behalf of our Irish Methodists for the generous words that he has used here this evening. And again I am going to be very bold, and I am going to venture to represent not merely the Wesleyan Methodist Church, by which I have been commissioned, but also the other branches of Methodism, the Primitive Methodists, and the United Methodists. If I do so, I shall increase the constituency which I bring before you by about as many again.

And, sir, let me say that if the results at the Conferences of the three Churches in the summer and autumn of this year are as cordial in their reception to the plan which will then be submitted to them, for union, as the time of preliminary investigation has been cordial, then I think the next time a fraternal delegate from our side comes before a General Conference he may officially represent, not merely the Wesleyan Methodist Church, but a Methodist Church in which are gathered together the Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, and the United Methodists. But at the moment I am speaking for my own Church, the Wesleyan Methodist Church; and it may set before you something of our work if for a moment or two I indulge in a few figures. My grandfather used to say that you can do nothing without figures. Let me, then, give you just a few.

Our membership was said to be small, and to you on this side, accustomed to number your members by many millions, our hundreds of thousands must appear almost insignificant. But our membership is nearly half a million, the names of every one of whom are to be found on the society class books of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and a large number of whom are meeting regularly in society classes. If you multiply that number by about three, you will arrive at what is a fair estimate of the number of our adherents in Great Britain—say a million and a half. There are very nearly a million scholars in our schools. There are nine thousand churches built of either brick or stone, varying in size from the great Central Hall to which Bishop Anderson has made reference, and the other great mission halls of the large cities which hold from two thousand to three thousand hearers, down to the little village chapel with its accommodation for from one hundred twenty to two hundred. The value of that property before the war is estimated at about twenty-five million pounds. Not dollars, please; I cannot estimate it in dollars, it keeps changing so from day to day. But it will go up by and by. We can pull through and right ourselves, make you no doubt. It is served by some twenty-two hundred ministers. In addition to that there is an army of rather more than twenty thousand lay preachers, or local preachers, as you call them, all of whom have passed a creditable examination in Bible and theology, and

are accredited as lay preachers of our Churches. And it must be distinctly understood by our friends, if they are not already acquainted with the fact, that about five out of eight or a little less of all the services conducted in the Wesleyan Methodist Church on the Lord's Day are conducted by lay preachers. We could not do without our local preachers. We have a force of Sunday school teachers commensurate with the needs of a million scholars, and our societies are cared for not merely by the ministers, but by an army of from forty-five thousand to fifty thousand lay class leaders, men and women, who watch over the members as those who must give account.

Our problems, of course, are different from the problems confronting you. We have a homogeneous population. However, it is a thoroughly settled population. It is not a rapidly increasing population, although as new industries arise new populations are found here, and there, and everywhere. Our Home Missionary Department has to care for the new populations. It has to look after the great city missions. It watches with peculiar affection over the rural churches, and helps them by means of grants and the supply of lay evangelists. What England owes to our rural churches is not always sufficiently recognized. When our beloved King Edward was riding through the Isle of Man, he turned to one who was with him and said, "Look at all these Methodist chapels that we have passed along the road, in all these scattered parts, without the people around them." He was surprised at the provision which Methodism had made in that island, characteristic of what it has made over the whole of Great Britain. And please understand that if it was not for the ministry of Methodism, and particularly of Wesleyan Methodism, in our villages, a considerable portion of the rural parishes of Great Britain would to-day be without evangelical teaching. The services in the Established Church are tending more and more to the character of ritual that is not very different from that which is associated with the Roman Catholic Church. They are the Anglo-Catholics. And consequently, sir, we feel that we must maintain our witness here; and it is through the country that we feed the town; and many of our most stalwart workers and most successful ministers come from the country. And when I sing that line of Dr. Watts, it is not of the stately cathedrals that I am thinking, but of these little country chapels, where there gather on the Lord's Day the little knots of people, fifteen, twenty, fifty, seventy, one hundred strong. It is of them I think when I sing that line:

"These temples of His grace, how beautiful they stand!
The honor of our native place, and bulwark of our land."

So we feel that it is just in the witness that is given there that

there is still being kept alive through the rural parts of England the great tradition and teaching of evangelical Christianity.

Suitable witness has been made to our foreign missionary activities, so that I need not dwell upon them. I would like, if time had served, to have said a word or two about what we are striving to do for education, for it has been a great joy to me since I have been in your country to visit some of the seats of learning which are scattered so generously over your land. It is evident that you think highly of the need of higher education. I would just say this word in passing, that we are with you in it, and in our schools for young people, and in our colleges for our evangelists, and for our ministers, we are seeking to give as broad, liberal, and accurate an education as it is possible for us to give, that our people may be prepared to give a reason for the hope that is in them, and to take their place in the great strife of educational, social, and economical life.

Then, sir, I wanted to say just a word or two, if you will allow me, concerning some of the conditions that are at the moment prevailing. I come from a saddened Church. We are perplexed, but not in despair. You heard just now that we are about, in numbers and adherents, some million and a half strong. Our little Church, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, contributed close upon three hundred thousand men to the war. And, sir, will you wonder that we are a little saddened when I tell you that of our own community we have the names upon our roll of honor of men who have made the great sacrifice to the number of 24,453. Sixteen ministers are in that list. Thirteen students of divinity are to be found there also.

I went to our Leys School to preach a few months ago, in the beautiful chapel, capable of holding some five hundred in the auditorium. I noticed right around the dado, all around, a continuous line of names; and then a second band of names right around the building. Those were the names of the boys of one school that has never numbered much more than a hundred and fifty scholars, and has been founded only thirty years. Those are the names of the boys who have made the supreme sacrifice. Do you wonder that we are a little perplexed? How are we going to carry on with some of our most splendid boys gone? For, sir, the Churches suffered more than the nation, comparatively, for the Churches were in the business early; and it was those splendid boys who heard the call at once. I know of one young fellow who telegraphed his father three days after the outbreak of the war: "I am going to join the army. What is the most dangerous service?" His father said: "I should think dispatch riding," and this lad said, "Then I will be a dispatch rider."

Let me take you to a little knot of boys at the Friday prayer meeting in the month of November, 1914. They had their prayer

meeting for the hour, and at the end of the time one said to another, "Well, this means a recruiting station to-morrow morning." And all six boys went down to the recruiting station the next morning because they had been to that prayer meeting.

I cannot tell you how many of them have come back. It is not the dead only, but it is the maimed, the wounded, the broken, the stricken, the nerve-shattered, the blind. They are all there, and we have got to nurse them. And there are the parents, the brothers and sisters, the wives and sweethearts. I get a letter from a poor girl, a war widow, in which she says, "Do you know, my trouble has come to me more since the boys have come home."

But we are not in despair; and I want to say to this company that we have received during these last four years a new revelation of the power of God. I am proud to know some of the men and women who have suffered—the loss of all things, I was going to say, in having suffered the loss of their dear ones. Here is splendid So-and-so. As the telegram that his third son has been killed is received, he goes right forth to his daily task, and his wife goes forth to the society class meeting that afternoon. Christian brothers, I want to tell you that the Christian men and women of Great Britain have been upheld by an unseen power, and they have been carried in the arms of the great all-protecting Father.

Do you wonder that there are some signs of decadence? They spoke of us before as a decadent nation. But we sprang to the cause of righteousness and liberty and truth, decadent or not decadent. But do you wonder that those who have not the Christian hope feel somehow or other as though they have got to drown their sorrows, and go in for gayety, feeling that the fountains of the great deep have been broken up, and the social order has been so changed that they do not quite know where they are; and they have gotten away from their moorings, and they are out, out, out at sea, drifting, drifting, into fleshly indulgence, into all manner of extravagances. But if you lived in London, or in Great Britain, you would not be hard on them. It has always been so at a time like this. You send a great electric current through the water, and you find that it splits the water into its component parts, and sends one to one pole and one to the other pole. Send a great test like this through society, and you do something of the same sort. "He that is holy, let him be holy still. He that is filthy, let him be filthy still."

We bring it out to the light, and make it a little more clear, and we see, it may be, a little more than we did see, because of the great discerning time through which we have passed. But when you come and say, "Well, what about the good old times?" as men are saying, some of them, "The former times are better than these," let us see if that will bear analysis. I wonder when the former times were better than these. I have heard that a

good many times. I happened to take up some time ago a sermon of Spurgeon, written in the year 1861, and I found that he was lamenting just at that very time that there was decadence, that folk did not go to the house of God as they used to, that they did not read the Bible as they used to, and that moral sanctions did not hold as they used to. That was in 1861. Then I took up a sermon of Dr. Watts, written in about the year 1725, and I found from him that those times were not as good as they used to be; that people did not go to the house of God as they used to go; that moral sanctions did not hold as they used to hold, and that they did not observe the Lord's Day as they used to observe it. Then it so happened that somebody pointed me to a sermon of the golden-mouthed Chrysostom, delivered in those halcyon days when Christianity was the state religion; and as he preached in Constantinople he told them that people were not as they used to be; that they did not observe the Lord's Day as they used to; and that they did not observe the moral sanctions as they formerly did. Then I began to wonder when those good old times were. So I came back to the Bible, and I thought, "Now I will strike it. Now I am going to get to the good times." And I turned to this passage: "Brethren, it is the last time. For many antichrists have gone out into the world, whereby we know that it is the last time." Well, sir, it is the last time. Blessed be God! That is exactly the way I feel about it. I think John is right for once, and I am willing to put it down that it is the last time. Blessed be God, it is the last time, I feel quite sure, for aggressive militarism. That is gone, and gone forever. And I think I may look you brethren in the face, and say that it is the last time for the saloon. Let me tell you, I have never known John Barleycorn so shaken over on our side as when he heard, and could not believe, the news from this side. He is rubbing his eyes now, to see if it is actually the fact. And when I get back, I shall find that what he is cherishing above all things is that somebody has moved, in one of your State Legislatures, something about two and three-quarters per cent. He will hang on to the last, but you have done us a good service. We are struggling away on our side, and now that we can say on this side that it is the last time we are encouraged beyond words. I do not think it will come to-morrow in Great Britain, or the next day, but you may be quite sure of this, that there is a great party in Great Britain that is never going to cease its work until we have laid low our greatest tempter, just as you have laid him low in this land.

Now, I have expended all my time, but I have not expended what I wanted to say to you this evening. However, I must hasten on to a close, and if you will permit me one more word, I will get into my "close."

Now, there are one or two phases that I would like to have

spoken to you about save that they were so eloquently and ably dealt with in that magnificent address to which we listened from the bench of Bishops yesterday afternoon.

I would like to have said something about the changing values. I would like to have said something about the situation that is confronting us in the industrial order, and the attitude that the Christian Church will have to take. I would like to take my side with all the brave things that were said in that masterly paper of yesterday afternoon. And I want in conclusion, therefore, to say that while on the one hand there seems to be a breaking away from the old social order, yet at the same time I am confident that the spirit of religion is not dead, is not decadent; the power of the Lord Jesus Christ remains over our young people as it has done in times past. Reference was very kindly made to my love of music. Let me go to music for my illustration.

I know a boy who has inherited his grandfather's love of music. He was expatiating one day, when he was thirteen years of age, upon the piano, putting his whole soul into it. And he was dealing with a subject in which I move as a perfect stranger—I, who belong to another generation, I, who have been brought up in the strict schools of Bach and Handel and Beethoven. I listened to this boy, outside the door, not wishing to go in. His soul was in it and the music was there. But the tonality was different. The harmony of chords, the resolution of discords, was entirely different from that to which I had been accustomed in the old masters. I said to myself, "The soul of music is not dead, and it is still music."

Sir, there are a great many changes; changes in the industrial order, in the relations of classes, in the attitude of our young people toward amusement, and in a great many other matters besides. But I feel confident that the Lord is fulfilling his word, and has come to his people, to our young people, into the midst of the Churches. And although they may express themselves in different ways and harmonies and consecutions from any in which you and I who are older have been in the habit of expressing ourselves, yet it will be proved that the soul of Christianity is there, and the deep loyalty to the Lord of all harmony is finding its expression in fruitful and beautiful lives.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF REV. F. L. WISEMAN

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 326

G. P. Eckman (Chairman of the Committee on Courtesies): Perhaps the most keenly interested observer of the deliberations of this body has been the Rev. F. Luke Wiseman, fraternal delegate from the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He has not more deeply interested himself in our proceedings than he has impressed us by the gracious deliverances which he has been privi-

leged to make in our hearing. He has preached in our pulpits; he has lectured before our institutions of learning; he has mingled with our delegates in the hotels; he has engaged in conversation privately with us to our great delight; he has most beautifully and informally discoursed among our people on questions of hymnology, illustrating by his own skill the work of producing hymns which the people of Methodism can sing. And he has watched with conflicting emotions an American baseball game.

We have not done very much for him, but he has done very much for us. This apostolic messenger from the mother Church is about to take his departure. Having captured our hearts and minds, he will seek other fields of conquest in our country. He has already convinced us that in idea and aspiration British Wesleyan Methodism and our American Methodism are absolutely one. He has equally impressed us that forever and ever there can be no essential separation between the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. I am bound, in accord with the proprieties of the occasion, to exercise great self-restraint. Otherwise I should be induced to say that never has the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church received more gladly an emissary from the mother Church in England than we have received with gladness and admiration this representative from British Wesleyanism. And I know that we await his apostolic benediction and farewell with great eagerness. I have great honor in presenting Dr. Wiseman.

The Rev. Frederick Luke Wiseman: I cannot tell you with what sorrow I find that hour has come that I must leave an assembly that has won my heart and my judgment. I have been here now from the opening of your Conference and have watched its sessions day by day. I have listened to remarkable addresses. I have beholden your order, and your points of order. I am leaving with a deep admiration which passes over into a strong affection. I have joined with you, both in the Conference and in the church, in your recitation of the great creed of all Christendom, and am thankful for the illustration which this visit to your Conference has given me of that article of our common faith, "I believe in the holy catholic Church." It is just this impression of catholicity which I have received from this body; so catholic, let me say, that I have been trying to go over in my imagination the scene that must have presented itself in Constantinople or in Nicea, or in any other of those great councils of the early Church, which fixed for the Church the direction of its faith. But I do not think that even in those days they gathered together representatives from so wide a field as have been gathered together here at this time. The Church has grown, and you represent a world-wide organization. I feel that

here is also the catholic spirit. John Wesley claimed that his people would always be "the friends of all, the enemies of none."

You inherit that tradition, and are determined, so far as Christian sentiment will permit, to be the friends of all. And it is not simply in spirit which looks out over the wide world, but in sentiment also, which, if it is partly the same, is nevertheless partly different. I shall never forget the historic scene of yesterday morning, which was well worth a man's traveling a very long way, and enduring great hardships, in order to be present. I did not have to work my passage over on a tramp steamer as did one courageous Bishop of your Church, but if I had, it would have been ample repayment to have been here on such a historic occasion as yesterday morning, when I found that this great Conference did not hesitate to put into effective practice the implications of its own creed. That is always the difficulty of the progressive Churches. A great many here in this company were, with myself, born about the time when that great magician of English speech and progressive thought was making our hearts to burn within us with some of his glorious progressive statements. Will you recall "the wild pulsation" you felt when for the first time you read "Locksley Hall," and "heard the days before you, and the tumult of your life," as you read these words:

Not in vain the distant beacons! Forward, forward let us range,
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.

Then do you remember the pain that came over your heart when a few years after you read "Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After" and heard the same voice saying:

"'Forward!' rang the voices then, and of the many mine was one.
Let us hush this cry of 'Forward' till ten thousand years have gone."

I am glad to have seen yesterday, in that memorable session, that this Church is young enough to go on with its great creed and to determine that where the Master leads it is going to follow, all the way down the ringing grooves of change.

There are great changes, I am quite sure, noted by those of you who are here and those of us who are in Great Britain; new ideas and new ideals are coming up, but we hope to receive courage and wisdom ourselves to understand the times and to be ready for all such advances as shall establish more profoundly in the minds of all men that great idea of true liberty which we find expounded by Saint Paul and preached by our glorious Redeemer and Deliverer.

And then, sirs, if I am not wearying you, may I just say that I have admired also the catholicity in the point of service. You

have so many organizations, so varied and so suitable, as it appears to me, for the conditions that you have to meet. I do not wonder if you are sometimes bewildered by the magnitude of the task that is before you. But let an outsider who comes in with a fresh pair of eyes inform the men who have got accustomed to these things, that there is nothing that much more surprises and delights one than the variety of your organization and the determination that there seems to be in your Board of Home Missions, and your Board of Foreign Missions, and the Epworth League, and the Board of Education, and of all the others that I have not mentioned to bring your work up to date; to make your witness effective in the life and thought of the generation in which you live.

May I venture to add, sir, in our own land the other word of the great creed is at the present time giving us much thought. We do well to remember that the Church is a catholic Church, but we must not forget that it is also the holy catholic Church. Are you of the opinion at all, which was uttered by one of the great dignitaries of the English Church, that what the world wants just now is not more Christians, but better? In some way or other we must bring up the general standard of Christian living. A Scotch thinker of very penetrating intellect said of the Methodist revival that the distinctive contribution to Christian thought and life lay in this, that it gave "a new conception of the possibilities of faith." John Wesley preached a gospel for every creature and that all might receive the grace of God in Christ. He also maintained that the only way by which we could maintain the effectiveness of our gospel of the whole world and our own continued loyalty to it was by keeping in mind not merely the extensive side of Christianity but its intensive aspect also; that is to say, we must remember it must permeate not only the whole world but also the whole being. It is the saints that judge the world; that set the standard and make the impression, not the average Christian. I am not however in the least prepared to accept the oft-spoken allegation that there is no difference between the men inside the Church and the men outside. I have no doubt that here and there you can find one of exceptional beauty of character who has intellectually denied the faith of Christ, and you can compare him against an unworthy disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ—disciple in name—and say that the one is better than the other. But that is not a fair comparison; the fair way is to take the average. I will test it by reference to this Conference and any gathering say, of politicians or commercial men, whatever you like. Let me rope around five hundred men of this Conference—all unknown to me, and then rope around five hundred men in some political commercial conference or in any other place, and we will put in one scale the five hundred men confessing the Christian name

and in the other the five hundred men gathered elsewhere, and test them for character. Well, I, sir, am not anxious about the result. I know my men will make the other men "kick the beam."

Be that as it may, we Methodists know that we are committed to a high doctrine of the interior life; to the quest for Christ that is never to cease until our whole body and mind and spirit are united in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ and are penetrated by his spirit. It is the saints that make the impression in our churches, in our villages. I was reading the other day with some surprise that while the English-speaking people have produced great poets and great statesmen and great military leaders, and great economists, they rarely produce, if they have ever produced, a great outstanding saint. It all depends on what you mean by "saint." If you mean a Saint Simeon Stylites, I do not think we have and know we don't wish to. But if you mean a man who will follow the Master wherever he goes, John Wesley was such a one, and John Wesley has had his successors in every generation. There is a movement among our young ministers just now that takes for its motto a "quest" and a "crusade." With Robinson landing in your own country in 1620, they are quite sure there is more light to break forth from the Word; and they are going back again to the quest, because they feel, somehow or other, that we do not realize in our experience to-day the spiritual life that accords with the deepest experience that is set before us in the gospels and in the epistles. So they are on the quest to see if there is not for them a deeper, higher, stronger, richer, fuller life than they have known. When they receive this newness of life, they expend it in a crusade among the indifferent and estranged men and women of our cities.

Now, sir, I beg pardon for having been carried away into a long speech in saying good-by. Could anybody do a more indecorous thing! I want, in conclusion, therefore, to take my leave. How I wish I could emulate Him who was a past master in the art of leave-taking. You remember his words to his disciples in the upper room as he was about to leave them. Would to God I could use the same words. But what on his lips was a command can on mine be but a wish and a prayer. But, so far as is effective by coming from the depth of the heart I do with all my heart, both personally and on behalf of those whom I am now here to represent, say "Peace be with you." His peace rest upon you. Not as the world gives, may you have peace. And then you remember that great word by which he went on, recalling to us the anguish through which we have passed and the stressful days in which we are now. "Let not your heart be troubled; neither let it be fearful. Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

Everywhere in the gospels you will find that our Lord Jesus Christ links his own coming with a great world upheaval, such as that through which we are passing.

You remember how his disciples, a few days before his passion, called him aside and coaxed him into talking about—what he did not much like to talk about—the last things. Then he began to speak to them, and spoke as though he were looking through and beyond them into the end of the world and the last time. He saw vividly dreadful things that were going to happen, the stars of heaven falling, signs in heaven above and earth beneath, wars, famine, social upheaval, men's hearts failing them for fear. As he went on he chanced to catch sight of his disciples and saw that their faces were blanched and their eyes staring and their chins down with fear; and he turned to them and said, "But you! Don't you look like that. When you see these things, don't look like that! Lift up your heads. Your redemption is drawing near." There came a little bit of incredulity over their faces, and he turned to Peter and said "Look!" And he pointed to that tree that was on the other side of the road, showing as your trees are showing just now. There at the end of a branch the new wood had come out, and there was a bud, and it was struggling, struggling to burst. And he said, "Peter, look at that! When you see that, what do you say? Do you say, 'My word! What an agony there is in that tree! Just look how that life has pulsed along that branch and think what an upset there is in that branch?' You say nothing of the sort. What you say is this, 'Andrew, look! summer is coming!'"

Bishop, it is my "music at the close." I can never forget the kindness I have received from you all. I esteem my delegation to your Conference among the greatest honors which can be conferred on a Wesleyan Methodist minister. I would I had discharged my duties more intelligently and effectively. But I have not wholly failed if I have in any way succeeded in convincing you of the love from brethren across the sea, their admiration of the courage and wisdom with which you address yourselves to your great responsibilities, and their prayer for the continued increase of your influence, and their assurance that so far as in them lies nothing shall mar the perfect harmony of our Churches and the cordial understanding and co-operation of our two peoples. Summer is coming!

2. THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA

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Bishop Berry: I shall not take a moment of your time in describing to you the wonderful reception which I had at the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada in the

city of Hamilton. Nor shall I attempt to give you any idea of the cordiality and the abundant brotherliness which was manifested to me every moment during my visit. It was one of the happy experiences of my life. And I shall look back upon it with a measure of appreciation and pleasure which I shall not attempt to describe. We have the return messenger with us to-night, the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., one of the leaders of Canadian Methodism, a great General Conference Secretary, a strong prop upon which Dr. Chown, now in somewhat feeble health, is glad to lean—a representative in the highest and best sense of that neighbor Church. I know you will with more than ordinary pleasure, and with a response which will be spontaneous and full of joy, listen to this message from our Canadian friends. Dr. Moore will address you.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. T. ALBERT MOORE, D.D.,
FRATERNAL DELEGATE OF THE METHODIST
CHURCH OF CANADA

TO THE BISHOPS BELOVED, AND THE HONORED FATHERS AND BRETHREN, ASSEMBLED IN GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AT DES MOINES, IOWA: We bring you Christian salutations and heartiest greeting from the General Superintendent and the 374 members of the Canadian Methodist General Conference, representing twelve Annual Conferences, with most encouraging Mission Work in China and Japan, having 2,718 ministers and probationers, 386,383 members, 413,421 Sunday school scholars, and with adherents totaling more than 1,500,000 of our population. Canadian Methodism includes in her territory the northern half of North America (excepting Alaska) and the islands of Newfoundland and Bermuda, and gathers in her congregations numbers at least equal to any other Protestant communion.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL FRATERNAL MESSENGER

Our General Conference, in October, 1918, was delighted to receive your fraternal representative, the greatly beloved and well-known brother, the Rev. Joseph F. Berry, D.D., LL.D., now your senior Bishop. We were greatly pleased to receive back to his home this minister of Canadian birth, this son of a Canadian Methodist preacher, who has won so high a place among you, and who brought us such a message of fraternity, and helpfulness, and power, as shall not soon be forgotten. His assurance of your unfeigned love for our Canadian Methodism, with his insistence upon fidelity to the Gospel, and the outlook he gave us upon the great enterprises of your Church, were most encouraging, inspiring and profitable to our Conference. We assure Bishop Berry of a welcome home whenever he will come among us, and trust our General Conference will always be given the joyful

privilege of welcoming a fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OUR DEBT TO UNITED STATES METHODISM

The Methodism of Canada realizes her indebtedness to your Church. More than a century ago, the scattered settlers of the then wilderness of Canada were often visited by heroic and faithful ministers from your Methodism in the United States, as well as from the mother Methodism of Great Britain, whose splendid representative has just given fraternal greetings in a never-to-be-forgotten address. These early preachers, men of faith, and fervency, and foresight, gave to us the best of the Methodism of both countries, and planted the foundations of the Canadian Methodist Church, strong, stable and sure, in the love and truth and power of God, with a people, converted, courageous and confident in their faith.

Among the men Canadian Methodism can never forget are William Losee, perhaps the first of your preachers to reach our forest homes, the builder of the first Methodist Church in Canada, and whom one of my gifted predecessors named, "The Morning Star of Methodism in Central Canada." Other distinguished missionaries sent by you, about one hundred years ago, were: Dunham, Ruter, Bangs, Black, and Freeborn Garrettson. Our historians also state that we were favored with two visits from that noble minister, to whom the Methodism of this continent owes an unpayable debt, the beloved and honored Bishop Asbury. These ministers of God were equal to the needs of their day. They followed the blazed trail through the great forests in search of the sheep without a shepherd, and without fear of wild beast or wicked men, whether their pulpit was only a stump, or an upturned box, whether their congregations assembled in a barn or a kitchen, they declared the love of God for sinful men, denounced sin in unmistakable terms, delivered their message of salvation through repentance and faith, and with prayer and exhortation successfully besought men and women to give their lives to the service of God among their neighbors, their friends, and their families.

These mighty men, circuit riders, they were called, were both ministers and statesmen. They established a Christian Church, and did their part to build for us the Christian nation, now called Canada. They may lie in forgotten graves, but they can never die. Through faith they "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens." These noble ministers, of whom the world was not worthy, are held in everlasting remembrance. We remember that our liberties, our privileges,

our prized rights are monuments to their heroism, their sacrifices, and their faithfulness.

OURS A UNITED METHODISM

In bringing greetings from the Canadian Methodist Church it is our joy that ours is a united Methodism. Our unions began in 1872 when the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Methodist Church of Eastern British America, and the New Connection Methodist Church became The Methodist Church of Canada, and was completed in 1884 when the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church, and the Bible Christian Church were joined together and named The Methodist Church. There were heart burnings and fears as to what would be the result. But thirty-six years have justified the union. We have enjoyed great blessings in revival showers and many other evidences of the wisdom of being brought together into one Church through these nine quadrenniums. To-day we have all forgotten that there ever was more than one Methodism in Canada. We rejoice in the spiritual, numerical, and financial prosperity which has continually accompanied our labors through all these years.

OUR BOOK ROOM

A most influential factor in our Canadian Methodism is our Book Room. Instituted almost a century ago with very small capital, to-day we have in Toronto and Halifax two book and publishing houses valued at upwards of two and a half million dollars. The Toronto Book Room is housed in a splendid building owned by the Church. Last year we had a total turnover of almost one million and a quarter dollars, with a net profit of more than one hundred thousand dollars—the largest in our history. At our last General Conference in 1918, we received the resignation of Dr. Briggs, the much beloved and highly honored Book Steward for almost four decades. He is still with us, Book Steward Emeritus, hearty, happy, deeply interested in all our enterprises and activities. Last year The Christian Guardian circulation was increased by over 10,000, and our Sunday school periodicals by over 35,000 subscriptions. We have great faith in the Christian loyalty and activity of a people when their Church periodicals are regularly received in their homes.

THE TASK OF CANADIAN METHODISM

Mr. Bishop, it is my regret that so few people of this country are well acquainted with Canada. Together, your nation and mine occupy nearly all this continent of North America. Our countries neighbor each other for more than three thousand miles, and for more than one hundred years have dwelt in peace

together. There are no frowning forts to guard our borders, no threatening warships to anger the waters of our great lakes, no armies to defend our cities from attack, and no mounted cannon to hurl destruction against each other. We are not afraid of you; you are not afraid of us. We dwell together as brethren, and without doubt there shall never be a breach in that brotherhood, a fracture of that friendship, a termination of that peace.

But do you know us? Do you know our great heritage of wealth in forest and farm and fishery; our growing centers of population, our far-spreading prairies, our matchless mountains, our wonderful rivers, and above all, our enterprising and industrious people? We wish you would come and see us—and all come at once if you desire, for we have room, and food, and shelter, and welcome, and things to interest every one of you and the people you represent.

We are conscious of the mighty tasks committed to our Church. We have problems as intricate, situations as complex, and difficulties as stubborn, as have been met by the Church in any land. Our Church confronts her varied responsibilities with a faith in God, a confidence in the sufficiency of the gospel message, and a realization of the dependability of our ministers and people. Whether we are called to work among the Indians, the French, the Asiatics, the Europeans, the Americans, or the British; whether we find our problem in industry, social customs, ignorance, or antagonism; whether our field of effort be the down town center, the suburban subdivision, the industrial village, the non-English community, the rural district, or our great foreign mission enterprises in China and Japan; whether we realize the necessity to secure better laws, to develop sanitary conditions, to overcome industrial injustice, to insure the welfare of the child, to protect womanhood, or to emphasize the doctrine of human brotherhood, there is always found in the Gospel the answer to every call, the remedy for every disease, the solution for every problem, the panacea for every ill, and the salvation for every sinful heart. "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved."

OUR PART IN WORLD WAR

The World War presented many difficult and intricate problems to us. Without boasting as to ourselves, and recognizing the magnificent service rendered to the world by the United States in her most efficient cooperation toward the final victory, and most heartily quoting the words of the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd-George, "The American troops I saw in France are superb, both as to material and training," allow me some observations about the part of Canada in the great struggle. Canada's immediate entrance upon the war in August, 1914,

was voluntary. There was no stress put upon her as one of the nations comprising the British Empire. Under the Constitution of both the Empire and the Dominion, our nation must act independently in all such matters. But the mother declared war because the rights of a weaker nation were attacked, the national honor was assailed, and national righteousness trampled in the mire; and the daughter, independent and free, promptly chose to give what help she could in the great war against injustice, inhumanity and unrighteousness. We are proud, sir, of our war records. With a unanimity which surprised ourselves, our sons to the number of 640,886 enlisted in the Canadian Army. With a courage, and steadiness, and unflinching purpose, these soldiers won for Canada a place in the records of fame, as at Ypres, Saint Julian, Courcellette, Vimy Ridge, Amiens, Bourlon Wood, and Mons, they won victories which were worthy of their efficient training, splendid morale and indomitable spirit. And more than fifty-five thousand of Canada's sons sleep in Flanders Fields, where "poppies blow," while others have returned, maimed, broken, unfitted for their former occupation in life.

We are not unmindful of the record of our Methodism in this war. Five hundred and sixty-five of our two thousand, seven hundred and eighteen ministers and probationers enlisted, and many others were rejected owing to physical disabilities. Hundreds of sons and scores of daughters of our parsonages enlisted, until no sons of military age and physique remained in the homes of our ministers. Our ministers and probationers received promotions, and military mention, and medals, and honors, for their splendid and beneficent work. And they carried their ministry of Christian religion into the armory, the camp, and the trench. When chaplains were absent, they were ready to conduct services, to relieve distress, to comfort the wounded, to minister to the dying, and always to preach Christ Jesus, the Saviour, Brother, Redeemer, and Friend of every man. Our chaplains were unequaled in their place and work. The kindred organizations on the battlefields, in camps and hospitals, were always doing the best things for helping men, but the minister in the ranks was oftentimes nearer the needs and always ready with a most appreciated service. These men receive the highest respect and confidence of our people.

And all this suggests some of our problems. Who can measure our responsibility to the probationers who spent two, three or four years in military service? They return to us with experience of untold moment and ideals greatly changed by the war. But they must have college training and circuit training, that their ministry may be of the strongest, highest and most successful type. Our Church is endeavoring to render practical assistance to these worthy men, to insure their highest ministerial efficiency.

CANADIAN CHAPLAINS' MESSAGE

And confronting all of the problems resultant from the war, we find the Message of our Canadian Chaplains to the Canadian Church brings a most heartening exhortation. Let me quote:

In this war we have seen how great a loyalty idealism may command. All the sacrifice and the heroism have been in the last analysis given for unseen but eternal realities. For Liberty, Honor, Righteousness men have attempted and achieved great things. The Church of Christ for the fulfillment of her mission, the realization of her vision, needs this day a renaissance of spiritual idealism, a new and more gallant venture of faith. She must recapture the crusading spirit which in face of peril and labor ceaselessly pressed to an unseen goal. It is our conviction that a flaming idealism alone can transform the cold material facts of daily experience into high spiritual adventures for God's Kingdom. Our citizen soldiers were ready to brave and to venture everything for our cause. Here surely is the opportunity of the Church to be true to her vision. In her keeping is the Gospel of Jesus Christ, with its ringing summons to the perils and the ventures of allegiance to him. It belongs to the Church so to confront men with the Jesus of history that they shall hear his accents and catch something of the fire of his Spirit and the passion of his faith.

The vision of the Church is of a day when the manhood of the world shall be rallied to the service of God and our fellowmen, when all gifts of life shall be consecrated to the task of ushering in that reign of peace which, conceived in honor and born of justice, is dedicated to the establishment of his rule among men. Behind our talk of world-peace stands this service and consecration as the one ideal which is able to command the imagination of the nations; and it is the heart of our faith that the purposes of God shall be wrought to their perfect consummation, and the peoples of the earth who have met in strife shall meet in one faith, and live at the feet of Him who is King of kings and Lord of lords.

ANGLO-SAXONS UNITED

Mr. Bishop, Fathers and Brethren, the recent war has united the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples for world betterment as the hundred years of peace had not done. On the signing of the armistice, his Majesty, our beloved sovereign, King George, sent to your honored President, Woodrow Wilson, this message of congratulation:

It is indeed a matter of solemn thanksgiving that the peoples of our two countries, akin in spirit as in speech, should to-day be united in this greatest of democracy's achievements.

And your President replied with a most gracious message:

Your generous and gracious message is most warmly appreciated, and you may rest assured that our hearts on this side of the Atlantic are the more completely filled with joy and satisfaction because we know the great partnership of interest and of sentiments to which we belong.

We are happy to be associated in this time of triumph with the government and people upon whom we are so sure we can count for co-operation in the delicate and difficult tasks which remain to be

performed, in order that the high purposes of the war may be realized and established in the reign of equitable justice and lasting peace.

The Anglo-Saxon nations are united to-day as they have not been for a century and a half; not politically united for building a nation, but united in spirit and purpose to save the world for freedom, for democracy, for brotherhood, for humanity's best and bravest and holiest achievement.

And Canada, forever faithful to the motherland, retaining loyalty to the British throne and the British constitution, and rejoicing in her heritage of British institutions, British courage, and British love of law and order, living in peace and friendship on this continent alongside your great republic, and recognizing your integrity of character, your industrial and commercial development, and your indomitable confidence and courage, believes that we are the natural link between these two great Anglo-Saxon peoples. We stand with one hand stretched toward our mother, the British nation, and the other hand stretched toward our great big cousin, the American republic; and believing we understand both these nations better than they do each other, without yielding one iota of independence, ambition or national pride, we have the hope that we may make some worthwhile contributions to world peace, and prosperity and development, by interpreting our mother nation to our cousin nation, and the cousin to the mother, thus securing a better internationalism through the larger confidence the world's two greatest nations shall have in each other.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

The Methodism which honors me with appointment as Fraternal Delegate to your General Conference has realized the prodigious challenge of these times. Its recent General Conference was dominated with the same spirit as that which influenced our soldiers at the front. Their courage, their indomitable purpose to overcome the enemies of freedom and righteousness, inspired the Conference to make great plans for attack upon the forces of unrighteousness. The clear clarion cry was, "Forward, all along the line!" In every department an aggressive, constructive program was decided upon, and our people united for the attainment of these great objectives.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Our educational institutions, placed at strategical points throughout our territory, were conceded to be of the highest value to every intellectual, moral and spiritual interest of society. To allow them to languish would be unpardonable, and endanger the program of our Lord for the saving of the world. It was felt

they must be more vitally related to the world's highest welfare and the progress of the Kingdom at home and abroad. The development of our institutions of learning, where men and women are trained under the influence of the spirit of Christ for efficient service to their generation, was given most thoughtful consideration. The Board of Education was instructed to conduct a campaign for funds that would provide for present debts, and for necessary rebuilding, enlargements and endowments, in order to make more effective the training of our ministers and the education of our students for any walk in life.

HOME MISSIONS

Our study of the Home Mission responsibility awakened our Church to the fact that we have reached the hour of opportunity; opportunity to establish frontier outposts of God's Kingdom and make the new settlements secure in his name; opportunity to fuse into our national life those peoples which have come to us, bringing from alien lands rich endowments in physical stock and spiritual potentiality; opportunity to occupy the cities—the heart of the nation—for Christ and establish within their boundaries “The City of God;” opportunity to be messenger, as Moses was, between the Mount of God and the camp where men worship false gods; opportunity to lead the Indian into an inestimable spiritual heritage of grace; opportunity to find for Christ the lonely sea-coast settlements and make them his; opportunity to solve the problem of the Oriental by lifting him into the citizenship of the Kingdom of God.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

The survey of the foreign mission field in China and Japan was heartening when we realized what had been done, and challenging when we understood the present actual and positive demands. Without going into minute details, our immediate needs for both Japan and China mission fields were found to be: Twenty-six evangelists, eight educationalists, six special workers, nine doctors, sixteen nurses, thirty-five houses, fifty churches and preaching places, thirty-five institutions, such as hospitals, schools, dormitories, kindergartens, etc., eighty-five sites for buildings, besides equipment for old and new enterprises.

OUR VETERAN PREACHERS

We faced our responsibility to our four hundred veteran preachers, four hundred widows, and one hundred children of deceased ministers, claimants on our superannuation fund. We love these fathers and mothers, whose work through their years of active ministry meant sacrifice, heroism and statesmanship. Our superannuated ministers have been receiving grants based upon \$12 for every year of active service; the widows two thirds

of this amount, and the children small amounts. With one voice the Conference said that the grant must be increased to \$15 per year of service, and an increased endowment obtained which it is hoped will enable a further increase by next General Conference to \$20 for each year of service.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Our Sunday school work was given fullest consideration and great plans made for development of religious education, which would not only hold our present scholars, but interest and secure attendance of all our people. With all the very latest efficient plans for adults, youth and children, and with increasing emphasis upon conversion, character and conduct, our Sunday schools are beholding a larger vision, conceiving more definite objectives, and achieving greater success.

EVANGELISM

Our study of evangelism resulted in the conviction that we are called of God to the immediate duty of leading the people of our country into closer fellowship with him, a deeper experience of religion, and more earnest personal service to the kingdom of Jesus. Plans were developed to promote a nationwide evangelistic movement, which would awaken pastors, officials and members to undertake their share in aggressive and responsible efforts to enlist the lives of the masses of people now outside the Church in the active service of the kingdom of God. We seek to arouse evangelistic zeal in pastor and church member by placing upon them their individual responsibility as soul winners. We also urge the evangelistic service and plan to have evangelists assist where needed. We believe in the old-time doctrines of repentance and faith in Jesus Christ. We have the old-time conversions and are cheered by seeing many coming to God through the personal work of companion and friend. Our membership has shown an increase every year since the union of all our Methodisms into one Church, and we anticipate that the increase this year will be the greatest in our history.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Our General Conference has discovered that social service is a handmaid of evangelism, and names the department of our work of which I have the honor to be the general secretary, "Evangelism and Social Service." We believe that social service requires the evangel to give it true purpose, and poise, and permanency; and evangelism requires social service as a means of expression of the new life in Christ Jesus which the convert enjoys, and for the development of Christian character. These are not contrary, but complementary to each other. And in our

Methodism we find them wedded in happy union and living in most joyous and useful cooperation and harmony.

Our social service is manifold. It includes fighting the liquor traffic, race track and other gambling, habit-forming drugs, and many other evils, promoting child welfare, the redemption of lost girls and women, the censorship of the theater, the moving picture film, the theater poster, and the vicious magazine and book, the establishment of the community center, the development of practical educational curricula, the defense of the Lord's Day, the Canadianization of the immigrant, the democratization of industry, the nationalization of natural resources and public utilities, and many other activities for human betterment, the uplift of citizenship, and the development of religion.

PROHIBITION

Time fails me to tell of our many victories. We are on the highway to prohibition. We are almost there. Our method is slower than yours, but it is quite as sure. We hope soon to have our nation "bone dry" as your own. There is not a saloon in Canada or Newfoundland where the beverage sale of intoxicating liquor is legal. Our definition of intoxicating liquor may differ from yours, but our aims and ambitions are equal to your own. Soon we hope to cast out the manufacture, importation, and exportation, as well as sale, and when that is accomplished Canada will be done forever with this enemy of prosperity, and joy, and happiness, whether in the individual, the home, the community, the nation, or the world.

RECONSTRUCTION

Our program for social reconstruction has received wide attention. We believe we are attempting the application of the principles of Jesus Christ to our industrial and economic affairs. Our General Conference declared that:

The Golden Rule demands that what we regard as necessary and advantageous for ourselves and our families we shall regard as necessary and advantageous for others and their families; what we claim and accept as our rights we shall admit to be the rights of others: that labor should have a voice in the management and the share in the profits and risks of business: that it is unchristian to accept profits when laborers do not receive a living wage, or when capital receives disproportionate returns as compared with labor; that we condemn profiteering which takes profits not justified by the value or cost of the service rendered, and recommend legislation which shall secure to labor a fair wage adequate to the proper standard of living, to the business a fair profit adequate for its continuance, and to the public all returns in excess of these.

We called our people to sympathetically seek to understand the problems of life as they confront the classes of labor, and thus rightly estimate their pleas for justice, and find in them allies in the struggle to realize the ends of fair play, humanity and brotherhood; and we urged that all citizens in the ranks of employees living in a

Christian land and endowed with its free citizenship are under obligation to do faithfully the work for which they take the wage, to treat no engagement as a "scrap of paper," and to carry a brother's heart to all their fellow citizens.

Endeavoring to transfer high conceptions of applied Christianity as revealed in the life and words of Jesus to the common experiences of life, and knowing that while he taught men both to pray and work for their daily bread and did not condemn the private ownership of wealth, he exalted service of others above every selfish aim, enthroned brotherhood, justice, purity, generosity, love and humanity above the acquisition of things, and declared that the present situation confronting the Church demands the transference of our whole economic life from a basis of competition for profits to one of cooperation for service.

JESUS OUR INCENTIVE

We have never ceased to estimate the individual at his very highest value. We know that Jesus valued forlorn demoniacs vastly above a whole herd of swine. We recall that his sympathy was aroused by every cry for aid, whether the call came from a leader in the synagogue, an influential centurion, a timid woman, an outcast leper, or a helpless invalid. His attitude to the individual, irrespective of station or of wealth, constitutes a large element in the spirit of world-wide democracy. He had no sympathy with self-centered individualism. While always ready with help for the individual in need, as soon as that need was supplied, he directed the helped one toward the attainment of a self-forgetfulness which could best be attained in the service of others. So our Canadian Methodism has been earnestly presenting the gospel appeal to the individual, and then endeavoring to immediately enlist that soul in the service of others. We have found great fields for these activities. We suggest the personal evangelism of the One-to-Win-One Movement, and kindred plans. But we do move. We believe in saving the soul of the community as well as saving the soul of the individual. We endeavor to relate the principles of Jesus to the economic, political, and moral conditions of life. Hence the plans, with high moral ideals of character, for community betterment through cleansing the slum, reconstruction of the amusement life of the people, combating industrial injustice, improving legislation and transforming environment until the influences surrounding life will be for highest development and best achievement. We call these activities social service, because they are a ministry to society. They are the functioning of the Christ life in the individual towards the best and cleanest and purifying influences in community life. We know the victories for Prohibition, and against habit-forming drugs, and for child welfare, and the defense of the Lord's Day, and a thousand other splendid purposes have re-

sulted in bringing countless people under Christian influences. To remit all this work to those who do it for personal pleasure, or even for mere humanitarian benefit, will fail of its purpose. Unless Jesus Christ stands at the head of these movements, their incentive and their objectives, we cannot hope for permanent cleansing of community life. It is our aim to plant his cross in our homes, our commerce, our industry, our amusement, our legislation and everywhere recognize in him the giver and sustainer of it all.

VICTORIES FOR HIM

We declare for the coronation of service for humanity and enthronement of ministry for others as the highest attainment of Christian living. Since Jesus declared that he came not to be ministered unto but to minister, even giving his life, mankind has never been able to completely lose sight of this great principle, although few have lived it to its fullness. Christian autocrats have increasingly realized their responsibility to rule for the benefit of their subjects, and emphasized their relation as being the chief servants of the people. Everywhere we discover that wealth, public office and high position are increasingly regarded as being a trust for the community, rather than a means of selfish enjoyment. It is not strange that, with the constantly wider acceptance of these principles, industrial and commercial concerns are developing larger interest in the welfare of others. On every hand we find multiplied instances of the application of these Christian principles to economic conditions and we look for that better day when every man shall seek not his own, but his brother's good, and with complete confidence in each other, class feeling shall be abolished; brotherhood ideals shall be adopted and practiced, and the business of the world with all its pleasures and its concerns shall crown him Lord of all.

CHURCH UNION

For some years Church union has been under very serious consideration by some of the Canadian Churches. Negotiations were begun in 1902 when committees on Church Union were appointed by the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches in Canada. After several meetings a basis of union was found acceptable to each of these denominations, and approved by the chief courts. Progress has not been made, however, since 1917, when the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church decided to discontinue further discussion and negotiations until a full year after the close of the war. Congregationalists and Methodists are ready to proceed as soon as the Presbyterians reopen the question. But this may not be for another year, and the actual union is probably some years in the future.

The result of the movement, as seen to-day, is the development of plans for local cooperation of congregations in many communities. In many communities a very considerable amount of competition between these Christian Churches, with the consequent waste of consecrated men and money, has been eliminated.

These denominations recognize that they all preach salvation through Jesus Christ. We can trust each other, and each has consented to withdraw from many communities where the ministry of Christ's gospel is carried on by one of the negotiating Churches. This cooperation often includes other denominations. We trust the removal of unseemly Church rivalries has meant an increase of Christian enterprises and larger numbers of conversions.

Whenever Church union may be an accomplished fact, and these three Churches become known as the United Church, there will be none the less fraternal interest in the activities and achievement of your great Church. We hope the United Church may receive and send fraternal representatives as now, and that the same welcome may be accorded our church members when they remove to these United States as we will forever give the Methodist people who may come from you to cast in their permanent lots within our territory.

THE METHODIST NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The coming together of representatives of different communions to find a "Basis of Union" and to plan for cooperation of local churches and in general denominational enterprises opened the way for the organization of a great interchurch forward movement in Canada. The unparalleled success of your splendid Centenary Movement both gave us suggestions and inspired us to endeavor to emulate your almost unreachable achievement. The movement in Canada was an organized effort by the Christian bodies to find and fill the rightful place of the Church in the great reconstruction program which confronted her. The program challenged the Church to an immediate undertaking. She must function at once if she would not ultimately fail.

The demand upon the whole Church was such a spiritual advance as she had not previously contemplated. Her people must seek power from God and when endowed with his spirit and a vision for great achievements go forward to their attainment. The challenge produced such opportunities for personal service, earnest work, and Christian endeavor as had never before confronted our people. The strongest laymen and ministers of the Churches spent days in prayerful meditation and earnest consideration of the situation. The interchurch forward movement presented every denomination with objectives great enough to

demand the very best help from every member. Every communion accepted its task, proclaimed its objectives, and called upon all its people to assist in the great campaign.

Our Methodism's objectives may seem small when compared with the hundreds of millions obtained in your Centenary campaign. But you will recall that our membership is about one-tenth your own, and our payments are to be completed within fifteen instead of sixty months. Our 400,000 members were challenged to secure 100,000 additions to church membership; 100,000 new Sunday school scholars; 50,000 new members of Young People's Societies; 200,000 enrolled intercessors; 200,000 enrolled personal workers; 100,000 enrolled Christian stewards, and 5,000 volunteers for life service. Our financial duties were \$1,500,000 for missionary equipment and extension fund; \$1,500,000 for superannuation endowment fund; \$750,000 for educational society; college debts, new buildings, and better equipment, and \$250,000 for a special fund to safeguard the current revenues. The total is \$4,000,000, in addition to the usual current revenues of all Church funds.

Within our Methodism this interchurch forward movement became the Methodist National Campaign, and the campaign was a great experience. It gave every congregation a spiritual challenge. It called every member to rededication and full devotion. It thrilled the whole Church with its spiritual daring. It placed a definite purpose of constructive Christian activity before all our people. It gave the Church worthy objectives for their very best endeavor. It called many people and congregations to self-examination as to whether they were really functioning as Christian people in their own community. It did for us much of what your Centenary Movement did for your Church.

Our final returns have not been received. From many pastors we learn that all the objectives have been reached. Only from the Annual Conference reports can we obtain the actual returns as to spiritual objectives, but we have confidence that this year will reveal our highest increase in membership and Sunday school scholars. And that is only the beginning. We propose to conserve and develop our spiritual advance through the coming years until the Christian congregation in every community will function as a power of God in the salvation of souls and the betterment of conditions.

The financial returns are encouraging. Already they show subscriptions of over \$4,800,000. We have hopes we shall reach \$5,000,000. And with all there is good promise that the year's needs for our connectional funds of \$1,375,000 will also be reached.

We are looking forward with confidence. The tithes have been brought into the storehouse. The promises of God are definite

and we believe them. Already the cloud, a man's hand size, appears. We anticipate a mighty, overpowering, soul-converting revival reaching our homes everywhere and sweeping many thousands through repentance and faith into fellowship with our Saviour and Redeemer and with his Church.

THE CALL OF THE TIMES

This twentieth century, with its many movements, its terrible war, and the emphasis upon reconstruction of society, has revealed the inefficiency of old-time methods and institutions.

During the French Revolution there were leaders who taught that the nation is the sole foundation of duty and that the state alone creates the authority of law. This doctrine implies that individuals, families, and churches must be subordinated to the absolute control of the state. In China it has been assumed for centuries that the family constitutes the real unit in society.

Christianity begins with personality; it grounds its faith on the fact that the individual sustains a personal relationship with God. A Christian man knows that in the realm of conscience he is accountable to a tribunal which transcends the state. He acknowledges laws which are not written on the statute books of any nation—laws, not of to-day, nor of yesterday, but eternal in the mind of God.

And we know that society cannot be built permanently and satisfactorily without religion; and religion cannot be vigorously and wisely directed unless it be inwardly united and organized. Whatever attempts may be made to rehabilitate our Churches in the eyes of the people, we must ourselves recognize that our first and most urgent need is a revival of religion. Our statesmen may be able by economy, education, and political justice to reduce factions, restore confidence, reconstruct an ordered life, and still the root of our social ills—individual selfishness—would remain. Deeper than the cry for reconstruction lies the need for a spiritual revival which will bring every Christian increased religious thought, added moral force, direction of action toward noble ends, and multiplied power for all that is best in life. A real revival of religion among us, with all constituent factors of prayer, ardent faith, vigorous emotions, and love for God and man, would sweep away the suspicions, skepticisms, and dislikes which enter into the popular attitude toward the Churches.

The loud call to-day in our Methodism is for a revival of religion which would save men's souls and send them out with a consecration of life to God that would insure efficiency in the scope and aim of reconstruction. The Churches must reach, train, and influence individuals to exercise that religious life which transcends our state relationships, and at the same time

enables men to carry into their national and civic duties the inspiration of high motives and brotherly affections.

SHALL HE REIGN?

The call, the challenge, clarion and clamant, is Forward! We have not yet achieved the fullness of victory. And from every part of our broad field—the flowery islands of Bermuda, the prospering homes of Newfoundland, the promising mission fields in China and Japan, the widespread Provinces of Canada—there rises the earnest prayer for the Pentecost that will sweep thousands into His Kingdom, and right the wrongs, injustices, and selfishness of human society. And God's readiness cannot be doubted. He stands always the same—the Father waiting for the return of the wandering boy; the Giver of every good and perfect gift, waiting to be asked before he will bestow. May the Church of Christ, with a great unity of purpose and sublimity of faith, rise to the present opportunity, and crucifying self, with all its affections and lusts, make possible the immediate and mightiest outpouring of divine grace upon the children of our race until the whole world will go after him, and he shall reign among the nations as a Governor and King—the mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF DR. MOORE

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 294

G. P. Eckman (Chairman of the Committee on Courtesies): Dr. T. Albert Moore, Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of Canada to this body, must withdraw from the seat of the Conference to-day. We listened with great admiration on the evening when he presented his formal address. I know it will be a delight to us to hear him in a few words to-day before he takes his departure. It was my privilege to send the Committee from the city of Des Moines to meet Dr. Moore at the railroad station when he arrived. The Committee said to me: "How shall we know who this man is?" I said: "Most Canadian ministers wear clerical clothing, and he may have a clerical hat. At any rate he will be looking wildly up and down the platform for some one to receive him." He came looking not like a clergyman, but like a prosperous banker or some man at the head of a great industrial corporation, and went his way to a hotel, and then came at night and captivated us all by his most admirable address. I desire to secure for him the privilege of addressing us, and for ourselves the delight of listening to him before he takes his departure.

Dr. T. Albert Moore: MR. CHAIRMAN, BRETHREN AND SISTERS: You have permitted me to live for some days on the mountain top of a hallowed fellowship. Dr. Eckman has told

you that I came among you a stranger. Well, you took me in, and I have been delighted with the taking. To my amazement this morning one of your good Bishops said that I should seek transfer to your Church and promised me a good spot. I might accept his invitation, if I were not built very much like yourselves. When you come to our country I notice how much you love your flag. You could not buy me to leave mine. For while I love your Old Glory, I confess I love our Older Glory the better. I have reason to love your Old Glory. My dear mother, who went away from us a few weeks ago, was born in the State of Illinois, on the Fourth of July, about eighty-two years ago. One of the great joys of my family has been that the United States have honored her birthday so consistently all these years!

We have been learning much from you. We have a General Conference in Canada, not so large, but dealing with problems that to us are of great importance. As I have been the Secretary of that General Conference since 1906, I have been sitting at your feet as a student; and I hope that I have learned something that will shorten the days of our General Conference considerably, if the committee that has charge will accept recommendations that I shall take the privilege of making.

Mr. President, we are greatly indebted to you for the success of our Methodist National Campaign in Canada, inasmuch as we borrowed so much from you in your Centenary Campaign. Of course, it was not nearly as big a thing, for we are only a little folk, one fifth of your membership. We raised only about one fifteenth the amount of money. But we are going to pay it all in fifteen months and we think we are doing fairly well.

I sat here yesterday and listened to those marvelous reports of your Centenary by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Blake. And just as we borrowed a lot from you for the organization of our campaign, I am going home to carry a lot of suggestions as to how we shall go forward. For I have learned more than ever that it is not the victories of the past, but it is the vision of the future. It is the days to come. I thank you, sir, for your kindness. I shall never forget the honor that has been given me by the appointment, through election to our General Conference, to be the Fraternal Delegate to this great General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I shall be delighted when our next General Conference convenes to have the opportunity—I pray we may have it—of introducing to our General Conference a return visitor in some person appointed by you. I thank you for all the kindness shown to me personally, and yet not to me personally, because I realize that you accept our Church in the great fraternity of Methodism, and pray God that we may go on together, we in your territory, you in yours, never ceasing, always gaining victories, until all the world shall be given us, and Jesus Christ its Governor.

3. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 310

Bishop Hughes: Brethren, the Rev. William Wirt King, a district superintendent of the Saint Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will introduce a member of the Saint Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as the Fraternal Delegate from that great Conference to our own.

W. W. King: I esteem it a great privilege and a high honor to have assigned to me the very pleasant duty of presenting to this General Conference the distinguished fraternal representative from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This is a special pleasure to me, to accept this assignment by the committee having the arrangement for this meeting in charge, because, in the first place, I was born and raised in the South, and know and love the Southern people. I know and love their hospitality and their chivalry. I know and love the land of the cavalier. In the second place, most of my ministerial life and work have been on what we call the border, where North and South meet, and where these two great Churches, our own and the great Church represented by this fraternal messenger, work side by side for the building up of the kingdom of God. I know the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, its ministers and leaders, and count them among my dearest friends. And it were superfluous to say that the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are as loyal and true to the doctrines and traditions of Methodism and in trying to establish the reign of righteousness, and to bring in the day of the Lord, and in obeying Wesley's injunction to spread scriptural holiness, as we are. We are all Methodists, and we who work there side by side, and know and love each other, and see the waste and wickedness of duplication and sometimes competition, are becoming more and more impatient that we shall be one in a genuine union.

In the third place, it is a peculiar pleasure to me to present to this Conference this representative from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, because of my long and delightful personal acquaintance with him, and my long association with him in Christian work in one of our great cities. For a number of years we were pastors side by side, and I came to admire and love him not only for himself, but for his work's sake.

In the city of Saint Louis there is a great Methodist Church—the greatest of its kind of which I know in this country—old Centenary Church. When the other Protestant churches began to move out from downtown, and one by one left the field, old Centenary held on. It stands there to-day, the only Protestant church, with one exception, in the downtown section of that great city; and it has done and is still doing a work, not only for

Methodism, but for Protestantism, the value of which cannot be measured. To this church some ten years ago Dr. Tadlock came to be pastor. After serving a full pastoral term of four years he was placed at the head of the Saint Louis District as presiding elder, the most important district in the denomination, and after completing his term there with distinguished success he was again called to the pastorate of old Centenary, where he now is. If any of you should happen to be in Saint Louis on a Wednesday night, or a Sunday night, at any time, winter or summer, and want to see an old-fashioned Methodist revival meeting, go to old Centenary Church, where there has scarcely been a Wednesday night or a Sunday night for twenty years where men and women have not been converted at the mourner's bench. While Dr. Tadlock represents his denomination on its great Boards—he is chairman of the Commission on Publishing Interests of his Church, and a member of its General Board of Finance, and of the Executive Committee of that Board—I choose to present him to you as a great evangelist, preacher, and pastor.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. CHARLES W. TADLOCK, D.D.

MR. PRESIDENT, FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, through its College of Bishops, has commissioned me to bring to you its Christian greetings and assurances of fraternal regard. In obedience to this commission, I have the very great but unmerited honor of conveying to you the cordial salutations of more than two millions of Methodists in whose hearts are genuine sentiments of brotherly esteem and affectionate good-will. "Grace to you and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ." The exchange of fraternal greetings between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was begun in the year of my birth and, therefore, it has been my good fortune to have always lived in the atmosphere of friendly and brotherly relationships between these two distinguished and honored members of the Methodist household. All the years of my ministry have been spent on the frontiers and boundaries where North touches South, and South touches North in mutual sympathy and helpfulness, and across which representatives of these two great Methodist bodies have been coming and going to bear assurances, each to the other, of an admiration and brotherliness that have grown with the years. Therefore, my mission is, to me, both a personal pleasure and a distinguished honor: a pleasure because I am charged with the responsibility of bearing to you a message of good will, and of assuring you of the high appreciation and godly pride with which your brothers and sisters all over the southland have viewed the growing usefulness and increasing success of the Methodist Episcopal

Church; a distinguished honor because I represent so great a Church. I acknowledge my inability to properly convey to you, in words, the sentiments of esteem and brotherly regard which are in the hearts of the people I represent. Therefore, I beg you not to measure them by the words of the messenger who is conscious of deep feelings and profound appreciations which his own limitations make impossible to adequately and worthily express. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, finds pleasure and encouragement in your achievements, and gives thanks unto God for "Your work of faith, and labor of love and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ" and bids you God-speed in all your high endeavors.

Since the last session of your General Conference, my Church has sustained a great loss in the death of four of its general superintendents: Bishop Alphæus W. Wilson, a wise counselor, able administrator, and a profound preacher of the gospel of Christ, whose eloquent voice moved assemblies and aroused vast multitudes to a mightier faith in God, is no more among us; Bishop Elijah Embree Hoss, whose versatile mind and zealous heart qualified him for a high and manifold service, has finished his course, and left a record of noble achievement that is precious to the memory of our people; Bishop James Henry McCoy, whose saintly character and affable personality made him a capable and efficient leader of men and movements, was removed from our ranks at the very beginning of that period of his career that gave promise of becoming most conspicuous for its leadership and successful accomplishment; and Bishop Joseph Staunton Key whose spirit went home to God April sixth, in his ninety-first year. The Psalmist tells us that "the days of our years are three-score years and ten," but it was given to this noble servant of God to be a Methodist preacher for more than seventy years. Bishop Key, like Barnabas, "was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith," and his long and useful ministry has contributed much to the success and influence of the Church he so dearly loved. Our people deeply feel the loss of these distinguished leaders, but the influence of their noble deeds and consecrated leadership will ever abide as an inspiration to holy living and unselfish service.

We are also mindful of your bereavements. Among your losses we note especially the death of Bishop James Whitford Bashford, that "philosopher, statesman, preacher, and saint" whose grasp and interpretation of world movements and world problems made him the servant of all Communions; Bishop Franklin Hamilton, elected general superintendent in 1916 and serving but two short years when his spirit was carried to the skies; Dr. James Monroe Buckley, whose voice and pen were mighty forces for righteousness, has finished his work and has received the reward given to those who are faithful unto death. We loved him.

His paper was widely read among our people, and the products of his genius are among our most valued treasures. He "sounded all the depths and shoals of honor," and was one of the most outstanding personalities of his generation. And Bishop Matthew Simpson Hughes has also recently and suddenly removed from your ranks. He was one of Methodism's greatest preachers and leaders. His death, coming just when age and experience had prepared him for his best and widest usefulness, is a loss that has brought profound sorrow to all Methodism. We have felt your losses, and we are persuaded that you have felt ours. At the graves of these departed saints and leaders a common Methodism offers its tributes of respect and appreciation, sheds the tears of a universal bereavement, and gathers courage and inspiration for an intenser loyalty to Christian ideals and for a more vigorous effort to extend the boundaries of the kingdom of God on earth until "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

In this connection, I desire to express to you our sincere appreciation of the fraternal messenger sent to bear your greetings to our General Conference at Atlanta. It was a grief to us when the announcement was made that Dr. Kelley, your chosen representative, could not be with us on account of illness; for his reputation as an able statesman, a master of eloquence, and a Christian gentleman had lifted our expectations high and we were eager to hear his message. However, I desire to extend to you the thanks of our people for sending to us Dr. MacMullen. No one could have been more cordial, and no one could have made us feel, more than he, that you are brothers and are profoundly concerned as to our welfare and progress. His earnest and forceful message found response in all our hearts, and will linger in our memories as a noble contribution to the development of a spirit of unity and good will.

Since you last met, great battles have been fought and great victories have been won for humanity and for the Kingdom of God. When the great World War had developed to where it became the duty of our nation to share with others the responsibility of protecting the liberties of humanity, and of settling the question as to whether this world shall be the dominion of tyrants and cruel oppressors of the weak and helpless, or the kingdom of free peoples living in fraternal relations and by co-operative means seeking to lift all nations, tribes and civilizations to higher levels of moral and spiritual achievement, your Church and mine, please God, took their places with those who serve, and shared in the burdens, sacrifices and victories of the greatest war of the ages. As our boys and your boys marched together against a common foe in those dark hours of yesterday, they were not only defeating the enemy of peace and progress, dethroning false gods and breaking the scepters of am-

bitious tyrants, but they were laying the foundations for a new Church, with a brotherhood bound by ties forged in the fierce flames of war. As our flag, carried by our brave lads, moved forward over the battle fields of France, it caught in its folds the reflections of your flag with its two hundred and fifty thousand stars; and as these slow-moving columns advanced through fields of death, Christian ideals were being made secure for the future and a new order of things was being established in the earth. We rejoice that the Church met the crisis courageously and effectively and rendered a service to God and humanity that has given added glory and honor to her name. As I stand here, as the representative of one great Church to bear fraternal greetings to another great Church, I cannot escape the conviction that this Titanic struggle of souls has made a valuable contribution, not only to the unity of our Methodist bodies, but to the unity and mutual appreciation of all Christian bodies.

"We are sifting out the selfishness that marred us in the past,
For the light of truth is shining through the clouds of doubt at last;

We are building for the future to a larger, better plan,
For all eyes have caught the vision of the brotherhood of man."

At the session of our General Conference which met in Dallas, Texas, in 1902, your distinguished Fraternal Delegate, the Rev. De Witt C. Huntington, D.D., in discussing the question of intemperance said, "Methodism, in common with all branches of the Church militant, is confronted by evils of gigantic proportions. Foremost among these is the liquor system of the country. Foremost, I say, not only from the number of its victims and its unblushing defiance of restraint, but from the fact that where it does not create, it openly supports all other vices." That was eighteen years ago. Behold what God hath wrought since that day! Although we are not entirely delivered from this "gigantic evil," we rejoice that the processes of complete deliverance are at work, and that in the near future our nation will have been entirely cleansed and redeemed from this deadly iniquity. A law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, has been written into the Constitution of our government, and to-day the boys and girls from our homes may go up and down the streets of our cities and over the great highways of the nation without being molested by John Barleycorn, or subjected to the influence of the vices which he supports and propagates. The atmosphere has been cleansed of the alcoholic taint, and the pathway of the century has been cleared of one, if not the greatest obstruction to the progress and spiritual achievement of the race. This victory is a source of mutual joy and encouragement. It has been a long, hard battle in which great losses have been sustained and

great sacrifices have been made, by men and women who have been as truly heroic as those who endured the hardships and sacrifices of war. Methodism has had no small part in this conflict. It has given support and encouragement to every campaign, and has taken the open field and led the forces in many a hard battle, and to-day we are made happy in the thought that we have had a part in effecting so great a victory for humanity.

I desire to call your attention, in this connection, to the greatest single achievement of our two Methodisms in all of their splendid history, namely, the celebration of the Centennial of American Methodist Missions by raising approximately one hundred and sixty million dollars for the purpose of projecting a larger and an intenser program of Christian effort in both the home and foreign fields that shall aid in establishing more speedily the Kingdom of God in all the earth. It marked the beginning of a new era in the Church. It is a significant fact and one that shall ever be recalled with sincere appreciation that when the social order was breaking down, and the world was oppressed with more suffering and need than it had ever known; and when the resources of the nation, both in men and money, were being mobilized and swept into the greatest conflict of the ages, the Church came forward with a great vision of service and of progress. Your Church and mine, and the other great Protestant communions took the most significant step in their history when they dared to undertake a program of service to a needy world which called for more money and more men than any Church had previously thought were possible to obtain. I do not mention these things in a spirit of boasting, but that in recounting them we may give expression of our gratitude to God for what he hath wrought and be encouraged in the future to "undertake great things for God and expect great things from God." We are reminded by these great triumphs of the gospel of Christ as to the vast distance we have come during the past four years. Indeed, so great and so numerous have been the achievements and so rapidly have we traveled during the quadrennium that we find ourselves somewhat bewildered and overwhelmed by our successes. We are profoundly conscious of some gains that are unmistakable signs of an awakened Church and a keener public conscience. The old order of things is passing, and a new order is being established in the earth among the nations, and as we face a new day we are encouraged to know that not only our two Methodisms but Protestant Christianity throughout the world has a forward look, and is girding itself for newer and bigger tasks. Our people have learned through sacrifice and service that they are brothers, and in the great victories that have been won by united and cooperative effort we see the signs of His coming

and evidences of a growing unity among the various branches of the Christian Church, and especially between our two Methodist bodies. May God hasten the hour when we shall surrender to the full tides of his power and purpose and go forth in full and united strength to the tasks of a new day.

I take pleasure in presenting to you a few general statistics which will indicate the lines of progress and development being made by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During the war, there were engaged in the service of the government, 180,750 enlisted men; 2,271 rendered service through the Young Men's Christian Association and 668 through the Young Women's Christian Association. Red Cross workers, nurses and other women workers numbered 1,663. There were 144 chaplains and 41 soldier pastors, making a grand total of 185,537. This represents the special contribution of my Church to the winning of the war, but does not take into account that vast service given freely by all those loyal and patriotic men and women who, while keeping the home fires burning, sent forward into the camps and overseas the products of their toil and sacrifice. We are proud of the record made by our sons and daughters and we offer grateful thanks unto God that we, the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and citizens of the great republic, were able to make so noble a contribution to the salvation of present civilization that has given the Kingdom of God a new chance in the earth. At our last General Conference a new Board was created, known as the Board of Finance, which is charged with the responsibility of raising and administering an adequate fund for the support of superannuated preachers. Our Church feels that this is a sacred obligation that has not received its full measure of attention. Therefore, this Board was called into being and a secretary chosen to carry forward this great interest. The general fund for this cause is now approximately \$600,000, \$140,000 having been added under the new organization. In addition to this the Conference funds for the same cause amount to \$696,527, which makes a total of about \$1,296,527. Plans are already under way looking toward the increase of this fund to at least ten millions of dollars. In our educational work, there has been substantial progress. We have, excluding foreign schools, 84 institutions of learning, with a property value of \$15,641,244, \$3,365,491 being added during the past quadrennium. We have also increased the total endowment \$3,901,523 which now amounts to \$8,985,874. The present gross assets of these institutions amount to \$24,627,118, which shows a gain during the quadrennium of over seven millions of dollars.

The General Conference authorized the Board of Education to conduct a campaign during the last two years of the present quarter to raise twenty-three millions of dollars for the cause

of Christian education. This campaign is now going forward and we are hopeful of success. In the matter of church extension there has been encouraging progress. During the last year \$123,761.25 were added to the loan fund capital, which makes this fund now \$1,319,388.89. The total amount invested in churches and parsonages by the Board of Church Extension amounts to \$6,250,695.96. More than 10,000 churches have been aided and about 3,000 parsonages.

For the cause of Missions and Church Extension the reports show that approximately \$53,000,000 were subscribed during the campaign of last year. This is the most signal victory of our Church. It has thrilled the hearts of all our people and given them a new confidence in the Church's ability to undertake and carry to a successful conclusion great enterprises for the Kingdom of God. The success of this effort will enable us to strengthen and enlarge the activities of the Church already established, and to enter new and needy fields. Already, centers of service have been established in the war-stricken regions of Europe, and \$750,000 have been appropriated for immediate use in Belgium, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. In addition to new enterprises undertaken, an increase, both in money and missionaries, has been given to enterprises already established in all lands where our Church is seeking to serve. During the last year there was a gain of 395 Epworth League chapters, making the total active chapters of January 1, 3,853. The total number of members is 123,455, which shows a gain of 6,480 members for the year. During the last quadrennium this department raised \$752,130, \$183,043 of which was for missions. There are now enrolled in the office of the Epworth League Board the names of five hundred volunteers for life service. The work carried on by the women of our Church has prospered. During the last year the amount raised was \$748,265, which is an increase of \$154,433.12 over the previous year. Our women are now laying plans for a widely extended work in many important and needy fields. The reports of our publishing interests show that the business of the Central House at Nashville, together with the two branch houses at Dallas, Texas, and Richmond, Virginia, was considerably above a million dollars for the year. The Sunday schools show a decrease in enrollment for the year 1919. This is due, in a large measure, to war conditions, an influenza epidemic, and a coal famine. However, this great interest is better organized than ever before, and the character of the work done has been greatly improved. We now have 16,340 schools, with an enrollment of 1,751,060.

In the matter of membership, the reports show that, during last year, there was a loss of approximately ten thousand members. And, although the conditions were very unusual, yet this fact can hardly be accepted as a full and satisfactory explana-

tion of the decline; for had an intense passion for souls prevailed throughout the Church, and had the flame of religious fervor been kept full and strong upon our altars, the reports might have shown a gain, notwithstanding the unusual difficulties which had to be met and the heavy burdens which had to be borne.

The program of my Church for the first two years of the quadrennium has had in view two definite objectives; first, the raising of a large sum of money with which to increase the scope of our work, and second, the promotion of a campaign of evangelism which would stir the whole Church and result in a great ingathering of new members. The first objective has been accomplished and we are now seeking to accomplish the second. The revival fire has swept to and fro throughout the Church and many thousands have already been won to Christ. The campaign is not ended but goes forward and news of great spiritual awakenings and large ingatherings continues to hearten and encourage us. It is too early to give accurate statistics as to the degree of success attained, but the indications are that the second objective of our program will be accomplished.

These figures indicate, in a general way, the progress being made by the Church I have the honor to represent. It is the most hopeful hour in our history. We have an awakened Church, conscious of a new sense of mission, and eager to make a serious and worthy effort to carry the message of the Gospel of Christ to the ends of the earth and to deliver the full measure of its power in a service of redemption and reconstruction that shall hasten the coming of the Kingdom of God and a rebuilding of the world in righteousness. We are encouraged, not only by our own progress, but by the progress of the Christian Church as a whole. God is at work in his world marshaling his forces for conquest. The day of action has come, and the Church of God is now summoned to move out of a noble past into a nobler future and enter upon the final program to make disciples of all nations, and to lay the foundations for future civilization in Jesus Christ our Lord. When we reflect upon the course of history during the last fifty years, we are impressed with the marvelous progress made and the stupendous achievements accomplished in so short a time. The world has at last been discovered and made into a great neighborhood. Facilities for the communication of thought and the transportation of the products of toil have been so rapidly increased and improved that the individual has immediate and easy access to the resources and wisdom of the world. Scientific discovery and invention have enabled man to master the material forces and utilize them in accomplishing the world's work. We are traveling at a very rapid pace, and all the signs of the times indicate that the world is passing through the most significant and critical tran-

sition period in all human history. To what end is all this vast achievement? And for what purpose is this rapid and marvelous development of power and resource? Many will, perhaps, regard it as but the action of a natural law—the law of progress, and thus fail to catch a vision of God at work shaping events and mobilizing his forces for purposes of redemption. President Wilson has said, “Let no man suppose that progress can be divorced from religion, or that there is any platform written for the ministers of reform other than the platform written in the utterances of our Lord and Saviour.” The law of progress should be interpreted as the means by which the law of redemption shall more speedily and effectively prevail in the earth. The progress and welfare of civilization will be unsafe if, in this epochal hour of history, leaders of men and movements, molders of sentiment and builders of the highways over which future generations are to travel, are men without spiritual insight and prophetic faith. I need not remind you that the present hour is one of destiny; that the times are full of unrest and fraught with tremendous potentialities for good or evil, for progress or decline, for success or failure. The very air is vibrant with the voices of the multitudes who have lost their unity, and have fallen into confusion around the Babel of disappointed hopes and unrealized ambitions. They do not understand one another’s speech. The foundations of the old order of things have been broken up, and a new point of departure in the progress of the race has been reached. Therefore, the Christian Church faces a crisis that is both an opportunity and a responsibility. The opportunity is ours to preach the gospel of peace, and say unto men “In your patience ye shall win your souls.” To open up the pathway into which the nations shall come and over which all peoples, tribes, and tongues shall travel in the upward journey toward the goal of spiritual achievement and dominion is the privilege and the obligation of the church of God.

“We are living, we are dwelling, in a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling to be living is sublime.
Hark! the waking up of nations; Gog and Magog to the fray.
Hark! What soundeth? ’Tis creation groaning for its latter day.
Worlds are charging—heaven beholding; thou hast but an hour
to fight!

Now the blazoned cross unfolding, on, right onward for the right!
On! Let all the soul within you for the truth’s sake go abroad!
Strike! Let every nerve and sinew tell on ages; tell for God.”

A new world stands open before the Church of God—a world ready and waiting for Christian forces to mold its life and establish the processes that shall fix its direction and determine its progress for centuries to come. And as the Church faces this open and confused world, it cannot but be impressed with the

fact that God is sounding a new challenge to his people, a challenge that arises out of a world smitten with hunger and sorrows, spiritual poverty and intolerable confusion. President Faunce has described the conditions of the hour in these sober and searching words: "The world is a molten mass, and before it cools Christianity may stamp upon it the image and superscription of God." Twenty years from now it will be impossible; five years from now it will be too late. As we face our task we may take either the attitude of Shakespeare's Hamlet or that of the English poet who died on his way to the front, Rupert Brooke. The nerveless Hamlet moaned:

"The time is out of joint: O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right!"

But the militant soul of Rupert Brooke cried, as he sailed for Gallipoli: "Now God be thanked, who matched us with this hour!" If the Church of God shall accept the challenge of the open world in the spirit with which this hero met and interpreted the world's crisis when the nations were engaged in a Titanic struggle upon fields of death, then shall the Kingdom of God prevail among men and "Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven." I desire now to direct your minds to a consideration of some of the important aspects of this challenge.

In the first place the challenge demands a closer unity and a finer spirit of cooperation among all of the Christian forces at work in the world for the extension of Christ's Kingdom. It would not be appropriate on this occasion nor do I wish to discuss the unification of our great Methodist bodies. It will suffice to say that our people will be profoundly interested in the action of this Conference upon that important matter. Our commissioners have repeatedly spoken of the brotherly spirit of your commissioners, and of the high sense of justice and responsibility that has been so pronounced a characteristic of their endeavors to perform the task for which they were appointed. Both branches of our Methodism should be encouraged by the results of those processes which have been at work seeking to create a more formidable and efficient organization through which Methodism, as a whole, may render unto humanity and unto God a more acceptable service. May I express the conviction that not only Methodism but all of Protestant Christianity is interested in and profoundly concerned as to the final disposition of this important issue. But I am speaking of a broader unity than the unification of two or more Christian bodies. If we are to carry forward the great commission of our Lord to make disciples of all the nations, the whole Church of God must move together upon the task. Certainly all the experiences which have come to us as a people in the prosecution of the recent

great conflict will be value to us in our warfare for the spiritual conquest of the world. It took the pressure of a great crisis to teach the allied armies that greater efficiency is to be had through closer union and cooperation; and a broken and bleeding world, calling for the healing and encouraging ministries of Christianity, should impress all Christian bodies with the necessity of employing the most intimate cooperative measures possible as they take up the tasks of a new day. When the heart of humanity is longing for a single and simple faith, for a spiritual interpretation of life and the events of history which shall reveal God at the very heart of things and give to a crushed and broken world an unshaken confidence in His righteousness and love, it is of the utmost importance that we, being conscious of a sense of universal comradeship, work together intelligently and understandingly, delivering the full measure of our strength, upon our God-given task. To use Dr. Jefferson's fine phrase, "God judges the Church by the height of its ideals, the range of its sympathies, the reach of its aspirations, the depth of its convictions, the fineness of its temper, the graciousness of its disposition, and the wealth of those graces which he saw in his well-beloved Son." These are the qualities that give power to the Church, and where they abound, it shall not be barren nor unfruitful. Mr. Wesley's last letter to the United States was written twenty-nine days before his death, to Ezekiel Cooper. In this letter he said, "Lose no opportunity of declaring to all men that the Methodists are one people in all the world, and that it is their full determination so to continue." The Methodists are one to-day throughout the world; if not in organization, yet in a deeper sense are they one, in spirit, in doctrine and in purpose. And there is a finer spirit of unity and cooperation among all branches of God's Church which needs encouragement, for it is vital to the success of Christ's Kingdom.

"In Christ there is no East or West,
In him no South or North,
But one great fellowship of love
Throughout the whole wide earth.

"In Him shall true hearts everywhere
Their high communion find,
His service is the golden cord
Close-binding all mankind."

There is also involved in this challenge a demand for a vital and constructive message. Paul in writing to the Corinthian Church declared that when "the world through its wisdom knew not God, it was God's good pleasure through the foolishness of the preaching, to save them that believe." Methodism came into existence as a response to a demand for a message

that would revive a dead Church and change a corrupt social order. God has no plan for human redemption, other than that which was given by Christ to his disciples when he said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. . . . And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them and confirming the word with signs following." And when Wesley and Whitefield and other heroic men of early Methodism went to and fro in the earth preaching to the hungry multitudes, God worked with them and confirmed the word with signs and wonders. There never has been a time when the message of the pulpit was more important to the life of the world and the progress of the race than the present. We have more preachers and, perhaps, stronger preachers than at any previous period in the history of the Church, but mere numbers and ability are not sufficient. There must be in the message the saving gospel of Jesus Christ. When the first Methodist Conference met in London in 1744, the doctrinal questions discussed and defined were Repentance, Saving Faith, Justification, Sanctification, Free Will, and the Witness of the Spirit. And these were the doctrines which the age demanded and which were to revolutionize the world. Their conclusion was that the Methodists would either be thrust out or would leaven the whole Church. It has pleased God to make Methodism a mighty instrument of power, and the doctrines which her leaders brought forward and made vital at the very beginning have been the saving and constructive forces of society. During the past two decades increasing demands have been made upon the preacher until his time and thought are occupied with details which, though important, are subordinate, and tend to make him a promoter of organized activities rather than a prophet of God. There have also been many strange and pernicious ideas afloat in the intellectual and moral atmosphere of recent years which have influenced, more or less, the message of the pulpit. The times demand a vital message—a message throbbing with the very love of God, and meeting all the demands of eternal justice. However important are other things to the spread of the gospel of Christ, the gospel itself is the essential and fundamental need of the times. Methodism has come through every crisis of her wonderful history more than a conqueror, and will, we believe, meet heroically and successfully the new and larger demands of the present crisis. But to do so, she must give the world a healing and uplifting message. When England was threatened by a revolution and the social fabric was crumbling; when "there was no thinking which was not atheistical in its tone and tendency," and when the Anglican Church was declared to be nothing but a system under which men had lapsed into heathenism, Methodism "revived a large class of religious doctrines which had been long almost wholly neglected," and by the

foolishness of preaching a national revolution was averted, the Church was revived and a crumbling social order was saved from utter collapse. When the colonies were engaged in a war for independence, Methodism faced another crisis, on account of the fact that her most conspicuous leaders were Englishmen who were under the authority and direction of an Englishman. But notwithstanding these foreign relations of the society, the revival fire burned and blazed as it swept to and fro in the colonies. The early itinerants were filled with a profound sense of mission, and endued with a power from on high. And as they went forth, they preached a gospel that searched out the hearts of men and turned their feet into the path that leads to the skies. Prejudice was neutralized and hostility was overcome by the loftiness of their character and the zeal of their unselfish service. That Methodism has met every crisis of her history courageously and effectively is a fact that should contribute inspiration and encouragement to the Church for present and future endeavor. The challenge that comes to the Church to-day calls for a gospel message that shall set forth the cardinal principles of Christianity and establish in the minds and consciences of men the highest moral and religious standards. We are living in a new day, but we have no new gospel. The gospel may need change of application to suit changing conditions, but there is no demand for a gospel other than that which our fathers proclaimed and which has been the inspiration and power of all movements that have lifted the race to higher levels of moral and spiritual attainment.

“Upon the gospel’s sacred page
The gathered beams of ages shine;
And, as it hastens, every age
But makes its brightness more divine.”

When we consider the present world condition, we are impressed with the further fact that the Church must have a broad-gauged, deeply spiritual, well-poised, far-visioned, and energetic leadership; a leadership with its face to the future, dealing with present day problems and living personalities rather than dead issues and dead men. History is being made, ideals are being fashioned, drifts and tendencies in thought and feeling are being created, and the highways over which future generations shall travel in the march of human progress are being laid. Therefore, the hour calls not for the priest but for the prophet, to whom God communicates his mind, for it is written, “He revealeth his secret unto his servants the prophets.” This is no day for the mere serving of tables. The fullness of time has come for the assertion of great spiritual ideals and for the releasing of dynamic forces; ideals which shall unite and lift up a confused world and forces which shall direct the flow of its

energies. No minister of Christ can seriously consider the challenge to his leadership which comes from this day of destiny without feeling a tremendous sense of responsibility, a responsibility that should create within him an irresistible impulse to seek those sources of power where men's souls are strengthened for great tasks and where a faith may be found that is not afraid. The call that comes to us to-day with searching and compelling power is for

"Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps."

The challenge of the open world calls for another important step to be taken by the Church, namely, a new study of the social and industrial problems of present-day civilization, in order that the Church may more effectively improve human relations and conserve human values. During the past generation the social message of the gospel received a new emphasis. In all branches of the Christian Church special commissions have been created to make a study of these great problems, and, as a result, resolutions have been adopted and statements issued by these commissions which express and define the principles which must be recognized as essential to any worthy program of service which undertakes to deal with the moral and spiritual problems involved in the present industrial and social order. "The value of the Church for national causes is one of the outstanding discoveries of the war." There was not an important program undertaken during the whole period of the war that did not make large room for the Church. Indeed it is hardly conceivable how the splendid morale and spirit and ideals of the army could have been sustained long enough at such a high level to have gained the victory had it not been for the great inspirations and loyal support contributed by the Church. In all the great drives for money and in all the programs involving the various aspects of the general plan to achieve victory, the Church was one of the most influential factors contributing to successful achievement. As a result of the disposition to secure industrial and social justice among men, and for the vast and manifold service rendered to the nation and to the world in recent years, the Church has received a new appraisal and has won for itself a larger place in the esteem and confidence of the public. However, the real test of the Church's power and efficiency is to come. The programs to promote industrial and social justice must receive Church-wide attention until the mind of the whole Church appreciates their meaning and value. The application of principles

is more difficult than their definition, and to carry a program forward and make it effective in human relations is a harder task than to put it in form. The cry that comes up from all ranks and from every quarter is for a higher justice. In the cry there is the tone that emphasizes personal rights rather than personal obligations and duties, and often there may be heard the tones of selfishness and greed. However, there is an insistent demand which must be recognized and dealt with; it is a demand that new emphasis be given to the ethical ideals and standards of the gospel of Jesus Christ until they become the living and working standards of every institution and industry where human relations are involved. Fundamental changes in the political, industrial and social order are now taking place everywhere, and the Church of God must contribute the inspiration and the spiritual ideals which shall determine the character of these changes, if reconstruction is to result in any permanent gains. A peace that is not founded upon justice and a progress that does not include moral and spiritual advancement confer no lasting benefits upon mankind. The Church has come to an hour of vast opportunity and great responsibility. Service is to determine the scope of its influence, and compassion the measure of its power. Therefore, the command of Christ to his disciples is, Forward!

"Grant us the will to fashion as we feel,

Grant us the strength to labor as we know,

Grant us the purpose, ribbed and edged with steel,
To strike the blow.

Knowledge we ask not—knowledge thou hast lent,

But, Lord, the will—there lies our bitter need,

Give us to build above the deep intent,
The deed, the deed."

If the Church is to meet the challenge of a new day, it must give serious consideration to the sources from which the Church renews itself and from which it must gather added strength for increased service. To quote Mr. Wilson again, "The nations are renewed from the bottom, not from the top. The great struggling unknown masses of men who are at the base of everything are the dynamic force that is lifting the levels of society. A nation is as great, and only as great, as her rank and file." If this be true of the nation, it must also be true of the Church. Therefore, the Church should adopt a program of service adequate to reach the sources whence the nation and the Church renew their strength. The great masses who are struggling toward the top must be Christianized and established in righteousness if the nation is to be secure to-morrow and the Church is to increase in power and influence. In the midst of our successes we must not forget our failures. The fundamental mis-

sion of the Church is to save men and women from their sins, and extend the kingdom of God on earth until it shall embrace all mankind. The Church has not been able to reach and influence, effectively, certain large groups of people. There may be differences of opinion as to the causes, but this I do not wish to discuss. The fact itself is admittedly true. The challenge that comes to the Church to-day demands that it give serious attention to this matter, and make such change in its program as will make possible a more effective service to those groups which have not been in sympathy with the Church, though professing an admiration for Jesus Christ. During the war the barriers that separated men in times of peace were broken down. Men who had lived apart with no frequent or intimate contacts were thrown together, with the result that these false barriers were beaten down and in the fellowship of suffering and of a common task men came to know each other and to make the great discovery that they are real brothers. Never have men come so close together as in the present. There is much friction and confusion, but there is also a mutual knowledge and appreciation which offers large opportunities to the Church for a wider and more useful service to the masses.

There comes also in the challenge of the open world a demand for a new Church consciousness and an intenser loyalty to Jesus Christ. There was no place in the war program for neutralities, neither is there in the program of Jesus Christ, who said, "He that is not for me is against me." The strength of a nation is not to be measured by the number of its citizens, but by the intelligence, character and loyalty of its citizens. And the Church's power is determined, not only by the number of its members, but by the character and consecration of its members. The Church that is burdened with slackers and disloyal members is in that measure shorn of power and discounted in the esteem and appreciation of the world. The Church of God will become an increasing power, and will win an easier approach to the hearts and consciences of men, only when its members manifest a growing spirit of loyalty to Jesus Christ, and are faithful to the sacred covenant they have made. The note of a higher loyalty is sounded in those searching words of the Master, "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me. And he that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me is not worthy of me." The times call for heroic faith and action, and to meet successfully the issues involved the Church must be girded with a power that comes only to those who wait upon the Lord, and who, by consistent and holy living, guard its honor and protect its reputation. Lieutenant McCrae wrote a short poem entitled "Flanders Field" that will live forever. Those who have made the supreme sacri-

fice are represented as speaking from their graves to those who are still in the fight, and this is the challenge they give, "If you break faith with us who die, we shall not sleep." And when we remember the heroes whose labor and sacrifices have made possible the goodly heritage that is ours, and who have opened the way for the rapid advance of the kingdom of God in all lands, we should rededicate ourselves to the task of world conquest and press the battle till our Christ shall come to dominion in all the earth.

As a concluding word may I add that the greatest need of the world to-day is Jesus Christ. And the world is conscious of this need as never before. From every quarter of the globe may be heard the call that fell upon the ears of God's servant at Troas long ago, "Come over and help us." Through forced and intimate contacts, and by surveys and investigations made to secure information concerning human conditions in all lands, we have spread out before us the needs of the world. Our task is made clear, and only he who will not see can remain unmoved in the light of what has been revealed. The Church must go forth in the name of Him who said, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations." There is no other course. And there is no other agency invested with authority and power sufficient to meet the challenge of the world's needs. What Daniel Webster said of our own country may be applied to all other countries, "If we abide by the principles taught in the Bible, our country will go on prospering and to prosper; but if we and our posterity neglect its instructions and authority, no man can tell how sudden a catastrophe may overwhelm us and bury all our glory in profound obscurity." In Jesus Christ and his teachings may be found the solution of all our problems. In him racial antagonisms disappear, the inequalities of life are overcome, savage and brutal instincts lose their power, selfishness and greed are crushed, and injustice is forever dead. The Church of God has come to the greatest hour in her history, and the command of the head of the Church is "Go teach!" Psychologists use the phrase "stimulus threshold" to define that point where light and sound are indistinguishable, but which become distinguishable upon the slightest increase. Is not this the attitude of mind and condition of life of great masses of people throughout the world? There standeth one among them they know not. He is so near, and yet to them he has not come. The task of the Church is to stand upon the threshold and say to all nations and peoples who know him not, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." The signs of the times indicate that a great turning to the Lord is near, for, "Often do the spirits of great events stride on before the events, and in to-day already walks to-morrow." The spirit of a new

day is among us now, urging us to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Therefore, as we move toward the goal of our faith and hope, with the light of a greater to-morrow beaming upon us, filling our hearts with the glory of the morning, may we witness the coming of our Lord in power.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF DR. TADLOCK

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G. P. Eckman (Chairman of the Committee on Courtesies): Mr. Chairman and Members of the General Conference: Dr. Charles W. Tadlock, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Saint Louis, Missouri, the Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to this body, finds it necessary to take his departure from the seat of the Conference to-day. I am sure you will hear with great gladness whatever message he desires now to present to you before his withdrawal. Those who heard him last Saturday night received a profound impression of the dignity of the man and of the magnitude of his conception of the great problems which lie before the Protestant forces of our day. Those who have read the printed report of his address have found that impression greatly deepened and intensified in their mind. He has been pastor of the leading churches of his denomination. He has served as presiding elder. He has been in much request as a preacher before colleges and universities. He has approached these great questions which he treated with such statesmanlike interest and intelligence, from the point of view of the man who is in the pastorate of the Church of Jesus Christ; and, therefore, has given us such views as perhaps a functionary or official of different character might not have afforded us. Some day these two great branches of Methodism on this continent are to be united. It may not be that this glorious result shall be achieved by any process of deliberate legislation. But it is sure that if it does not follow by that process, there will come a day when by the mighty rushing of an irresistible sentiment which will brook no interference it will be done. And when the glad consummation has been attained, if we should find Dr. Charles W. Tadlock on the Board of Bishops of his denomination, we should accommodate ourselves the more easily and readily to the new adjustment. I take pleasure, sir, in presenting to you and to this Conference Dr. Charles W. Tadlock.

DR. TADLOCK: MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: Before leaving the seat of the Conference I desire to express to you my appreciation of the delightful pleasure that has been mine since coming among you. You have extended me every courtesy, and your thoughtful attention as to my comfort while among you I

greatly appreciate. You know the exchange of fraternal greetings between our two Methodist bodies, as I stated before, was begun in the year of my birth. And this morning I wish I might have the distinct honor of having no successor in this capacity. I have enjoyed my visit with you. I see no difference in particular between you and the folks down where I labor, and somehow I have the impression that if we could get together in our work our problems would soon be solved. I assure you this morning of the deep affection of the people I represent, and I believe where that affection abounds and can have its way that our two great Methodist bodies will find a way of coming together. Somehow, as I look out into the future and contemplate the great opportunities that are before us, and the problems which we must solve, I feel that God is calling us to-day as the great Methodism of this country to get together and work together as a common Methodism as we face the problems of this new day. I have enjoyed every minute of my stay among you, and I shall carry back with me impressions of your earnest zeal that will help us in our own work.

I shall not take further time to address you this morning, but again express my high appreciation of the honor that has been given me to present my address before you and your warm-hearted courtesy, and I bid you Godspeed in all your work.

4. THE METHODIST CHURCH OF JAPAN

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Bishop Hughes: It now becomes my pleasant duty, as the presiding officer of the evening, to introduce the Fraternal Delegate from the Japan Methodist Church. He is a product of our own Methodist home, the son-in-law of a distinguished Methodist clergyman of the Kansas Conference. Since the year 1905 he has been a most successful and faithful missionary. For the past six years he has been a district superintendent in the country of Korea, with his residence in the city of Seoul. During this strangely critical time in the history of Japan and Korea, this man, who has been honored in being chosen as fraternal delegate from the Japan Methodist brethren, has borne himself with admirable discretion, and has pushed our work to ever-enlarging success. I have very great pleasure in introducing to the General Conference the Rev. Frank Herron Smith, representative of the Japan Methodist Council, and Fraternal Delegate to this body from the Japan Methodist Church.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. FRANK H. SMITH

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I count it the greatest privilege of my life that I, in many senses an exile, have the great honor

of standing before you to-night. It would be a great honor to address this greatest Conference of our great Church on any occasion, but I feel especially honored to-night that my Japanese brethren have had sufficient confidence in me that they have permitted me to represent them and represent Japan before you at this very critical period.

Twelve years ago, when the Japan Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, I was left there as one of the nursemaids of the new baby. That baby has become a battalion in the on-marching army of our God, and for the last six years I have had the honor to be one of the officers of that battalion. I am proud to come back here to-night to report to you the success of that battalion in the allied army of our Lord yonder at that end of the far-flung battle line.

It is my great regret that my colleague, Dr. Takasugi, a graduate of Boston and Harvard, and a master of English, a consecrated and earnest layman, a professor in the Imperial University of North Japan—it is my great regret, I say, that he cannot be with me here to-night and that he cannot address you; but he was unavoidably detained.

I am commissioned to-night to bring you the hearty and the filial greeting of a loving child. It is a source of strength to every Japanese Methodist to remember that the mother Churches, strong, sympathetic, and helpful, are not far away, and that in any time of special stress they can call on you for help. The Japanese Methodist Church was not the result of a revolution or insurrection or even an elopement. There was no ill feeling at the parting. It was rather like the marriage of young people and the setting up of a new home. Already the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians had established independent churches; and it was necessary for the welfare of Methodism in Japan that she too be made independent. The chief objects were two; the first was the union of our two Conferences, of the work of the Methodist Church, South, in Japan, and of the work of the Canadian Methodist Church. That union has been accomplished, and to-day, sir, the four Mission Conferences are one compact whole, the Japan Methodist Church.

The second object was the advancement of the Kingdom of God in Japan. Again success has been attained. In the twelve years the membership has almost doubled. The contributions have more than doubled. Sunday school enrollment has more than doubled; and the Sunday school enrollment is twice the membership of the Church. Bishop Cranston, fathers and brethren, you made no mistake in setting up the new establishment.

I am commissioned to thank the mother Church for her most kind and considerate help through the Missionary Society and the secretaries. You have given a subsidy to our Japan Methodist Church. The total subsidy granted by the three Churches

this year is \$13,500, of which our Church gives \$7,000. The subsidy is about one fifth of the total budget of the Japan Methodist Church. You have sustained the mission schools in Japan. You have kept the force of missionaries in the field. You have given us a place in the Centenary. Indeed you have played well the part of a loving mother.

In the third place, I am commissioned to thank you for Bishop Welch, a tender friend and a true counselor. Our Conferences want him back. Our preachers want him back. Our missionaries want him back. An educator, in a land where educators are almost worshiped, he has grasped our educational problems and is helping us to solve them. A student of social reform, at the request of the General Conference of our Japan Methodist Church he drafted a social program which is up to date, a program fitted to our needs, a program which we are trying to carry out. A leader and administrator, he has inspired the cooperating missions to a higher standard of efficiency, and has furnished much needed leadership to all the missionaries in Japan and Korea, both to those of the Methodist Churches and to those of other denominations. A Christian statesman, he has stood steady during the past difficult years, and he has made for himself a great place in both Tokyo and Seoul. As I came through Tokyo a few weeks ago a friend of mine, a secretary of the cabinet, was talking of Mr. Morris, our ambassador in Japan, who has been singularly successful. He was praising him, but he said, "The American who to-day wields the greatest influence among Japanese statesmen is your Bishop Welch."

Among the foreigners in Korea there is no one who to the same extent has the love and confidence and the respect of Baron Saito, the new governor general, no one to whom his ear is so open as to our same Bishop Welch.

We thank you in the next place for Bishop Harris; knightly, kind-hearted, Christian gentleman, messenger of Heaven to many a Japanese. We are grateful that you have sent him back to us for the sunset years of life.

I am commissioned further to thank you for the honor shown our Japan Methodist Church in sending two Fraternal Delegates of such standing as Bishop Welch, our friend, our brother, our mentor, our guide; and Dr. Goucher, father of Aoyama Gakuin, godfather, and the patron saint of Japanese Methodism.

I am commissioned further to tell you something of general conditions in Japan to-day. The most popular word in Japan is "De-mo-ku-ra-shi;" do you recognize it? We have been accustomed to English in Japan for thirty years—let me lay aside my kimono for a moment—but I am ashamed to say to you that the words that are familiar to all the Japanese are the words

that you will hear at every railway station as the boys go up and down the platform: "Us-is-ki," "biiru," "maki-to-ba-ko;" every Japanese knows whisky, beer, and tobacco, and I am ashamed to say that a great many of them know the taste too. The last thing I saw in Yokohama was a great crane lifting huge boxes, twenty or twenty-four feet in length, twelve feet high, and ten feet wide and on those boxes was a great sign, "American Brewery Machinery; handle with care." A few weeks before, one of my friends, going to one of the great Yokohama piers, one hundred yards long and ten yards wide, found it blocked with cases of American whisky and American wine. Last year, on the first day of May, we sent one of our Japanese preachers to Dalny, in South Manchuria, to open a church there. On the thirty-first of August we organized that church with eighteen probationers and thirty-two full members. I went there again in February and found that an American ship had just been there and unloaded a whole shipload of American beer and wine. So much for that. Let me get my kimono again.

Japan is changing; she is changing rapidly. Mr. Ozaki says Japan is like Mount Fuji upside down. Will putting her on her right base cause a revolution, or will a revolution cause an uprighing? No; I think not. But Japan is gradually uprighing that great mountain of her social structure. The condition in Japan to-day is much like that of the late seventies and early eighties when the transformation from the feudal system to the present constitutional government took place in that everything is fluid. If you read the Japanese newspapers and magazines, you will find that the Japanese consider to-day that they have four great problems. The first is the high cost of living. You will find that for fifty-three commodities the index figure in Japan for February was 414, and according to the Chicago Tribune of three or four days ago the figure in America is 200, in Italy 137, in Germany 224. It means that living in Japan has advanced since the war began almost twice as much as living in Germany has advanced.

In spite of that, Japan has never been so prosperous as during the past four years. Her foreign trade has been almost four billion yen a year, and almost one third of that has been with the United States. More than 18,000,000 persons in Japan of the 56,000,000, are depositors in the postal savings alone. One steamship company made a profit of 720 per cent in one year. Of the 40,000,000 farmers practically all are saving money, and their savings during the last four years advanced from 200,000,000 to 700,000,000 yen. The 2,000,000 working men were never so prosperous as to-day.

The second great problem the Japanese face is the problem of labor. Labor unions are gradually coming into formation. Strikes are a common occurrence in all lines of industry. Every-

where you hear the words "strikes" and sabotage," and they know what those words mean and they practice them.

The third great problem, as the Japanese see it, is that of dangerous thoughts, Bolshevism, socialism—two things of which the Japanese are very much afraid.

The fourth great problem is that of universal suffrage. The elections in Japan will take place next Monday, and on that day the question will for the present be decided as to whether Japan is to have universal suffrage or not. The real fight is between two parties. One of them believes in making the tax paid the qualification by which a man shall be judged; that is, if he pays a tax of \$1.50 per year he shall be allowed to vote; otherwise not. The other believes in universal manhood suffrage. As I was coming up on the train only the other day the home minister, Mr. Tokonami, happened to be on the same train, and he asked me to come to his private car and talk to him. The thing he wanted to know about was our poll tax. He said, "Do Americans pay a poll tax?" I said, "Yes." "Every voter?" "Yes." "How much is it?" "\$1.00." He said, "That is good material for my speech to-night. We are proposing only \$1.50, so we are not so much different from America after all."

You are surprised that I have not mentioned Korea, Shantung, or Siberia. I tell you frankly and honestly to-night that for the Japanese people, as they are to-day, those questions are not among the greatest questions they are facing. There are many reasons for that which I cannot tell you to-night; but as the fraternal representative of the Japan Methodist Church I will tell you in a word what I believe that Church thinks about those three great problems.

As to Chosen—Korea. Last summer the military party was swept out of power. The military governor-general was called home and consigned to a back seat, away back in oblivion. The first of September a new governor was sent there. Civil government was established. That new governor is doing his best to give Korea a square deal and the Japanese Christians are waiting to see how he will succeed, and are praying for him.

As to Shantung, I would say that ninety per cent of the Japanese Christians hope and believe that Japan will keep her oft-repeated promise to get out of Shantung bag and baggage, and they hope that day will come soon. As to Siberia, the same is true. Ninety per cent of the Japanese Christians and students believe that Japan should get out of Siberia. Further than that I will not discuss these questions at this time.

You ask me whether or not Japan is a military menace. My answer is that I would judge that question by the attitude of her youth. When I came home eight years ago I had just been serving as principal of our school at Nagasaki. One of my best stories had to do with one of our young men graduates. He had

gone to the military academy where there were more than three thousand candidates for admission, of whom only one hundred and twenty could be accepted, and there he secured the thirty-first place in the competitive examinations. As I went up and down through America I said everywhere: "We have a fine school at Nagasaki. It is fully up to the government grade. Our boys can go to the naval or military academy, or anywhere they wish." In 1912 the naval and military academy had the pick and choice of all the fine young men of Japan. What happened last year? The military academy wanted 200 men. It gave its usual annual examination. The candidates were so few and so poor that they selected only 110, and they had to give a second examination; and even then, to bring their number up to 200, they had to accept very inferior men. That will show you what the youth of Japan think about militarism to-day.

What has Japan done with her war profits? She is establishing twenty-nine new colleges and ten new universities. For their establishment \$30,000,000 have been appropriated, of which his Majesty the Emperor gave \$5,000,000. She is sending four hundred of her finest young men abroad to America and Great Britain, that they may prepare themselves for professorships in these new schools. To each young man she gives traveling expenses and \$125 a month in addition, and she has established four hundred scholarships in her own universities.

What of the attitude of Japan toward Christianity? Never in all the history of Japan has it been more favorable than it is at the present day. Ten years ago the Japanese educated men said to us, "Yes, Christianity is a fine religion. Please teach it to our wives." To-day they are saying, "Yes, Christianity will be the salvation of our country. Please teach it to our boys." In Honolulu, "Billy Sunday" Kimura came aboard our ship. He is a great evangelist over there in Japan. I said: "Kimura-San, I am glad to see you. How did you get here?" He said: "I was down in Kobe a few weeks ago, and a rich man there wanted me to help him to save his son. I got hold of that boy and prayed with him, and he was thoroughly converted; and that man gave me money to take a trip to America and to England, and I am on my way."

The other day you heard how the Japanese soldiers burned churches in Korea. Alas, it was true. More could have been said by far than was said, and it would have been true. A young lieutenant went wild in a section there, and burned seven of our churches, three hundred and sixty-three houses, and one Buddhist temple. But I am glad to say that was not Japan. Within a few days Dr. Noble who is here, the leader of the delegation from Korea—one of the best missionaries our Church has ever sent out, one of the leaders in Korea, one of God's noblemen—went with me up to see the governor-general. Our Bishop did

not happen to be there just at that time. We told him what we thought about such things. This was the old military governor, General Hasegawa. He said to us: "That was a terrible thing. That will never happen again. I myself will be responsible. How much was that church property worth?" Dr. Noble told him he thought it was worth about one thousand, five hundred yen. The next day one of the officials came to me with a big envelope with one thousand, five hundred yen bills in it from the governor. That night I gave it to Dr. Noble to keep in his safe. When Japan proper heard of the proceedings in Korea last spring, do you think she was satisfied? No. As I said a moment ago, Japan would not stand for the cruel and inhuman method of suppressing the Korean uprising, and the officials who were responsible, the members of the military régime, were quickly removed.

I am proud to say that the representative of the Japanese Federation of Churches, who had something to do with the removal of the militarists and with stating the exact facts in Tokyo, was the secretary of our Mission Board, one of our sterling Methodist ministers. They very nearly killed our dear Dr. Goucher over there, last fall—but they nearly killed him with kindness. He came home with one of the most prized decorations that the Japanese emperor gives to those who he believes are doing something to help the Japanese people. The other day the Japanese emperor sent an imperial messenger to the Methodist, South, and Canadian school at Kobe, to take to that school his personal greetings and congratulations for the great progress they have made. If you will attend the great Sunday School Convention to be held in Tokyo in October, you will find the warm welcome that Japan will extend to the Christians of all the world. One man, to show his love for the Chinese, is going to entertain a great number of the Chinese delegation in his own mansion. Another is going to entertain the Korean Christians. The leaders of Japan, the great men of Japan, Baron Shibusawa, Baron Sakatani, Mayor Tajiri, and such men, formed a promoters' association. They have given two hundred thousand yen to build a great convention hall in which that convention may be held. They will do everything in their power to make your visit there pleasant. Is it any wonder that the Japan Methodist Church is growing?

I want to give you, in closing, the three chief characteristics of the Japan Methodist Church as I know them. The first is democracy. Since 1907 we have had laymen on an equal footing in our Annual Conferences, one from each self-supporting church, and one for every one hundred and fifty members in other churches of every district. The term of our Bishops is only four years. The Bishop may be reelected—and then again he may not! Our retired Bishop, shall I tell you his chief oc-

cupation since retiring last October? It is street preaching. Since then he has spent almost all his time and energy preaching on the streets and in the parks of Tokyo. We have gone further. I sat in the cabinet for the sixth time about the tenth of March. In that cabinet, for the first time in history, I suppose, laymen sat with us, one layman from each district, and it worked, and worked magnificently.

The new Bishop, Dr. Uzaki, is a fine, genial, and very earnest leader and is surely called to the kingdom for such a time as this.

The second characteristic of the Japanese Methodist Church is confidence and a sense of responsibility. To establish a new Church and support it and hold it steady was a tremendous task. To provide for the superannuates, mission boards, General Conference, Conference travel, removals—all these things were a tremendous burden; and for many years the Japanese brethren were fearful. They have grown now so that the total membership is 21,233; and the total contributions are 103,000 yen a year. Last October, for the first time, they were not thinking about their existence. They were thinking primarily of the work to be done. They have grown strong enough to be confident. And the slogan of that General Conference was, "The Mission of the Japan Methodist Church is the Evangelization of All Japan."

The third characteristic is their evangelistic spirit. The shot that was fired at Niagara has indeed been heard around the world. Some one said the other day that the great result of the Centenary would be seen in other Churches. Perhaps it will be seen in other lands. For the Centenary, as it has come to Japan, is the greatest thing that has ever struck that empire. The watchword is, "Every day one passage of Scripture, every day one soul touched in some way for Jesus Christ, and every day one contribution to the cause of our Lord and Saviour." Brother Akazawa, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, a man on fire for God, has been set aside for this work. Tithing bands are being organized everywhere. At Kamakura, which corresponds to Niagara in this country, there were only forty preachers and fifteen laymen present, but they subscribed 11,265 yen. At our Conference rally, with less than two hundred and fifty present, 61,000 yen were subscribed. Their aim is 600,000 yen. And the day I left Japan a member of the Mission Board told me that he was positive the total would reach one million yen. With six hundred thousand yen they will have done twice what the American Church has done, speaking comparatively. The spirit that made Japanese soldiers invincible—that spirit, consecrated to Christ and country, will win a victory in Japan that will startle old Satan in hell, if he is at home now.

What do we want? What does the Japan Methodist Church

want? We want most of all your continued prayers. We want your love. We want your sympathy. We want your help.

The Japanese Methodist Church welcomes all three. The more help you can give us the better we like it. Of your Bishops you have given us of your best; now we want your best young men by the scores, by the hundreds. In our Mission to-day we have 18 men; in the Canada Mission they have 18 men; in the Methodist Church, South, Mission they have 20 men; 48 men represent American Methodism there. The sainted Bishop Bashford is still speaking. He is speaking here in this city to-night, over in the Y. M. C. A. You may have seen his words there, and he says that if America a few years ago had sent a little money and some missionaries to Russia, Russia would have stood solid in the crisis that occurred over there three years ago. I say to you to-night that if you do not win Japan and China and Korea for Christ, twenty-five years from now there will be a crash, compared to which the four years past will seem insignificant; there will be an upheaval that will shake the whole world as Europe has been shaken during the past four years. Japan is leading the Orient—whither? In God's name, help us to answer that question right.

5. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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G. P. Eckman (Chairman of the Committee on Courtesies): It is worthy of note that to-day has been characterized by the presentation of three official representatives who are seeking to promote the spirit of Church union. The time must speedily come, if possible, when by a union of the Protestant forces it will be possible to have a pronunciamiento that shall truly set forth the position of Protestantism in times of great crisis. It is of the largest significance that from the Presbyterian Church of the United States came that surprisingly frank and earnest overture to all the Protestant bodies for organic unity, out of which grew the American Council for the organic union of Churches of Christ in the United States. It is peculiarly fitting, therefore, that the first speaker of the evening should be the distinguished guest of honor who is the fraternal delegate from the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

I have always had great admiration for that denomination, and have stood in awe of it. Admiration I have because of the cultured ministry it has, because of its evangelical strategy, because of its wholesome discipline. Awe I have felt for a more personal reason. Years ago I induced a Presbyterian girl to become my wife, and though ecclesiastically I owe allegiance first of all to the Methodist Episcopal Church, I have been for nearly

a quarter of a century under a Presbyterian form of government. I know precisely what it means to be a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. I do not stand in awe, however, of the distinguished visitor whom I am now to present. For the last two weeks he has been here upon this platform, and it has been my privilege to fraternize with him, and listen to his conversation, and become imbued with his cordial spirit. I ought to say also that he does not stand in awe of us, for having been privileged to occupy this point of vantage he has observed our parliamentary procedure; and he knows our frailties and our virtues. By reason of the fact that he is pastor of one of the great churches of this city, he has become thoroughly familiar with our doings on the streets of the city. It is therefore a very simple matter indeed for him to assess our exact value. In spite of all that he knows about us, he still ventures to come as the Fraternal Delegate from the great Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, to bring greetings from that splendid and dignified party.

I take great pleasure in presenting Dr. McKean, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, and Fraternal Delegate from the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. FRANK C. MCKEAN, D.D.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, AND FRIENDS: I am not unmindful of the privilege and honor which the Moderator of our General Assembly has conferred upon me to represent the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America as a fraternal delegate to this great Conference. In a spirit of fellowship and Christian brotherhood I answer this call and bring you greetings to-night from 10,000 congregations—10,000 ministers, 500,000 laymen, and a membership of 1,600,000.

The days of denominational debates and rancor are over. Please God, they have not been in my day. During all of my life I have had happy associations and fellowship with the brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When I was a mere lad our family residence was adjacent to the parsonage of the Methodist church, so that the pastors' families were our closest associates and nearest neighbors. How well I remember the happy association with the families of George Earhart, L. L. Lockard, and F. H. Wyrick, and in the years of my pastorate what a floodtide of happy memories is mine to recall. The first Methodist pastor with whom I was associated was the Reverend Dr. Wheat, whose daughter is now the leader of my choir and one of the renowned singers of Iowa.

Down in sunny Kansas I can remember five years of beautiful fellowship with Dr. Edwin Locke, who was for many years

secretary of this same General Conference. I also recall with pleasure Dr. Charles Coke Woods, Dr. L. E. Rockwell, and Dr. George Fort; and when I came to Iowa there occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist Church of Des Moines your own John Hillman, whose marked ability and genial spirit will always bring back to me memories happy to recall, together with that prince of preachers, Robert O. Matthews.

Both the great denominations we represent believe in the great mission of the kingdom of God, that the Church of Christ was founded for a definite purpose; that two kinds of spiritual work enter into the scope of its endeavor, the development of the soul life of those who are already members and the conversion of those outside the fold. Both believe that the supreme aim of the Church is to show men and women how to live, how to help themselves and others, how to serve humanity, how truly to enjoy life and how best to establish a vital relationship between God and the individual.

Our respective Churches have their differences, both in doctrine and government, but the great issues upon which we agree far outmeasure our differences. Practically all of our differences are on the nonessentials, whereas, both stand firm and true on the vital things of Christ and the Church. Both the Methodists and Presbyterians stand with both feet on the Bible. They lay it down as a great platform upon which to work. They look upon it as God's book, the word of life which he has given to mankind as a sacred record of his revealed will. They are doing what they can to have the principles take deep root in our body politic and do what in them lies to see that the manhood and womanhood of America shall be rugged of character, as well as virile of mind and sturdy and strong of limb. Both are strong believers in the Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Both are strong and sound in the divinity of Jesus Christ. Both believe implicitly that "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Both are strong on evangelism, and that the crying need of this hour is to hold before the minds of men that Christ who is the only hope of the world.

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, as the years pass by, I am inclined to think that the great Methodist and Presbyterian Churches are not so far separated in what we might term the doctrine of election, that both practically believe the statements of the old colored man in the South. He had recently joined the Church, and his master called him into his presence and in a jocular vein said, "Sam, I understand that you have joined the Church."

"Yes, sah; yes, sah, I have done jined the Church."

"Well, Sam, what Church did you join?"

"I done jined the Presbyterian Church, sah."

"Oh, you joined the Presbyterian Church, did you? Well,

perhaps you can explain to me the Presbyterian doctrine of election?"

The old colored man paused a moment, scratched his curly wool, and then philosophically replied:

"Well, massa, in this Presbyterian election the Lawd votes foh you and the debil votes against you, and it depends on how you vote how the election goes."

And then the master said, "Well, Sam, am I elected?"

And quick as a flash the old slave replied, "Massa, I have never heard of any man being elected who wasn't a candidate."

Yes, my brethren, our great denominations have a wonderful mission. They have had a glorious history and they will continue to burn and shine so long as they remain true to the faith of their fathers. What a galaxy of heroes these great Churches present in the history of the American commonwealth. Had it not been for their missionary enterprises how seriously would the development of the great West have been handicapped! Where would the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations be, were you to eliminate the work of these two great Churches? What a mighty gap would be made in the Christian educational system of this country if the Christian colleges representing our two denominations had never been founded. And what an integral part of our great nation they have become—not only in the matter of offense but in defense. From the days of the American Revolution down to the present World War the representatives of both these great Churches have stood in the forefront in fighting for liberty. Of the 2,000,000 men who went "over there," no two denominations in the world furnished more soldiers from their ranks than stood gallantly by the Stars and Stripes as the representatives of Methodism and Presbyterianism. We have a right to be proud of our records, because all that we have done and all that we hope to do has been done with no selfish motive, with no spirit of self-glorification, and with the sole object that the will of God might be done on earth as it is done in heaven. And so, my brethren, I greet you to-night in the spirit of fellowship and brotherhood; in the name of the great Church I join hands with you in propagating the religion of our Lord. In this country we work in harmony side by side, and across the sea we have gone hand in hand to carry to the benighted nations of the world the unsearchable riches of Christ, and we will not pause in our missionary enterprise till all nations shall know him, whom to know is life eternal, until the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

Brethren of the Conference, I firmly believe that what the world needs right now is not some philosophical speculation concerning the atonement. It needs a practical application of the blood of Christ to the sins of men. What the world needs now

is not some cold, barren, empty, blighted, fruitless theology. It needs a warm, hearty, helpful, social Christian life. What the world needs is less of the letter of the law and more of the fruits of salvation, less idle dreaming and stronger motives for consecration, less doctrinal quibbling and a greater service for Christ. We stand as expounders and defenders of the truth as it is in Christ. We stand for that Church against which the gates of hell shall not prevail. You cannot quench truth; you cannot consume righteousness. Great principles may be placed in the crucible, they may be burned before the public eye, but they will not be consumed. Their rays will rather become a living fire which shall awaken souls to accomplish great deeds for God. May ours be the privilege of training men to meet the appalling needs of the world, to behold the burning bushes of righteous principles whose vision shall lead them in the true way.

God bless you all as you go out to call the attention of men and women to the spiritual side of life; to redeem the souls of men and to carry comfort and hope to the great heart of the world. The nations of the earth have been beholding visions with a rapid change of scene. Conflicting forces have rocked the whole earth. Out of the mighty upheavals which have spilled the lifeblood of millions has come a vision of world-wide peace. The old order is changing and God is proving once again that there is such a thing as the interposition of divine Providence in the affairs of men. Once again the Church of Christ is facing another crisis and it must recognize its duty to hold before the world a mirror, which will enable the world to see itself as it is.

We talk about whether another world war will ever take place. My brethren, that will depend altogether to what degree the Christian citizenship of the world doctrinates into its soul the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ. Culture, morality, social service, and humanitarianism are the results of Christianity, not the cause of it. May God help her to accomplish her mission. The Church must not discard her fundamentals; they must improve with age. We do not harvest our grain now with the old-fashioned reaper, but some of the main principles of that now discarded machine are incorporated in the modern self-binder. The Church of Christ has not served its day. She has not outgrown her usefulness. She is not ready for the discard, although she is ready to take her old-time sectarianism and cast it into the dump pile of oblivion.

Yes, the Church needs the same old gospel, with the same old principles of sin and righteousness, a new model, the same as automobiles, having all the prime essentials of the old, with a new ignition system, but the same old spark of God; a new self-starter and large bore cylinders. The very life of the Church demands that she retain her first fundamental truths. At the

same time she must adjust her parts to the needs of the hour, so that her faith and life will give expression to more power and greater speed than ever before.

God bless the forward movements of the Church, the men of the Centenary and the New Era movements. God bless the Christian business men of America and lead them under the power of God into a new religious experience where Christ's law of love shall dominate human life as an all-embracing truth, where true religion will become a daily factor for daily needs, where moral lapses will not be tolerated, and where there shall be a deeper recognition of the spiritual realities in religion.

May the work of this Conference prove a mighty impetus to the work of this great Church, and as you go back to your respective fields of labor may heaven's richest benediction accompany you, and may all of us as we labor carry with us as American citizens, not only the stars and stripes of Old Glory, but the banner of Immanuel, on whose fold shall be placarded—Christ the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

The banner of Immanuel
Beneath its glorious folds,
To love and serve, to fight and win
We pledge our loyal souls.

No other flag such honor boasts
Or bears so proud a name,
And far its red cross signal flies,
As flies the lightning's flame.

Salvation by the blood of Christ
The shouts of triumph ring.
No other banner leads the hosts,
That served so grand a king.

Then rally, soldiers of the Cross,
Keep every fold unfurled,
And thy Redeemer's holy sign
Shall conquer all the world.

6. THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

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Bishop Shepard: By appointment of the Board of Bishops two years ago it was my privilege to carry the greetings of our Church to the General Conference of the United Brethren, which was meeting in my home city. How well I remember the cordiality of my greeting! Many kind words were spoken of the common aims of our Churches, of the closely related origins of our Churches, of the fact that the two founders of the Churches in America were not only closely related in every way, but were intimate, like Jonathan and David. Among the words spoken

in greeting to me personally, and concerning the Church in appreciation of our denomination, there were none more eloquent and impassioned than those of Bishop Kephart, whom I have the privilege of presenting to this General Conference.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF BISHOP C. J. KEPHART, D.D., LL.D.

HONORED BISHOPS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN GENERAL CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED; DEAR FATHERS, BRETHREN AND SISTERS: In behalf of the Bishops, the ministry and the laity of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, I bring you greeting, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, "whose we are and whom we serve."

"The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit, be with you all." We indeed thank our God through our Lord Jesus Christ "for you all, . . . remembering without ceasing your work of faith and labor of love," that is proclaimed throughout the whole earth.

It is indeed a special delight to meet this splendid representative assembly of the great Methodist Episcopal Church. This delight is in part at least because of the fact that in the early days of our denominational lives our great leaders, Bishop Asbury upon your part, descended ecclesiastically from the English Episcopal Church, and Bishop Otterbein upon our part, descended ecclesiastically from the Reformed Church of Germany, each fired with the zeal of holy devotion to our common Lord, found each in the other that genial and complete companionship that resulted in binding them together, as by a three-fold cord; a friendship so complete that when your own great and good Asbury was about to be consecrated as your first American Bishop he chose Otterbein as one of those whose hand should be placed upon his head in the sacred rite or ordination; a friendship that continued unbroken throughout their ministry, and when old age rested heavily upon Otterbein, Bishop Asbury visited him and recorded the event by writing in his diary, "I gave an evening to the great Otterbein. I found him placid and happy in God." And when at length Otterbein was called to his final reward, Bishop Asbury, upon being informed, exclaimed, "Is Father Otterbein dead? Great and good man, an honor to his Church and country; one of the greatest scholars and divines that ever came to America, or born in it."

This early attitude of confidence and friendship between these two good and great men, leaders in our respective denominations at the very beginning of your and our existence, so complete and abiding—though ecclesiastically they represented such diverse origins—is a good and a sufficient reason why we who are descended from such stock should find sweet fellowship in the service of our living Lord.

But there is further reason also; not simply because in the beginning there was such close personal and official relation between our leaders, but because throughout the more than a century that has since elapsed we have been engaged in the same great task.

Your battle lines have been further flung than ours; your achievements have been greater—and we glory in them; but though greater your achievements, yet the devotion, the toil, the sacrifice that has accomplished the ends attained by you has been the same that has been given expression by those in our ranks, who “held not their lives as dear to themselves, so that they might accomplish their course, and the ministry which they received from the Lord Jesus Christ, to testify the gospel of the grace of God.”

How grateful to God should we all be that God has counted us worthy as peoples to be called to such a task, and how supremely grateful for what we have been able to accomplish! Who can estimate the fruitage of this more than a century of toil in behalf of the kingdom? We are disposed to estimate achievement by what is presented in statistical tables. And this is right, so far as results can be tabulated. With just interest and pride you enumerate your millions of members, your vast accumulations of property, your schools of learning, your widely scattered and helpful missionary enterprises. We, too, rejoice in what we may enumerate in those relations.

But who can estimate, what scheme of tabulation can present the results that have been attained in souls won to Christ, now actually within the veil, in influences put into operation that shall continue to act and widen in their activity till they have struck the furthest shores of the ocean of time, in lives called out, inspired, qualified to toil, to sacrifice in service in behalf of humanity and the kingdom of God?

In these great achievements we have joyfully shared; and to-day, as we catch the larger vision of all that this signifies, we rejoice together in the conscious realization of fellowship in service; of fellowship in sacrifice; of fellowship in achievement, feeling that it is just occasion for mutual rejoicing that all through the years, we, though organically separated yet united in service, have toiled and sacrificed for these same great and worthy ends, and in our toiling and sacrifice have each known “Him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death.”

But there is further reason for mutual delight. It is because of the fact that with ever enlarging vision of the significance of the gospel and the kingdom of Christ; with ever-increasing appreciation of their importance, and with ever-deepening conviction of our duty, with all that duty implies, you and we, and almost the entire body of Protestant Christendom stand ready,

in closer affiliation, and with deeper determination than ever before, to enter anew upon the yet unfinished task committed to us by our Lord.

I need not say it is a task of inestimable magnitude. I need not say that notwithstanding the splendid achievements of the past "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." I need not say that great as have been the achievements of the past, they might have been, no doubt should have been, better. I will say, however—and I am sure that you join me in saying—that this fact of having accomplished less than might have been shall not be presented as an argument that Christianity has been a failure and the Church incompetent. Christianity and the Church have grandly achieved. And if the results have been less than might have been, it is only because Christianity has not been duly understood nor adequately applied.

But the pride, the just pride of Protestantism to-day is that, conscious of her own mistakes in the past, yet fully convinced that in the gospel of the Son of God she holds the adequate and the only supply for the world-wide need of to-day and of the future, Protestantism is seeking and actually accomplishing such reconciliation of her convictions, and such practical adjustment of her activities as will enable her to move forward with accelerated speed to the winning of the world for righteousness and peace. To go forward to such harmonious activity as shall cause the Church to look "forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners," ever advancing under the leadership of him of the increase of whose "government and of peace there shall be no end . . . to establish it, and to uphold it with justice and with righteousness from henceforth even forever."

What a day is this! Who will estimate its significance? Who is the prophet to foretell what will transpire in the work of the Church and in behalf of the kingdom in the near future? He is wise who will not venture too far in prediction.

The various denominational movements, inspired in part by the splendid success of your great Centenary Movement; the great Interchurch World Movement, of which we all to a greater or less degree form a part; the great movement represented by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America—these, with others that might be named, are certainly most significant facts in the life of the Church to-day. So significant that, unless present conditions and indications are wholly misleading, it is certainly safe to say that we seem to be standing in the vestibule of a period of the most complete and widespread Christian cooperation, and of the most vigorous and world-wide Christian activity upon which the eyes of the angels have ever looked.

It would be foolish to say that the days of narrow ecclesias-

ticism, and of bigoted dogmatism, have completely passed. But it is certainly apparent that that day is passing, and a period of unexampled cooperative activity in Christian work is clearly dawning. I am not of those who denounce denominationalism as wholly an evil. It came in very large part as a natural, if not a wholly legitimate, rebound from unjustified papal arbitrary restriction, and has resulted in an analysis of biblical truth and of variant ecclesiastical policies more complete than could otherwise have been attained; an analysis that has been without doubt greatly beneficial. And now that this has been accomplished to the practical satisfaction of every intelligently conservative, progressive mind, Protestantism has turned her attention to the synthetic, the constructive process—the process that will result in settling upon and emphasizing the great fundamentals of divine revelation, and in determining ecclesiastical policies at once fraternal, practical and constructive, thus preparing Protestantism, not simply in sentiment, but in faith and in form, for the greatest advance in behalf of righteousness and peace, in behalf of humanity everywhere, in behalf of the kingdom, the reign of God, that it has ever contemplated. As never before a unifying Protestantism is to-day hearing and heeding the call of Jehovah—"Awake! awake! put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy city: . . . loose thyself from the bonds of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion."

This fact of an awakening and unifying Protestantism is rendering fellowship between its constituent elements both increasingly general and increasingly delightful. The ever-enlarging conviction that we labor at one task, blending ever more fully with the growing consciousness of the magnitude and importance of the task, brings into closer and more delightful friendship and cooperation the various divisions of the advancing hosts of the King eternal.

Nor is the delight of such growing fellowship its only significant feature. It is as well a vital guarantee of the completer unification and qualification of the various divisions of Protestant Christendom, which is an essential condition of really effective advance in behalf of the kingdom.

In this relation also attempt at prediction as to what shall occur in the years to come were unwise. A few things, as it seems, must be clear to every one who thinks intelligently and harmoniously with patent fact. By all of us it is admitted that God is one; that in spirit he is one—a unifying and not a divisive spirit; that his purpose is one, the realization of that great conception of grace named in poetic terms long ago, "He shall bruise thy head," its meaning made more clear as the centuries passed, until he is promised who shall reign in righteousness, whose kingdom shall fill the whole earth, and shall continue until

he shall have overthrown all other government and all other authority and power, culminating in that grand event when he shall surrender the kingdom to God, even the Father, "that God may be all in all."

It must be equally clear that as there is unity in the divine personality, unity in the divine Spirit, unity in the divine purpose running throughout the ages, so there must come, in some sense, a unifying of the forces employed in the realization of that unified purpose. True, that unification may be a unification in spirit, a unifying in purpose—and not necessarily a complete unifying in conception, or uniformity in method.

The great war has taught us many lessons; it may be that one of the most important is a lesson in real unification. The armies of the central powers presented in very large part a unification in form—a highly developed, almost mechanical organic unity. In consequence of such complete organic unification, with a rapidity, and with a force never before equaled in military operations, those closely organized armies were thrown across Western Europe in a manner that threatened the liberties of the world.

But at length there came, upon the part of the allied nations, a unifying of forces, diverse in many important relations, but unified primarily by the imbuement and possession of the spirit of liberty; and with this imbuement, with simply opportunity and direction for united action, they moved forward invincibly, each marshaled under the banner of his own nation, till victory crowned their efforts with a glory that centuries will not tarnish—a glory imperishable because it was a victory not simply for any one nation, but for all nations, even for the nations against which they fought—a victory for universal liberty.

The Church of the living God must and will profit and is profiting by that lesson. The destinies of the nations of the world hang suspended not upon the issue of a battle at arms, but upon the purpose and readiness of the Church to bring into ever fuller realization the all-embracing divine purpose of grace for the individual, for the races, for the nations of mankind. Never in the history of mankind has it been so clearly evident that for individuals, for society in every relation, for the nations, for the world, "there is none other name under heaven given among men" whereby humanity in every relation, whether individual, commercial, industrial, educational, political, or religious, is to be saved, but the name of Jesus Christ. He is seen to-day, as never before, as the hope, the only hope of the world.

And upon the Church, and very distinctively upon the Protestant Church—because it holds the word of God to be the rightful possession of every man, and teaches that God in Jesus Christ is accessible by every one without intervention of priest, prelate,

or sacrament—upon Protestantism devolves in the most emphatic sense the supreme obligation to exalt, to exemplify, to emphasize, to extend to the ends of the earth, not divisive dogmatic conceptions, nor divisive ecclesiasticism as an end in itself, but the knowledge and power of Jesus Christ, God manifest in the flesh, the crucified, risen, and ascended Saviour, as the only adequate supply for the deepest need of the world. To do this must be the passion of Protestantism, as well as its purpose and ambition.

This passion, this one consuming passion, born of God, emphasized by the condition and need of humanity, is the unifying spirit under which alone the Church can and will effectively unite her forces for the conquest of the world for righteousness, as the passion of liberty, also born of God, was the spirit that effectively unified the military forces of the allied nations in the great war.

The effective unifying of the armies of the Allies would never have been accomplished in answer to a mere theoretic presentation of the possibilities involved. It required that passion born of an imperiled world to bring such a conception to active realization. So the passion for humanity, ruined under the blighting curse of sin, the passion for humanity viewed in the light of the broad possibilities revealed in Jesus Christ is a condition essential to the realization of whatever is necessary to such unification of the organized forces of Christendom as will effect the full realization of those possibilities.

It rests with us all, therefore, to become concerned as to our relation to each other, not primarily with questions of ecclesiastical relationship, but with questions that relate to aggressive efficiency in behalf of the kingdom, resting assured that an awakening passion for the realization of the beneficent reign of Jesus Christ will open our eyes and our hearts to the larger efficiency realizable through closer organic cooperation, and to the method of its attainment.

As thus we seek more fully to know him in the ever enlarging manifestation of his purpose, and as thus there develops within us the larger, more consuming passion for the realization of his purposes in us all, the greater becomes and will continue to become the delight in fellowship with kindred spirits everywhere. Every communion of Protestantism must feel and be quickened by the heart-beat of every other communion, as together, with eyes uplifted, we each for ourselves, and each for the other, catch some distinct section of the vision and the possibilities that God is seeking to present to those who live and labor for and with him.

No one conception of the purpose of God's grace is sufficient to set forth that purpose in its fullness; no one vision of humanity's condition is sufficient to reveal the inexpressible depth

and height of human need; no one conception of the task of the Church is adequate to arouse God's people to the full significance of their responsibility.

There is imperatively needed the combined vision, the combined conception, the universal heart-throb of the children of the King as conditions necessary to rendering possible such unanimity, such concert, such wisdom in action as are necessary to universalizing the gospel in its publication, and so effective in its application as that under its vitalizing influence "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall blossom as the rose;" because her righteousness goeth "forth as brightness, and her salvation as a lamp that burneth."

Let us thank God that this enlarging of vision, this clearing of conception, this increase of fellowship is being realized in ever fuller measure. In the inspiration that is thus awakening; in the better understanding to which it contributes; in the fuller and wiser cooperation that it renders possible, we and you, Protestantism at large, will go forward with ever-increasing delight, and with ever-increasing assurance of the nearer approach of the day when nothing shall hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain, because the knowing of Jehovah shall fill the earth "as the waters cover the sea," "and the glory of Jehovah shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together."

As thus increasing delightful fellowship we look forward to those ends so beautifully symbolized in prophetic poesy, we gather still greater, still more invigorating encouragement from the divine assurance that, beyond all quickening and empowering that come from inspiring Christian fellowship, there is with the Church, of which we all represent constitutive elements, him who cometh forth "from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah, glorious in his apparel, marching in the greatness of his strength," "his countenance as the sun shining in his strength," declaring, "I am the living one," that "was dead and am alive forevermore;" "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Assured as the Church is of his presence, leadership, and empowerment, you and we, God's people everywhere, are ready to go forward, in the conscious assurance that we are engaged in no bootless task; that we are fighting in no losing battle; that though sometimes the ranks may waver, though sometimes there may seem defeat, yet over it all, and through it all, he, and in him we, shall win.

"On the far reef the breakers
Recoil in shattered foam,
While still the sea behind them
Urges the forces home.
Its song of triumph surges
O'er all the thund'rous din;
The wave may break in failure,
But the tide is sure to win.

"The reef is strong and cruel;
 Upon its jagged wall
 One wave, a score, a hundred
 Broken and beaten fall;
 Yet in defeat they conquer;
 The sea comes flooding in;
 Wave upon wave is routed,
 But the tide is sure to win.

"O mighty sea, thy message
 In clamoring spray is cast.
 Within God's plan of progress
 It matters not at last
 How wide the shores of evil,
 How strong the reefs of sin;
 The wave may be defeated,
 But the tide is sure to win."

My Dear Fathers and Brethren: I rejoice to meet with you, and, in the name of those I have the honor to represent, wish you the fullest measure of the blessing of God Almighty; to express the wish that our fellowship shall continue to grow increasingly delightful; that in the spirit of Asbury and Otterbein our cooperation in Christian service shall grow more complete; that in such manner as God himself may indicate, we may unitedly contribute to the full realization of the completeness of God's infinite, all comprehensive purpose of grace through Jesus Christ our Lord.

7. THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

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Bishop Shepard: It is very fitting, after these words expressive of the unity and spirit and purpose of great denominations, that the next speaker should be one who has devoted so many great talents and so many years to the work of bringing the churches to oneness in Christ. I have heard Dr. Willett many times and always with pleasure and profit, and it is now my privilege and pleasure to present Professor Herbert L. Willett, who comes representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR HERBERT L. WILLETT, D.D.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE: It is always a satisfaction to me to find myself in a group of Christian men and women, and I am particularly happy in my association with the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I always have been. I remember one of my earliest ministerial experiences in Dayton, Ohio, when I met one day upon the streets Dr. William MacAfee, at that time the

pastor of the Fourth Street Methodist Church. I said to him, "Doctor, there is a family in my congregation in which there is visiting at the present time a Methodist lady." I was the pastor of the Christian Church in Dayton at that time. I said, "I would like very much to have you come and visit that lady if you find it possible to make a call at that home." He said, "I am very grateful to you; I will try to do so, and if at any time I find any Christians in my congregation I will let you know."

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has three forms of representation at most of the great judicatories of the Church. First, it seeks to send always its general secretary and Dr. Macfarland to spend several days in this General Conference. In the second place, it has a committee formed from the membership of the denomination that is holding the particular assembly; and you have your representative committee from this General Conference representing the Federal Council in your gathering. In the third place, it is the custom of the Council to send some official delegate, not himself an official of the Federal Council. I am honored in that capacity here to-night. We are all happy in the fact that this is our council. The Federal Council belongs to us all, to the Methodist Episcopal Church as well as to the rest of the great communion of Protestantism. But you are particularly happy in the fact that so many of the high and honorable places in the work of the Federal Council are occupied by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The honored president of the Federal Council is your Dr. Frank Mason North, one of your own secretaries. And down the line of commissions and official positions of the Federal Council, there are many honored members of your communion. It is therefore especially interesting and significant that you should give some thought to the work and ministry of this great organization. There has been laid upon your desk, Mr. President, a series of documents which represent the work of the Federal Council during the past year. Among those documents, five in number, are the following:

The Annual Report of the Federal Council for the year 1919; the War Time Agencies of the Churches, a very interesting and significant volume; the Year Book of the constituent Churches of the Federal Council; that fascinating volume called Six Thousand Methodist Churches, the result of the mission on the Church and rural problems; and the three volumes published thus far on the War and the Religious Outlook. Those three volumes are, first, the bibliography of all the materials that appeared during the war on English and American soil, relating to Christianity. Second, that very significant volume called Religion Among American Men as Illustrated in the World War. Third, The Missionary Outlook in the Light of the World War. These documents, of course, are the property of the Gen-

eral Conference. You have also received the General Message of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, which has been mailed to every delegate in this Conference. We are therefore conscious of the fact that you know something about this Council, which is your organization; certainly belonging to you as much as it does to any of the other constituent bodies in this great fellowship.

This is a time of cooperative activities. You have received the Fraternal Delegates from three of these organizations to-day. Among many such organizations, perhaps the four most significant movements are those which relate to the activity of the Churches in connection with the Conference on Faith and Order that is soon to be assembled, or at least for which there is hope that there may be an early gathering.

In the second place, the activities of the Council for Organic Union of the Churches of Christ in America. In the third place, the Interchurch World Movement. These are significant movements at the present time. It is a time when cooperative activity has been stimulated unquestionably by the great world war. And we are all of us aware of the fact that there has been a coming together of the Churches that would have been otherwise impossible, because we have been forced into this cooperative activity by the urgencies and emergencies through which the Churches have passed. It is in a sense true that, in spite of the fact that these other organizations have presented their messages to you, you are interested in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America primarily because of its representative and strategic character. It is the oldest of these organizations in America, going back in its roots to the older Evangelical Alliance that for many years flourished in America. It is comprehensive. It includes thirty-one denominations in America. It is clearly defined in its purposes. It is solidly constituted. It is completely representative of the Churches which are the constituent bodies. It is democratic. These Churches speak their mind through this Federal Council. It is perhaps their best method of cooperative expression. More than this, it is an enterprise which is solidly organized in its foundation and which has possessed, all the way through its history, a steady and persistent growth. It makes possible, under cooperative activity, all other movements to secure greater cooperation. And I dare say to you that the members of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, your own representatives among others, look with a kind of sincere and earnest and deep and prayerful solicitude upon every one of these movements that looks in the direction of closer coordination and larger efficiency in the life of the Church. It is therefore in a certain unique sense the permanent substantial organization equipped for all degrees of constructive cooperation among the Churches

of Christ in America. Nor is the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ a fixed and definite organization in the sense of being unelastic. It is capable of meeting new emergencies as they come, and seeks to adjust itself to that fact. Within the past few years there has been constructed a new enterprise, a new department, within this great enterprise, called the Administrative Committee, because it was felt that it must indeed assimilate and unify all present existent cooperative forces. It makes possible by that committee, through very definite relationships, cooperation with the Home Missions Council, with the Council of Boards of Church Education, with the Sunday School Council of the evangelical denominations, with the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, and with the Council of Women for Home Missions. It cooperates in a very definite way with the American Bible Society, with the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and with the International Board of the Y. W. C. A. And in a consultative capacity it receives representatives and delegates of the Foreign Mission Council and the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is organized with its central office in the city of New York, and it has now an office in the city of Washington, in charge of a commission of which Bishop McDowell is the head.

It is also active, through its commissions, these twenty or thirty commissions of the Federal Council, the vital elements which it thrusts out into the community, uniting and coordinating them. These are of three characters. First, those which coordinate and unify the instrumentalities already set in operation within the Church, such as the Commission on Evangelism; the Commission on the Church and Social Service; the Commission on Christian Education; the Commission on Church and Country Life, which is the volume I just referred to; the Commission on the Church and Temperance; the Commission on International Justice and Good Will, the commission which has had more effect on keeping this nation out of an intervention of a military character in Mexico than any other single influence; the Commission on Foreign Missions, that cooperates very heartily with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Now, it is the task also through certain other elements to do the work which has not been undertaken by any of the other constituent bodies, and for which there are no existing agencies in the denominations, such as the Commission on Relations with the Orient, which has attempted to interpret for us the events in Japan and Korea, and give us an understanding of the struggles through which both of those peoples are passing to-day; the Commission on Interchurch Federation, that commission

which is not urging and insisting upon the organization of federations anywhere, but is assisting them. Wherever there is a perfectly genuine attempt on the part of groups of churches in a locality for some common expression of their purposes, it is the task of this commission to foster and guide that movement. They are perfectly well aware of the fact that no blanket scheme can be laid down by anybody for the use of a community outside of that community, but this commission has that work as its great function. Then there is also that important Commission on France and Belgium, which has accomplished such great results. And the commission with relation to the religious bodies in Europe; and there is also a commission on the war and the religious outlook. It has three of these volumes I have referred to, and is putting out two more equally significant volumes, and important to the Church in America. These are under the general editorship of Robert E. Speer. Then there is the Mayflower Tercentenary Commission, and the Board of Editorial Council of the Religious Press in the Churches; and finally the one on the religious work in the canal zone.

Now, at the present moment, as you know perfectly well, there is a vital need of cooperative thought and work. The times are far more perilous than they were during the war times. We have come back from the war to spread into different fragments; separations are taking place in the industries where during the war there was a common purpose to hold them together; separations are taking place in the various features of education; there are separations in the work of moral reform; separations in certain kinds of denominationalism and sectarianism; and the times are far more perilous for society than they were in the days of the war. Great problems are before us. There is the problem of the cities, that no man is able to solve to-day, the place where our democracy has more conspicuously failed than anywhere else in the whole round of government; the question of the kind of amusements our children shall visit and participate in on the streets of our great cities. There is the question of the great charities with which we have to deal; the question of missionary expansion; the question of Christian education. The questions also which relate to the growth and solidarity of our Christian Churches. We are not alarmed about the Roman Catholic Church to-day, because we know she is fighting a life and death fight in her own Church, but we know that she represents a power for mobilizing the influences which attack her denominational life.

Now, no one denomination can meet these great emergencies. It is very pathetic for anyone, even the strongest, to seek to solve the great problems which weight the energies of the united Church; and therefore our thought is the strengthening of these agencies and mobilizing our sinews of war in so far as

we are justified in doing so through our constituent bodies. We can help this along by the election of more and more representative men to take their places in the councils and committees and commissions of the Federal Council, and the sending of strong representatives to the convention which is to be held in the city of Boston in the month of December of this present year. There is need always for this kind of a central, constructive, representative, democratic organization of all the Churches in one united body, not necessarily for any movement for organic union that takes care of itself in its own way, but for these great co-operative purposes which are the objectives of our American Christianity. I referred a moment ago to the message of the Tercentenary and the Commission on 'the Tercentenary Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims. What those men believed in when they landed on that stormy coast of New England in that bleak November hour; what they believed in and were seeking for was a free land, a land hospitable to all the nations of the earth and a land that should be governed in a God-fearing way. That is what Wesley hoped for and the people of Jamestown hoped for when they landed on that coast on which Wesley later preached. What they hoped for was the same kind of commonwealth that can be reached by cooperative work of our Churches, and that is our task, to see that the Churches of Christ in America organize themselves anew increasingly in some great mutually cooperative organization like this that is already so nobly functioning, and shall be able to bring to pass that time when our whole nation, kindled once more with the ideals of the Pilgrims, and of the men of Jamestown as well, shall be able to put forward those high ideals of the Church of God and sit down beneath the leaves and boughs of that tree of life whose roots take hold upon the deep foundations of the world, and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

8. THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF REV. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

BISHOP AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: It is an official responsibility that brings me here, but it is a personal joy that I experience in being here. For on Wednesday last my cup of joy was made to overflow when my great friend and seminary classmate and fellow commencement speaker, Harry Lester Smith, and my lifelong friend and brother, Robert E. Jones, were elected to the bishopric, Dr. Jones enjoying the distinction of being the first colored man ever elected to the General Superintendency of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Let me say at the very outset that the action of this General Conference in electing two Negro bishops is of world-wide significance, and the ungrudging spirit in which it was done adds glory to the deed. It will do more to erase the question mark written across the hearts of millions of black Christians than anything that has happened since the Emancipation Proclamation. While some who call themselves Christians may deride and point the finger of scorn, the real spirit of Christian America is saying to you, "Well done!" Realizing that it would be worse than unchristian, it would be folly to expect a people to fight for the world principles of freedom and self-determination and then regard themselves as the only exception when applying these principles to life.

Let me say further that I have attended several great conventions and assemblies since the close of the war—one of them in this very building a few months ago—but in none of them have I heard such an uncompromising note of human brotherhood or observed such convincing evidences of Christian fellowship as at the Centenary exposition last summer and at this General Conference. In the words of the Negro spiritual: "Don't let nobody turn you 'round."

And now I bring you the greetings of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church—greetings from the youngest American Methodist Church to the oldest and strongest. We wish to congratulate you upon your millions of members, your mission stations the world around, your colleges, social settlements and hospitals, and the standard of stewardship and evangelism you have set for all the Churches. Especially do we congratulate you upon your nearly four hundred thousand Negro members with whom we walk arm in arm in the path of daily life.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met in its first session after the war at New Orleans in 1866. At this Conference the future relationship of the colored membership of the Church was discussed at length, and a decision was finally reached to suggest to the colored preachers and leaders that in view of the changed social and political status of the race it might be advisable to organize the colored members into separate churches where this had not been done, and organize the churches into Annual Conferences. The colored leaders reacted favorably to the suggestion, and during the years between 1866 and 1870 organized churches and Conferences until at the time of the next meeting of the General Conference at Memphis in 1870 they had organized five Annual Conferences representing a membership of about 40,000.

The colored preachers were then and there set apart into a General Conference of their own, and two Bishops were elected. The Bishops were consecrated by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

From this beginning the Church has grown to a membership of nearly three hundred thousand, with seven Bishops, eleven general officers, and 2,621 churches. Up to five years ago we had few churches in the North and West; to-day we have flourishing churches in nearly all communities with any considerable negro population. This rapid expansion has been made possible by the exodus of Negroes from the South. Our first church in Detroit was organized three years ago. To-day we have there a membership of approximately nine hundred and a property valued at seventy-five thousand dollars, which will be out of debt within the next two years. Our seven general boards are fairly well organized and working effectively. Several of these boards are materially aided by contributions from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This is particularly true of the Board of Education. One school, Paine College of Augusta, Georgia, receives fully ninety per cent of its support from the Church, South. Five schools are maintained at junior college grade and two at regular college grade according to the standard in the South. Graduates of these schools are holding their own with the graduates of similar schools throughout the country.

And so I might continue to recite facts showing progress in one line or another; but I am sure you are more interested in hearing how we stand on the vital issues before the Church to-day, particularly those having to do with race relationships.

First, let me say that we stand for Christian cooperation. We are not one of those Churches that boast in not needing or wanting the cooperation of white people. If I had my way I would remove all racial designation from the names of Churches, for there should be nothing in a name that would deter white man or black man, Indian or Chinese, who would seek Jesus at any Christian altar.

Dr. Dubois has a rather striking editorial in the May number of the "Crisis" entitled "White Co-workers." It is so expressive of what I mean by interracial cooperation that I will quote a paragraph or two from it:

To-day we can get the whole-hearted cooperation of a few forward-looking white Americans and of many Englishmen, Frenchmen, and other Europeans; but we can have this only as we are willing to work for a world democracy of all men. If we wish in hatred or in selfishness to work simply for ourselves—if we envisage a future policy of up black, down white—we not only cannot retain the sympathy of these whites, but we invite the bitter opposition of the world; we invite race conflict of the oldest, cruellest sort; we deny and seek to crucify humanity even as our oppressors have done in time gone.

Organization is sacrifice. You cannot have absolutely your own way, you cannot be a free lance, you cannot be strongly and fiercely individual if you belong to an organization. For this reason some folk hunt and work alone. It is their nature; but the world's greatest

work must be done by team work. This demands organization, and that is the sacrifice of some individual will and wish to the good of all.

As a Church we have no apology to make for standing by the principle of cooperation. As long as we can work on terms of mutual self-respect with men of other races we shall do it; but be it known to all the world that we will not submit to Jim Crowism, disfranchisement, or domination from any source, and least of all from the Christian Church.

Now, I know you will pardon me for saying a few words on the mooted question of unification. I have a good excuse for saying a word on the question since a great deal has been said in the recent debate on the subject about our Church, or in its behalf, while no word has been spoken by us. We are completely autonomous and quite of age. We authorized no one to speak for us in the joint commission meeting, and welcome this opportunity to become articulate to some slight extent lest our real position be misunderstood.

Much has been made of our Church as an illustration of what the Negro Church can do when it is separate and apart. We have succeeded, but we have not succeeded because we are separate; we have succeeded because we had self-determination and self-expression. We would have succeeded in a far greater degree if while we had self-determination and self-expression we had been part of a great compact of Methodists of every nation, kindred, and tongue.

A few well-meaning but mistaken souls in my Church and other Negro Churches feel that because there is some likelihood of the Negro Methodist Churches uniting, the Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church should come into the proposed Negro compact. I do not share this opinion. The Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, through their hand-to-hand contact with the great white Christian groups, are able to perform a service not only to their own group, but a unique service to the entire race. They interpret you to us of the Negro Church.

The converse is also true: You could never know the Negro without the intimate points of contact you have with him. You would have to depend upon ill-drawn and distorted views of him depicted in the daily press, or snapshot glances of him from passing trains, or the unfriendly platform utterances of his enemies.

No race of people has suffered more from misrepresentation and slander than the colored race. And that misrepresentation would be completely effective were it not that Christian white men have had close-up contact with Christian black men in such an organization as the Methodist Episcopal Church. In addressing one of the groups at the Centenary Exposition last

summer Professor Pickens said among other things: "Down in Georgia there isn't a white home of any consequence into which Negroes have not gone and whose inmates they do not know. When these white people are misrepresented the Negroes are prepared to defend them. On the other hand there isn't a colored home worth while that the whites have ever been in, and when the people of these homes are misrepresented the whites are not prepared to defend them even though they may wish to do so."

And yet how often have you heard the expression: "You must let us handle the Negro question for we know the Negro." The janitor of a chemical laboratory would have the same right to claim that he knew chemistry. You cannot know people until you live close enough to them to feel their heart throb and enter into fellowship with their suffering.

Then again the question is not so much as to whether or not the Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church will get along faster by going into a separate organization but whether or not the Methodist Episcopal Church can maintain its standing as a truly cosmopolitan organization without the unique contribution that the Negro makes to it. A friend of mine was telling me the other day about a symphony concert that was rendered in New York not long ago by a famous orchestra. The composer of the symphony was the conductor for this special concert. Every man of the orchestra was anxious to do his best. The symphony lasted an hour and a half. During that whole time up to the last minute there was one man in the orchestra who had sat at attention with his eyes upon the conductor and had not contributed a single note, but in the very last moment of the rendition the conductor turned in this man's direction with a wave of his baton, the man came down with a crash upon the bass drum and cymbals, and the symphony was over. He had waited through the whole concert to make a single note, but without that note the symphony would have been incomplete. The Negro is only a fractional part of your great constituency, but I believe that God has willed that without that part you shall not be made perfect.

And remember that unification which demands for its realization that recognition of color caste is not unification but disintegration. Why not let unification take the form of considering a way by which all separate denominations of Methodists, black as well as white, may be brought together into one great Church? But some will say, "The difficulties are so many that it cannot be done." Why limit God by the poverty of our faith? Others will say, "It will take so long to bring it about." Suppose it does, when it comes you will have something that will last. You can grow a squash in six weeks, but it sometimes takes a hundred years to grow an oak. It has taken a quarter of a

century to bring to crystallization the sentiment that has made possible the election of two Negro bishops in your Church, but they are here and a line of successors will follow in their train. Verily all things are possible with God, and time is no consideration in the working out of his purposes.

9. THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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ADDRESS OF SOLOMON P. HOOD, D.D.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: There are few epochs in the history of the Christian world when such convocations as this meant more to mankind than in this era.

The reasons for this are plain and are shown in many ways:

(a) Whatever men say about the Church, however much they may criticise it adversely, they look to it to sustain its claim as the organization through and by which God works out his purpose in this world. This is very clearly shown by the query as to why Christianity did not prevent the war. It shocked mankind to feel that it was the Christian nations who clutched each other's throats in the bloodiest and most desperate struggle the world has ever seen. The fact that it was these Christian nations who had plunged into this cruel carnival of devastation, ruin and death was the thing that called forth the criticisms, and whether fair or unfair these criticisms proved beyond doubt what men expected from the Church; they looked upon it as the guardian of the world's peace.

(b) These Church convocations are weighted at this time with deep responsibility on account of the chaotic condition of the world. All nations are stirred to their depths with great questions that tax the ability of the wisest and best. Problems almost threatening the stability and the perpetuity of the nation confront us; radicals, reds, anarchists, socialists on the one hand, and the right of free speech and uncensored thought on the other; the high cost of living, the housing question, the relation of capital and labor, the prohibition question and personal liberty and state rights—the most astute statesmen, political economists, finest diplomats, stand bewildered as they face these conditions.

(c) From the awakened consciousness of the masses all over the world to the value of their own personality and power and the stupendous and sometimes mistaken, but none the less determined and defiant purpose to get possession of the world's controlling forces, is another danger which shows there must come, from some source, some power that can step upon these troubled waters and say, "Peace, be still."

The changed conditions, the world's material advancement

has transformed the life of man. Within the recollection of many of us here more changes have taken place in the last few years than in a thousand years before.

Ross in his *Social Psychology* remarks: "In our times steam and electricity have turned the customs of the life of every member of the civilized nations upside down, even the most obtuse and narrow-minded citizen who is completely inaccessible to the impelling thoughts of the times. The humblest village inhabitant has a wider geographical horizon than the prime minister of a petty or even second-rate state a century ago. A cook receives and sends more letters than a university professor formerly did, and a petty tradesman travels more, sees more countries and people than did the reigning prince. The inventions, facilities of travel, general spread and accessibility of literature, and the advance of science and education in general are simply transforming the world's thoughts and activities."

(d) Then from changes going on in the Church itself it is no strange thing to hear our denominational relations discussed, our creeds, dogmas, and beliefs of ages questioned and many new thoughts and ideas produced along these lines, which startle and make us think as to just how far or to what extent our religious ideas are affected by present-day thoughts and conditions and to what extent they ought to be. One thing is sure, we must follow where truth leads, no difference what preconceived notions we may have held. No man should be an iconoclast, yet it is not always best for true advancement that a man should be a stand-patter in religion any more than in politics. Future Christianity may be as far in advance of our present as our present is in advance of the Judaism it succeeded.

Professor C. A. Beckwith, D.D., Chicago Theological Seminary, says in the April Homiletic Review: "There was a time when the idea of God was regarded as the most settled because the most completely defined of all our Christian beliefs. The one doctrine which Protestants shared with Roman Catholics, which both equally elevated to a dogma, was the doctrine of God. Not that there were no speculative differences among theologians both in point of view and in reasoned conclusion as to this article of faith, but in general these concerned not the central contents but certain superficial aspects of the idea. The great orthodox tradition had been for centuries consolidated and commonly confessed. Those who questioned it in the form in which it had been handed down were either regarded as heretics or looked upon with suspicion. At present, however, a different spirit is in the air. The traditional view is still advocated, and books are written not so much to defend as to restate it in its ancient form as part of a system of teaching which is impervious to the modern mind. On the other hand are many voices which herald the new day. An endeavor is made to find

and define God in the world of the present. Questions have arisen which our fathers were never in a position to ask. History, psychology, evolution, the physical sciences, comparative religion, critical study of the Bible—the rise of these and other interests has forced a revision and restatement of many cherished beliefs. This movement has not stopped short of the highest and most sacred of all our conceptions—the idea of God. What in other times would have been stigmatized as sacrilege and those engaged in it branded as blasphemers is now eagerly and reverently welcomed and their authors honored as helpers of faith.”

(e) Then there are the everlasting questions of race, and nations, “that like Banquo’s ghost will not down, or the damned spot in the floor before Lady Macbeth will not out.”

The Irish for centuries have been dissatisfied with British rule and continue to cry out against it.

The Japanese stand before the world’s great peace conference demanding race equality. The Negro before the American people clamors for justice.

The darker races composing eighty per cent of the world’s population are watching the trend of events, awakening to their power and feeling that God hath of one blood made all the nations of the earth.

And thus it is that a tremendous task faces the Church. And it is from bodies like this composed of great Christian thinkers, men of experience, professors in colleges, students of God’s word, commissioned servants of the Almighty that the world listens to hear what stand will be taken on these great questions—what great thoughts, plans, ideas, controlling forces shall come that will direct men along the paths they should tread.

The Church must lead and mold the world’s thought. It must make the world’s character. It must fulfill the great statement of Jean Paul Richter who said that Jesus of Nazareth “with his pierced hand has raised empires from their foundations, turned the stream of history from its old channel, and still continues to rule and guide the ages.”

We have said much about the great changes and advancement in science, invention, commerce, industry, and the effect of these things upon men’s minds; but whatever or however this may be the Church must lead it if it is to be effective and be the great molder of the world’s thought, for three reasons:

(a) It speaks with the authority of God through Jesus Christ.

(b) It has the dynamic power of the Holy Ghost.

(c) It has a plain objective and a plan and system written down in the word of God.

The world must learn this, and we believe we are now at the point where it is willing to accept the lesson. This is the feel-

ing not of ministers but of men; they turn their faces to the Church for the solution of all great problems, and for meeting the world's greatest needs.

The Literary Digest lately quoted some leading thinkers on this question, as follows:

"The world needs 'a genuine religious revival,' cabled the London financial editor of the New York Evening Post, recently; 'this is the view of hard-headed business men.'

"What hard-headed business men are now proclaiming, the churches of Jesus Christ have always proclaimed. There can be no final solution of our economic problems which is not a spiritual solution. 'Man shall not live by bread alone.'

"A League of Nations is an empty shell unless it is made vital and real by a league of ideals. Industrial peace will never permanently come except on the firm foundation of the Golden Rule."

"It goes without saying that I am a firm believer in the fact that in a strong religious sentiment lies the firmest foundation for the preservation of our civilization."—*Charles M. Schwab, Bethlehem Steel.*

"The only real and permanent solution of the vexing problems which seem more acute than ever since the end of the World War is the application of the Golden Rule."—*Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.*

"The spirit of Christianity alone can cope successfully with those influences steadily growing in our country which tend to destroy our great institutions, both religious and political."—*John Grier Hibben, Princeton.*

"For our own sakes, for our children's sake, for the nation's sake, let us business men get behind the churches and their preachers. Let us from this very day give them more time, money and thought, for upon them the value of all we own ultimately depends."—*Roger W. Babson, Business Analysis.*

"To bring men back to the spiritual standard, to make Christ's principles an impelling force in the reconstruction of society, and to teach men to think true and live true is the mighty task to which the Church is called."—*Robert Lansing, Chairman Gen. Com. Interchurch.*

"The world's greatest need to-day is a real revival of Christianity. You can protect civilization by law. You must reform it by love."—*Henry van Dyke, Author and Diplomat.*

"Democracy owes its very life to the message of the Master. All men were sons of God to him, and all men, therefore, brothers.

"Not as employers and employees, not as members of parties or sects, but as sons of God and brothers all, let us work out our problems, together."—*Interchurch World Movement.*

In the present agitation, confusion, anxiety, it is no time for the Church to stand perplexed. Since it sees the world is in travail it must know some great event will be born, but a groaning world waits the manifestation of the sons of God.

It is the old problem of sin. The world must be set free—

how? We may say the key that is to unlock the mystery hangs at the girdle of the King of kings, but God gave the keys to his Church.

John in the Apocalypse in his great magnificent figurative descriptions of the victorious Church said: "I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war. His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were many crowns; and he had a name written, that no man knew but he himself. And he was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood; and his name is called The Word of God. And the armies which were in heaven followed him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean. And out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it he should smite the nations; and he shall rule them with a rod of iron; and he treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. And he hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of kings, and Lord of lords."

Dr. Godet, in commenting upon this, says: "This will be the time of complete development of spiritual worship and of Christian civilization under the effects of the shining forth of a more intensely pure light, when science, art, industry, commerce will lend their resources to the Christian spirit to enable it to incarnate itself completely in the life of man. Jesus Christ must be King." The Church must not stand back and wait for congress, nor parliament, nor soviets, nor peace table conclusions, nor a League of Nations; all these may get confused, perplexed and fail. The Church has its program prepared, written, arranged; it needs only the faith and courage to carry it out.

Jesus looking upon all the confusion, changes, evolutions and complex things said: "Upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." And that "rock" is Christ.

In the working out of the great ends and purposes we very well understand that science, art, literature, industry, commerce, government, all are factors, but they can only be as the Church dominates them. Not as when kings laid down their crowns to the popes, but by the true recognition of Him whom John saw crowned with many crowns, who by his vesture dipped in blood showed the struggle through which he had passed to such universal domination, even so the Church, as the organization through which he works, must if necessary, by a life and death struggle, attain the place as the world's leader according to God's great purpose.

It is this for which Methodism stands, as Dr. Abel Stevens in his book on the Centenary of Methodism says of John and Charles Wesley: "They perceived that the religious life is the supreme interest of man, that all else should be subordinated to

this, and that without it human life must be a failure, the saddest of problems, nay, a mixed farce and tragedy."

In working out this great purpose of God the African Methodist Episcopal Church, as a division of this great army which is engaged in this mighty battle, has its appointed part to perform. One hundred and four years ago Richard Allen felt the race he represented could better fulfill its God-given destiny as an independent organization. Just as the thirteen colonies, who though weak and poor felt they could better succeed by setting up an independent republic and maintaining a distinct government, so we have felt we could serve God more satisfactorily as African Methodists. We believe the principle upon which we acted was just as sound, the motives that impelled us as pure, and the object as high and as great as those that moved the revolutionary fathers.

This republic grew to such proportion as to make it a recognized factor in the civilized governments of the world. The cordiality with which you have accepted these fraternal greetings I bear you we regard as your recognition of us, not only as one of the members of the renowned Methodist family, but as a part of the great organization of the kingdom of God. However we may feel united with all as an organic part of this great whole, our common origin, with the same policy, the same doctrines, and our first Bishop, Allen, having received his ordination from Bishop Asbury, must bring us into the closest ties of indissoluble fraternity with you.

Something has been said recently about the immaturity of Negro Methodists, but it is a fact that Negroes have been in Methodism ever since it took root in American soil. The preachers who came from England to establish the Church felt for the slaves; seeing their spiritual need tried to administer to it, as did their immediate successors, preaching to them and were the first as a denomination to receive them as Church members. The Negroes responded. Before the organization of the African Church Richard Allen says in his biography, "The slaves would toil in their little patches often until midnight to raise their little truck to get some means to give support to the white Methodist preacher."

We were in from the beginning. Allen traveled with Francis Asbury, the first white Methodist Bishop ordained in this country, and was associated with Thomas Coke, the Bishop sent directly from England by John Wesley, and with Elder Thomas Vasey and Richard Whatcoat.

Thus Allen was not only the founder of the Negro Church, but he was among and took part in the founding of Methodism in this country. And, too, the founders of Methodism took part in the establishment of African Methodism. As we have said, Asbury took part in the ordination of Allen. John Dickins, a

white man, a graduate of Eton College, England, who four years before the first Methodist Episcopal General Conference laid the plan before Asbury for the first Methodist college, was the man who really gave the name Bethel to the first African Methodist Church in the repaired and remodeled blacksmith shop which was our first edifice at Sixth and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia. On that same spot to-day stands one of our finest stone structures, with nearly 3,000 members. John Dickins in 1793, at the opening of this church, prayed that it might be a "Bethel" to thousands, and from that prayer it took its name, which it has held until to-day.

It is thus that some of your noblest spirits, whatever may have been the causes that created our existence, recognized and aided a suffering, struggling people to give evidence of that inborn desire of all men irrespective of race or creed to show that manhood God Almighty put in them when he created man in his own image and likeness.

Negroes feel no difference, whether it is the seven hundred thousand African Methodists or the three hundred thousand Negroes in your own communion; we feel it not because we are Negroes, but because we are men, we want no restrictions, we want no compromises in the Church of the living God.

It is the gospel Jesus preached in the sermon on the mountain. It is the gospel Paul preached on Mars' Hill. It is the gospel that Asbury, and Haven, and Hurst, and Rust declared, and Hartzell and Thirkield and many others of your mighty sons now proclaim. It is the principle you wrote to your eternal credit in your organic law when you made the buying and selling of men a crime against your Constitution and against God.

In 1787, just eleven years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in the city of Philadelphia that immortal document whose truths enunciate intuitive, moral judgments—and declared our fathers could not submit to intolerance and oppression in civil affairs—we in the same city made our protest against the same spirit in the Church and left the Methodist Episcopal Church under the leadership of Richard Allen, to form one of our own. At that time there was not an example of Negro independent organized government anywhere in the civilized world. Abyssinia might have been, but if so in a very crude way. The republics of Haiti, Santo Domingo and Liberia were unknown.

Our struggles as a Church are the struggles of the race. We have built up seven hundred thousand members, seven thousand preachers, millions of property and schools—not so much, I know—yet when you consider a race starting from African savages in slavery and that the law made it a crime to teach us, courts looked upon us as chattels to be bought and sold like cattle

in the shambles, that we were set free without a dollar: and when you also know the half-hearted way our freedom has been accepted by some, with so many things to hinder and handicap us as a people in this land of the free, we feel we can congratulate ourselves.

As a Church, of course, we have undoubtedly missed the great means of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We have missed the great educational facilities. We have missed the finely developed system and contact with the great minds like Haven and Hurst and men who have not only stamped the impression of their greatness but of their usefulness upon the world; yet our separation has not been useless.

It has thrown us almost absolutely upon our own resources and shown us our own capabilities. It has been a demonstration of self-government; though not without mistakes, yet it has shown what could be done. It has made possible other self-governing bodies of Methodists like the African Methodist Episcopal Zion and the Colored Methodist Episcopal, and if all signs do not fail, these Negro Methodists will unite and we will have the largest body of colored Christians in the world—the largest number of Christian Negroes organized for the service of Christ, and a mighty wall of defense against prejudice and a battering ram of power to beat down wrongs against us.

What attraction such a body will have to those of you who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belong to us racially I do not know. Whether your racial feelings or Church affiliation will control you we do not care, but we know you will glory in and be proud of our success. You may work out your destiny where you are and eventually be the means of having one grand united whole, independent of color or condition, but all one in Jesus Christ our Lord.

We know very well there should be no colored and no white Churches or Bishops, no Bishops for Africa or regional Bishop, but the millennium has not yet come. These do not exist because there are such fundamental differences between human beings as God created them, but because of the attitude of mind voluntarily at first assumed, until now it becomes a psychological bent, a habit which makes it a fact. You have as distinctly a colored church as we; colored Conferences and colored Churches. The State is a little ahead of the Church; it has mixed schools and colored teachers in them. Grace has not yet brought the change of heart necessary. And so long as these conditions exist we feel there is a necessity for the African Methodist Church, and if we are to be apart we want full control.

Fortunately some of the problems that confront the Northern and Southern Methodists do not disturb the African Methodist bodies. Being all of the same race group, no psychological or physiological differences interfere. We look at your great

wealth, your wonderful institutions of learning, great seminaries, hospitals, periodicals and numbers, and feel an admiration for your progress and power we cannot express. Notwithstanding this, however, we rejoice in having the same source, doctrines and policy. We have nothing of which to boast, yet when we judge ourselves not by the heights we have attained but by the depths from which we came, we cannot but say: "Hitherto the Lord has helped us." And that the progress we have made as a Church and a people is worthy of note. It is but sixty years since we came from bondage without even names.

We founded an organization in the darkest days of our American existence, at a time when most of us were chattels, and when there were laws forbidding we should be taught. We have fought our way up through proscription, humiliation, and until this very hour have had to contend for the commonest rights and privileges which are vouchsafed not only to Americans but any alien who touches these shores. We did not have an educated ministry in bygone days. Our highest desires and greatest efforts and aspirations are to bring this ministry of to-day up to the highest standards of intellectual and spiritual requirements. Notwithstanding this we point with modest pride to a long line of old Negro preachers who were not schoolmen but who knew the power of salvation and kept the race in all its crudity true to God and loyal to truth, kept us from despair and discouragement, and in the darkest times of sorrow made us look through our tears to the promises of a true God, which like a rainbow of hope stood forth in sublime beauty spanning the darkest horizon of our suffering.

It has been quite a common thing to speak lightly of the Negro's Christianity, to speak of his sentimentality, his emotionalism, his sensuality, of his preachers depending more upon appeal to feeling than judgment. As a consequence it has been felt that our religion has not produced character. Some of this may be true, yet after all this is largely so with much evangelical preaching. God gave us our reason and judgment, but the same God gave us our emotions which must ever have their place in religion. Of course with the Negro's warm, sunny temperament there is a tendency toward extremes, yet it is this that has kept him under the most heartrending trials from becoming misanthropic or discouraged. If any one asks why the Negro has kept buoyant and hopeful it must be largely attributed to this side of his character.

When it is charged that we are emotional, we plead guilty, but we respond that at first we could not reason out things. We still stand staggered and bewildered at some conditions in this land of the highest standards of Christianity. Even to-day we wonder why men of great Christian attainments find it almost impossible to put in practice the fundamentals of Christianity.

How men in the Church can quibble and hesitate, and compromise upon the truth of God!

Think of the attitude of the Church upon the race question. We are here to declare that all the questions of race and prejudice and conflict could be settled not only for the Church but for the nation. It is not a question shall the Negro have justice, shall ten millions be treated right, but can the Christian Church do right? Just as it has been held that there might have been no war if the Christian nations had so molded the sentiments of men as to have given them the right attitude of mind, so we hold that if the principles of Christian truth had taken hold of the American people there could be no race question.

The Church as the leader, the teacher, the guide, the custodian of the ark of God must not falter; it must not wait on the State; it must not be controlled by public sentiment; it must not bow down to a false god; but it must lead.

The Negro's religion has not made him as moral as it should, and those of us who are the teachers of our people are trying every way we know how to lift up the standard. We think though that whatever immorality there is among us ought to be very gently spoken of and dealt with by those who find it so difficult to live up to the standards of Christianity after a thousand years of tutelage under the world's best Christian civilization.

The most serious charges brought against us, as a rule, are an affinity for a chicken, or a ham, or a sheep, but the greater crimes are the exception. We seldom get away with a bank. Profiteering, get-rich-quick schemes, food adulteration are not charged to our credit. Our ideas may not be as clear on all moral distinctions as they should be, but our record compares favorably in the divorce courts with many others. We have no more church fights than anyone else. We have all the mixed blood people of the nation put to our account. We are glad to have it, for it ties us up by blood bonds to the Anglo-Saxon in such a way that in some Negro veins flows some of the best Anglo-Saxon blood. Yet we think those who started the stream should not poke fun at us, but fulfill the Scriptures in bearing one another's burdens. Sin is sin. All have sinned and have come short of the glory of God.

We have and are now suffering the ill effects of slavery, but we question whether with all our ills our chastened and humiliated souls do not stand as well before God as those responsible for our condition.

We may be sentimental and emotional, but in our effort to come down to the practical we would not freeze out all the warmth of our religion and lose that enthusiasm, that dynamic of feeling, which comes from a mystical relation between man and God, from an experimental knowledge of his Spirit. This

has been the dynamic which enabled the apostles to shake the thrones and overturn the philosophies of the heathen world. This is the power that made Whitefield, the power that infused new life into the whole world of thought and made Methodism stand out as a great resurrecting force in the world.

Whatever faults the Negro's religion has had it has kept him from being an atheist, an agnostic or an infidel, a radical, a Red, or a Bolshevik, and has kept his faith in God and has kept him loyal to the Stars and Stripes.

We know very well our ministry as a class is not up to the intellectual standards necessary. We are insisting upon it. We have our own schools, like Wilberforce founded by Bishop Paine, in Ohio, Kittrell in North Carolina, Morris Brown in Atlanta, Georgia, and others, for which we raise from our people, with very little outside help, thousands upon thousands annually. Truly none of these schools in equipment or curriculum are what they should be nor what we hope they will be, yet they represent our unaided struggles, our aspirations to work out as best we can under our own government and control our destiny. Our money to support them has not come from millionaire members, nor bankers, nor merchants; nor from railroad bonds, but from the plantation, the cook pot, the wash tub, the hod carrier, the hotel waiter, from those holding often the lower places yielding the least remuneration in the industrial world. They are not the equal of Gammon and Drew, of Princeton, of Yale; but often when we have finished in them we go to Drew and to Gammon and to Columbia and stand up and make our mark there.

We know we have much to learn in our educational work, but we feel, if in fifty or sixty years we have done what we have, there is no telling under God what the future holds for us.

We do not feel the American people can control our destiny. The God who permitted us to go into slavery and come out with the American language, Christianity, industry, melted our shackles off in the red furnaces of war, to greatly reduce our illiteracy—to come from chatteldom as declared by Justice Taney to citizenship although it compelled a change in the Constitution of this great nation.

We stand with pride upon our war record in defending a flag that has not always defended us. We stand with pride upon our freedom from anarchy, rebellion, radicalism, Bolshevism, upon our spirit of forgiveness, lack of the spirit of revenge and our happy, genial temperament. We are optimists. We had to be. It was not a mere optimism of nature, nor carelessness, but born of a faith in God, taught us by our grayhaired noble sires who preached the Gospel in the darkest days, and taught us to sing, "My God Delivereth Daniel from the Lions' Den, Jonah from the Belly of the Whale, the Three Hebrew Children from the Fiery Furnace, then Why Not Every Man?"

Much has been done for the Negro. There have been the John Hand fund, the Slater fund, the Jeannes fund. Many of your best and noblest have gone South and given their lives in work and sacrifice, for all of which we shall ever be grateful. But after all we must help ourselves, and this is the effort and purpose of the African Methodist Church.

Says the World Outlook of the work among us:

The Methodist Episcopal Church operates for Negro education and uplift the following:

One theological seminary.

The largest medical school for Negroes in the world, at Nashville.

Two hospitals and nurses' training schools.

Ten collegiate and academic institutions.

Five normal and secondary institutions.

Twelve model homes and industrial training schools.

In these, in the last fifty years, 200,000 students have been enrolled and 15,000 have graduated. During the year 1918-1919 357 teachers have been employed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church supports the Freedmen's Aid Society, which was the pioneer in Negro education in America, and now has under its direction 21 schools, with 317 teachers and 5,279 students.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, operates for the benefit of the Negro, Paine College at Augusta, with 500 graduates, 19 teachers, 303 students enrolled. Paine College is to receive from the Centenary through the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, \$400,000 in five years:

Contributes to five institutions of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. These five institutions will receive \$200,000 from the Centenary.

Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church supports for Negro work in the South the following:

Twelve model industrial homes.

Five schools.

Five kindergartens.

One hospital.

One deaconess training school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, through its Board of Home Missions, appropriates about \$60,000 annually to the support of Negro pastors and the erection of Negro churches.

The Centenary movement of the American Methodist Churches has raised \$4,000,000 for the support and development of Negro churches and religious, philanthropic, and educational enterprise.

The Negro independent Churches, whatever their defects, have taught the world that we can manage our own affairs, that black bishops can rule and be just as sweet and noble, as Christian and efficient and as autocratic and domineering when they please as any other.

It has taught the democratic spirit of independence and self-government, and that proper representation must accompany taxation. It has emphasized in the Negro soul by concrete illustration the immortal principles of American manhood enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and has made the

Negro feel that like the revolutionary fathers he must stand up and by all legitimate means fight to be that which God intended he should be—a man.

All Methodists could unite, black, white, North, South, upon a platform, a Constitution; but it must be announced by Jehovah God, worked out by the bleeding Son, and made effectual in the hearts of men by the Holy Spirit, and needs but one principle of unification—"Love one another."

10. THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 395

FRATERNAL ADDRESS BY REV. C. C. ALLEYNE

BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: It is my distinguished honor to have been chosen by the Board of Bishops to bring to you the fraternal greetings of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church recently in session at Knoxville, Tennessee.

While appreciative of the confidence implied through my selection I nevertheless shrink from the task because I am conscious of my inability to cope with the situation or rise to the dignity of the occasion. Though selected about a year ago I was in blissful ignorance of the fact until a few days ago. The failure of the secretary of the Board of Bishops to notify me puts me in the position of the little boy who said that when he went to Sunday school they sang "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," and when he attended the ball game they shouted "Sit down, for God's sake." As a result he was so bewildered he didn't know whether to stand up for Jesus or sit down for God. Like him I am oscillating between the Scylla of apprehensiveness and the Charybdis of hesitancy. I hardly know whether to stand up for Zion or sit down out of deference to your cultured minds and sensitive ears.

However, the orders I received were peremptory and as a good soldier I could not make reply; I did not reason why. It was mine but to do or die. Unlike the historic six hundred I must proceed alone to sacrifice my better judgment on the altar of duty, forgetful of self and unmindful of that precious quality which we have all been taught to regard as the better part of valor.

I bring you the greetings of a Church which is intensely loyal to the principles and tenets of Methodism. We belong to the common family of those who revere the memory and love the name of that man sent from God whose name was John Wesley. We, like you, love the truth embodied in the religious poetry of

Charles Wesley—that “bard who sang divine ideas below, which always find us young, and always keep us so.”

Recognizing you as mother we come to-day to look you in the face and ask a sympathetic hearing, as we tell you of our struggles, disappointments, repulses, reverses and victories. Sometimes we have had to retire for strategic purposes, but never have we become demoralized or disorderly in retreat. Sometimes we have been faint, but we have kept on in pursuit of that which was noble and of good report.

When we left the old ecclesiastical homestead we were without experience, and the majority of us were victims of that which Mr. Wesley called and we recognize as “the sum of all villainies.” But despite the blackness of slavery’s night and the starless firmament under which we lived for two hundred years, we thank “whatever gods may be for our unconquerable souls.” Since the abolition of slavery we have known restriction, discrimination, ostracism, and many other unrighteous inequalities, yet to-day our heads, though bloody, are unbowed.

We have found it hard to work for God, to believe in retributive justice and social Christianity in the face of man’s continued inhumanity to man. It has been difficult for us to take God’s part “upon this battlefield of earth, and not sometimes lose heart.” But we are glad to say that during more than one hundred years of independent warfare we have kept unbroken our lance and the faith of our fathers is living still. Some here may have misgivings as to whether we have fought a good fight; it is evident that we have not finished our course; but all must admit that we have kept the faith.

We believe in the gospel as God’s panacea for the world’s ills. The old, old gospel still sparkles with truth radiant and illuminating, a light for revelation to men in all ages. It is the glory of our Church to preach Christ and him crucified—not merely an ethical gospel, but to proclaim the cross as the only hope of the world.

We feel the thrill of living in this age, when we are awakening from the terrible nightmare of carnage and death. We feel the urge divine and go forth to aid in the realization of the dreams and consummation of the hopes of honest men.

In common with the rest of the world we are standing on tip-toe, waiting to greet the new-born day of universal democracy. For we believe in democracy. Every true Methodist must; every true Methodist does. For when the fire of God burned in the soul of our founder he threw aristocracy to the winds, and taking his place on his father’s tomb he founded a religious democracy fated to endure until the arch angel’s trump proclaims the day of doom.

African Methodism believes in the brotherhood of man. We are not the exponents of intra-racial religion; we know full well

that such a Church can never approximate the divine ideal as expressed in the high-priestly prayer of the Master, "that they may be one, even as we are." We have just voted in favor of organic union of all the African Methodist Churches of America. You are working out a scheme for union which must affect some members of the Negro race. Whatever the outcome, if it leaves two Methodist families walking apart because of racial differences, the Master will still sadly say to each, "And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, . . . and they shall become one flock, one shepherd."

It is gratifying to observe that the best thought of the Church tends toward the oneness of the human family. In things social, in things religious, in things that make for mutual uplift we are one as the hand, and in no wise can we remain separate as the fingers and lift the burdens of the world or remove the destructive forces which threaten our civilization and challenge our Christianity. The white man and black man together must endeavor to make America truly Christian. The fingers when separate are impotent; to grip, to grasp, to achieve they must come together and be one, even as the hand. Before the lion and the lamb can lie down together and men beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, we shall have to tread where the saints have trod singing, "We are not divided, all one body we."

We know that the Church of Asbury and of Black Harry is glorious because she clings to the ideals which the fathers held dear, and which they prized more than life. In the name of our God we must continue to lift up our banners—I mean the banners of Methodist belief and Methodist doctrine as taught at the shrines of primitive Methodism.

You will rejoice when I tell you that although we are stressing the necessity of culture and the value of education for those who publish the glad tidings, we are not troubled by the sophistry of the higher critics, nor bewildered by the persistent demands of the timorous who would liberalize the General Rules and modernize the Church by lowering the standard and removing the rule prohibiting the dance and other forms of worldliness. We have been charged with being mere imitators. But should your honorable body accede to this request, you will find that we are followers only of that which is good.

Zion remembers and would have me congratulate you on the uncompromising stand you took on the question of slavery. Like a stoic of the woods you would not recede from the position that freedom was the common birthright of all men. Your attitude was aptly expressed in the immortal words of the illustrious Lincoln when he said that the country could not endure half slave and half free.

We are grateful to you for the noble part you played in direct-

ing and educating the freedman. Surely your Freedmen's Aid Society interpreted the spirit of Christ in terms of service for the lowly. The founders of this bureau were God's noblemen, and the Master will say to them, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

We congratulate you in that you have withstood the sinister influence of those who would reduce the scheme of salvation to a mere ethical formula, and continue to assert that the world can only be redeemed by the individual regeneration of men and strict adherence to the teachings of the Man of Galilee.

We are proud of your contribution to the literature of the world. Through the making of books you are projecting your thought and influence into the coming ages for the enlightenment of unborn millions.

We also congratulate you on the uncompromising warfare you waged against the hydra-headed monster of intemperance as represented in the licensed saloon. King Alcohol might make and is making desperate efforts to come back, but will find the Methodist Church standing guard and helping to make the citadel of prohibition as impregnable as Gibraltar.

May we take this opportunity to express our sense of appreciation and give to your great Church the meed of praise she so richly deserves for the cultured, stalwart, Christian characters produced from among your Negro constituency. These men who have in their soul the music and the dream—men of light and leading—they are a credit to your Church and a monument to your Christian conception of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. You are thrice blessed in that the curriculum of your great Church includes lessons in altruism, tolerance, fraternity, and inter-racial love.

We wonder what is the final ending! We peer into the future and catch a vision of truth conquering error, of Christ's principles outliving prejudice.

"This is our faith tremendous,
Our wild hope, who shall scorn,
That in the name of Jesus
The world shall be reborn."

More and more is our Church broadening its sympathies and catching the world vision. Conditions over which we have no control restrict and limit our operations, so that it is impossible for us to fully carry out the injunction of Him whose we are and whom we serve to go "into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." The glory of Methodism is that it transcends provincialism, sectionalism, racialism, and declares "The world is my parish." This the Negro Church cannot say. But we would have you know that we do not willingly live to ourselves. Every Christian should be a world citizen. The spirit of Marcus

Antonius is the expression of an ideal more Christlike than that which we call patriotism. He said, "As Marcus Antonius I am a citizen of Italy; but as a man I am a citizen of the world." The spirit that radiates from Calvary is one of altruism. Christianity is universal. Because we have this world vision we are enthusiastically cooperating with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and the Interchurch World Movement. In the simultaneous campaign just closed Zion was the first Church to secure its quota.

However, like Paul, our desire and prayer to God for Africa is that it might be saved. We intensely long to see the people of this continent—our fatherland—lift their right hand and touch God's right hand in the darkness and be lifted up and strengthened. More and more we are thinking black. Our preachers are discarding age-long fallacies, which are but the figments of arrogant assumption playing on fertile imaginations, and are studying to find out what the Bible has to say about the Negro. And we are developing in ourselves and inculcating in our people a pride of race founded on the fact that the Negro has a past. Napoleon after leading his troops into Egypt, desiring to inspire them to deeds of valor exclaimed: "Men, remember the centuries are looking down upon you." In like manner we are leading our people into the sunlight of sacred history and reminding them that centuries of past achievement, distinction and honor are looking down upon us. Not to mention the leadership of Hobab, the statescraft of the priest of Midian—Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses—the kindness of the exalted Ebad Melech, minister of Candace, let me assure you that we played a noble part and won great distinction as a race in the Apostolic Church. All regard Saint Paul, the great Apostle to the Gentiles, as a man among men. His learning, zeal, consecrated life, lofty thoughts, and inimitable style of expression make him the towering figure of the early Church. Should it not be considered a mark of distinction that a Negro took the leading part in the examination and ordination of him who was far from being the least among the members of the apostolic college? Paul was sent forth from Antioch, the ancient capital of Syria. It is recorded in Acts, thirteenth chapter, verse one, that "there were at Antioch, in the church that was there, prophets and teachers, Barnabas, and Symeon that was called Niger, and Lucius of Cyrene, and Manaen the foster-brother of Herod the tetrarch, and Saul. And as they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Spirit said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. Then, when they had fasted and prayed and laid their hands on them, they sent them away."

Mr. Whitwell Wilson, in his book *The Church We Forget*, takes the correct position that Symeon called Niger was a colored man. We were therefore important factors in the develop-

ment of the early Christian Church and gave the new religion its greatest character and most resplendent figure—the Apostle Paul. We are not claiming that we are a link in the chain of apostolic succession; but because you did for us what we had before done for him who first carried the Gospel into Europe, we are still a unit in the spiritual procession of the Christian ministry.

As our mother we beg you to remember that despite our loyalty, sacrifice, and service we are lynched, burned alive at the stake, while fellow believers in the Christ dance around the pyre and rejoice as they smell the burning flesh of our brothers in black. It is your task to aid us in eradicating this evil from American life. Lynching is an anachronism in a Christian democracy. Lynch law must be dethroned.

Our Church has recorded its greatest achievements and won its most renowned victories during the quadrennium just closed. For the first time in our history our income for general claims, or dollar money, exceeded one hundred thousand dollars a year. For education we raised over three hundred thousand and for Home Missions, Foreign Missions, etc., in proportion.

Our tercentenary campaign has for its slogan a million dollars and one hundred thousand souls saved and added to the Church. The outlook is bright, the prospect pleases and we feel morally sure that the goal will be reached.

Zion sends you greeting and would have you know that in spite of handicaps she is pressing toward the hills which are resplendent and tinged with the light of promise. Our souls are full of hope and optimism. We are heirs of God and with you we shall inherit. We ask the question to whom shall the world belong? Jesus answers, "The meek shall inherit the earth." Again we ask to whom shall the world belong? To white man, red man, yellow man, or black man? And John Oxenham answers, and in his answer and that of the Master we rest our faith and secure our hope. To whom shall the world belong and who shall go up and possess it?

"To the Great Hearts—the Strong

Who will suffer no wrong,

And where they find evil redress it.

To the man of bold sight,

Whose soul seized of light,

Found a work to be done and has done it.

To the valiant who fought

For a soul-lifting thought,

Saw the fight to be won and have won it.

To the men of great mind

Set on lifting their kind,

Who regardless of danger will do it.

To the men who will bear

Their full share of life's care,

And will rest not till wrongs be all righted.

To the stalwarts who toil
Mid the seas of turmoil,
Till the haven of safety be sighted.
To the men of good fame
Who everything claim,
This world and the next—in their Master's great name;
To these shall the world henceforth belong,
And they shall go up and possess it;
Overmuch, overlong has the world suffered wrong,
We are here by God's help to redress it."

MEMOIRS

1. BISHOP WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND

READ BY THE REV. M. A. RADER

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

Bishop Eveland was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1864. He died at Mount Holly Springs, Pennsylvania, on July 24, 1916. He was graciously converted in the city of Philadelphia about the year 1887, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. At that time the call to preach came upon him with clearness and power and, after completing his education at Dickinson College in 1891, he united with the Central Pennsylvania Conference and began his active ministry in the Church. Then followed fourteen successful years in the pastorate. His splendid work and ability attracted the attention of Dickinson Seminary which, in 1905, called him to its presidency, where he made a great record as administrator, scholar and leader. In 1893 he was married to Miss Rose Mullen of Mount Holly Springs, with whom through the subsequent years he enjoyed the richest fellowship, inspiration, companionship and love.

A Methodist preacher counts it all joy to put his life into the hands of God and at the disposal and call of his Church. He is always to be as one sent, and therein he finds his apostolic succession. He is never sure from one year to another where his place of service may be. When Bishop Eveland went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in May, 1912, to attend the General Conference, he had not the faintest idea that he was to be chosen by that body as Missionary Bishop and sent across the seas to Manila to supervise the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippine Islands and Malaysia. The honor came to him entirely unsought, and though it broke into his cherished plans he accepted the new task as from God, the Father.

Early in the fall of that year, in company with Mrs. Eveland, he started on the journey to Manila, where they arrived in the month of November. From that time on to the end his were days of unceasing labor for the Church throughout that vast region.

Wherever he went he was recognized as a prophet, as a man of God, and as a leader of men. We came to know Bishop Eveland pretty well during those four years. Everybody knew him and loved and trusted him. We came to see that he was a genuine Christian and that he lived his religion. He never forgot

to be a brother, even to the humblest man who might approach him. There was a calm dignity and yet cheerfulness about him that inspired confidence. There was a charm of manner, free approach and kindly spirit that drew us to him. He was a gentleman and a Christian always. His brethren on the field did not always agree with him, but they trusted him because they knew that he was sympathetic, sincere, and splendidly fair, whether he was dealing with a person or a problem.

He was a scholarly, strong preacher of the gospel. He gave inspiration and encouragement by his life and messages. He knew what experimental religion was, and knew how to make it attractive to others. He was a man of power because he knew God and belonged to him.

This great and good man endured the hardships of missionary life. Frequently he was drenched by the rains, driven by the storms, weakened by the tropical heat, and twice almost shipwrecked. He faced dangers by land and sea as he went about his task, but he never complained. Like Saint Paul of old, he also counted it all joy to suffer loss "for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus." He was no coward.

Six weeks following the last General Conference at Saratoga Springs, all America was shocked and the missionaries and Filipinos in the Philippine Islands were prostrated and overwhelmed by the tragic death of our friend and beloved Bishop, William Perry Eveland.

O Homeland! O Homeland!

The veil is very thin that hides

Thy dear meadows and this cold world between.

A breath aside may blow it,

A heart-throb burst it through,

And bring in one glad moment

The happy land to view.

It was so in the case of Bishop Eveland. Without a moment's warning the summons came. His going has left a great void in our hearts.

To-day our hope is in Jesus Christ, whom he loved and served so well. We find reconciliation in the thought that Bishop Eveland has simply taken another transfer—this time to the service above in more intimate relations with his risen Christ.

He fought in the good fight for righteousness and world redemption. Our leader and brother has fallen, but the fight still goes on. We miss him on the field. The blow fell heavily upon the Church there, but we know that it fell heaviest upon the home and upon her who is alone, save for the presence of God and the great task to which she gives herself. Her sorrow is shared in by all of our people at home and abroad, whose lives have been so richly blessed by these consecrated servants of God. He finished his course and kept the faith. The crown of right-

eousness is his, as it will be for all those who have in whatever way or place glorified by life and labor the Lord Jesus Christ.

2. BISHOP FRANKLIN ELMER ELLSWORTH HAMILTON

READ BY THE REV. G. P. ECKMAN

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

It is recorded that Bernard of Clairvaux was wont to ask himself each morning, "Bernard, wherefore art thou here?" It is a goodly inquisition for every soul of man, and Franklin Hamilton never ceased setting it before his mind, from the day-dawn of his self-consciousness to the swift sunset of his earthly career. It is a question which superficial characters throw off with easy disregard. It is enough for them that they happened here in the course of time, but they seek no reason for their arrival, and they do not inquire after the purpose of their being. This unconcern will not be possible to one who has a sane philosophy or a faith in divine providence. He will adopt the sentiment if not the language of Robert Browning:

"Well, God, you see! God plants us where we grow.
It is not that, because a bud is born
At a wild briar's end, full in the wild beast's way,
We ought to pluck and put it out of reach
On the oak treetop—say there the bud belongs."

We do not determine the time and circumstance of life, but we do decide whether to fall in with the scheme of life provided for us or to interfere with its orderly process.

Franklin Hamilton found himself in an atmosphere congenial to the development of high spiritual ideals, in a home from which holy influences poured as from a fountain of life, in a society which was charged with the spirit of intellectual culture, in a Church which was animated by a passion for the redemption of the world, and in an era fraught with immense possibilities for the weal of mankind and requiring the services of the most thoroughly equipped ministers of education, religion and social amelioration the age could produce. He accepted the challenge of the hour and the opportunity, and went where God summoned him.

He was charged with being ambitious, and the accusation was true. He never apologized for it. He frankly proved it by his deeds. He was resolved to fill a large place in the actions of his time, and to choose the best field available for the employment of his talents. He discovered that sphere in the Church. He was drawn to its ministry by the traditions of his family, the obvious superiority of the pulpit as an agency for molding public opinion, and the unquenchable call of the Holy Spirit which rang like a

trumpet in his soul. He therefore placed his ambitions in the keeping of that "unknown steersman we call God," to quote Robert Louis Stevenson, and became a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Not without resistance to influences of an alien character, however, was this end reached. "Be a teacher of philosophy," advised a learned and beloved professor in Harvard. "Make yourself strong in the councils of the state," urged expediency, while he balanced the world against the reproach of Christ in a foreign university. "Take literature for your vocation," suggested the voice of self-interest. But above every solicitation rose the appeal of a mother's prayers, a father's hallowed example, and his own awareness of God's admonishing presence. He *must* be a preacher of righteousness in the Church wherein he was born and reared.

Let us rehearse the story in its shortest terms. He was born at Pleasant Valley, Ohio, August 9, 1866. He was the youngest son of the Rev. William Charles Patrick and Henrietta Dean Hamilton. Under the guardianship of his brother, the present chancellor of the American University, Bishop John W. Hamilton, he prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, and was graduated with distinction from Harvard University in 1887. He taught Latin and Greek in Chattanooga University for a year, and then went abroad for further scholastic achievements, spending nearly three years in post-graduate studies at Berlin University and in Paris. On his return he entered the Boston School of Theology, from which he was graduated in 1892. Admitted to the New England Conference, he was appointed pastor of a Church in East Boston, organizing the society and building its edifice. From 1895 until 1900 he was pastor of the Church in Newtonville, Massachusetts, and in 1900-1908 of the First Church of Boston. He was then called to the chancellorship of the American University, a position which he filled with remarkable ability until his election to the episcopacy in 1916, when he was designated for the Pittsburgh Area. On May 5, 1918, after but a week's illness, he surrendered his commission as a Bishop on earth to take an advanced assignment in the "city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

This bare outline of events gives but a hint of the strength and efficiency of the man whose chronological record it is. In the schools and universities through which he passed he was a marked personality. He carried off prizes of high degree; he wore academic laurels of distinction; he was recognized as an orator of unusual merit and as a writer of singular excellence. By voice and pen he quickly acquired eminence among his fellows. As pastor and preacher he attained much reputation for the admirable quality of his sermons, the sympathetic warmth of his ministrations, and the sagacity of his leadership. He

was essentially a man of affairs. His administration as chancellor of the American University is a chapter which any man might be proud to have attached to his name. During his short incumbency in the bishopric he showed himself an ecclesiastical statesman of large ability. What he might have become in the ranks of the episcopacy was plainly indicated by the brilliant achievements of his painfully brief term of official leadership. He kept growing every day in eloquence, wisdom and power where God had planted him. He is still flourishing in the courts of the Lord.

His parents gave him the name Ellsworth in memory of that chivalrous colonel of zouaves who in a southern city died for the sanctity of the American flag under circumstances which demanded the finest heroism, and the glory of whose sacrifice ran like a tidal wave of flame through the northern country a little while before young Hamilton was born. One can fancy the patriotic father and mother dreaming that the heritage of Ellsworth's knightly courage might descend with his name upon their young child. In a luminous way the anticipation was fulfilled. No courtlier champion of righteousness ever entered the arena of conflict with the forces of evil. God gave Franklin Hamilton a strong and capable body, a lucid and energetic mind, and a refined and gracious spirit. These endowments were sedulously cultivated under the tutelage of religion and by the command of a noble will. Franklin Hamilton was by habit a Christian gentleman whose character portrait might safely be set down before the rising generation of preachers as worthy of their studious attention. It was once a proverb that a West Point officer could not lose his military correctness of deportment even if intoxicated. Of Charles Sumner it was said that never even in moments of relaxation did he for an instant fall into ungraceful or undignified attitudes. With equal boldness it may be affirmed that Franklin Hamilton never forgot the obligations of his birth and breeding. He could not lower himself to the level of the demagogue. He was the finest type of democrat. He was the fellow of any man in need. But he could not cheapen himself by the politician's artificial familiarity. His finesse was that of kindness. His diplomacy was of the heart. At the bottom of all true gentility is the golden rule. Franklin Hamilton was suave, courtly and influential because his spirit was pure. "Given a fair chance, he could make any man his friend," said one who knew him better than all the world beside. And friendship had with him the force of a religion.

A man may have all that Franklin Hamilton possessed of native endowments, and all that he acquired by the indefatigable pursuit of knowledge, and even that fine spiritual temper which gave him his characteristic charm, and yet fail of high achieve-

ment, if he be lacking in moral fearlessness and blood earnestness. It became evident as soon as Bishop Hamilton attained the place for which divine providence had been preparing him by exceptional measures and long discipline, that he was under the pressure of an intense enthusiasm, born of his sense of God's expectation, which he could not afford to disappoint. Having been elected to the episcopacy there were no higher honors to be secured. To fulfill the conventional requirements of his office faithfully and scrupulously might be thought sufficient for the balance of his days. Not such his conception of the terms of his commission. It was imperative that he do his utmost. Otherwise he would be discontented and Christ would be wounded. Hence with amazing abandon he flung himself into his new work, sparing neither time nor strength, counting no sacrifice too great for the prosecution of his sublime task. He was not at the climax of his ambition. He was just beginning the ascent after years of training to scale the heights. The Pittsburgh Area will long cherish the tradition of his sacrificial ministry as a sacred memory. He toiled magnificently.

Suddenly the burning light was quenched. The mystery of it is insoluble. But God does nothing abortively. Say not that this was a premature interruption of a process which has no meaning unless it be completed. We may alter the question Franklin Hamilton was forever asking himself, "Wherefore art thou here?" to the question we fain would have answered to ease our burden of sorrow, "Wherefore art thou gone?" No satisfying word of response will come from the uncharted spaces; but faith can descry the radiant figure of the departed leader as he turns the shoulder of the mountain which shuts him from our vision, and be assured that what was unattainable here shall be perfectly realized in the better country beyond.

Victor Hugo felt and said that he should write again when his day's work was finished on earth, saying in the great tomorrow the ten thousand things he could not utter here for lack of time, and making articulate the thoughts which in this mortal sphere were too vast for verbal expression.

Novalis affirmed in his last hours that new songs and poems and of a higher quality than he had ever produced were bubbling out of his soul to find utterance on his lips. Yet they were not spoken here.

Herder said when dying, "If now some great new thought should come and pierce me through and through, I should be well in a moment of time."

Jesus said, "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Franklin Hamilton was preaching more eloquently, writing more cogently, and administering more sagaciously when he

was beckoned to the skies than at any former stage of his public ministry. The promise of his years was at its blossoming. The ripe fruitage was yet to be gathered. The greatest of his achievements were still to be wrought. Then came the faintness of a fatal malady. And then the great new thought which pierced him through and through and made him well in a moment of time. For through the blood of the everlasting covenant he was indissolubly joined to Him whose voice was as the sound of many waters when he said: "I am he that liveth and was dead; and behold, I am alive forevermore."

3. BISHOP JAMES WHITFORD BASHFORD

READ BY THE REV. W. L. Y. DAVIS

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

This is not a memoir; it is a bit of hero-worship!

The abundant life of Bishop Bashford is at once an embarrassment and a joy: an embarrassment, because a memoir struggles to become a biography; a joy, because the farthest reaches of the imagination are within the orbit of his living and thinking. Seeming fulsome statement about him is never extravagance.

His father, dying when he was a year old, left excess baggage heaped on this boy that would have crushed an ordinary life, but he grew tall and straight under the load. Of an inquiring turn of mind that tended to skepticism, it remained for the uncultured Dwight L. Moody, the simple-minded layman, to bring the trained schoolman to the decision of following Christ. Visiting a Unitarian professor, a relative, for advice in this crisis, he was advised to go to the Methodist boys as the only ones able to help him. Attending a meeting fully decided to make a public confession, taking a front seat that he might not have to go far when the call was given, haunted by another youth, a scoffer on the back seat whom he greatly respected, and then having the leader fail to ask if any wanted prayer, young Bashford leaped up, only to find the scoffing friend rise and follow him to the feet of the Master. A product of the Wisconsin State University, he was devout as Saint Francis in his holy living.

When he was in Boston University, he frequently went to hear Phillips Brooks preach. He asked Phillips Brooks why he did not publish his sermons. Brooks responded that he hardly thought anyone would care for them. But almost immediately the sermons began to appear in print.

He was like Phillips Brooks in temperament and genius. He had the build of him in body; he spoke rapidly like him; he had the theology of him; he had the fine quality of spirit of

Phillips Brooks. Socrates begat Plato; Plato begat Aristotle; Aristotle begat Kant; Kant begat Bowne. There is a divine generation of philosophers as of prophets. Michael Angelo laid his hands upon Rafael; Rafael laid his hands upon Hoffman. There is a laying on of hands upon painters as upon priests. Paderewski heard Haydn; Haydn heard Handel; Handel heard David. And all the world is thrumming with the Shepherd's music. Back of Bashford was Brooks; back of Brooks was Frederick W. Robertson. You also find Bashford repeated in thousands of youth all over the world. Bashford was not just a Bishop. He was a contagion.

It might be difficult to say whether he was theologian or scientist. He was a Christian evolutionist. He added the faith of the Christian to the findings of the scientist. He insisted that nothing could be evolved which had not been involved. He preached Christ involved into the heart by faith, thus generating a new race—the sons of God. Then he proclaimed in no uncertain terms: “‘Ye must be born again’ to be among the sons of God!”

While thoroughly alert in theology, President Bashford was never a destructive critic. He thought and challenged the thinking of the youth of Methodism. Never a winter went by in the Ohio Wesleyan that he did not hold a personally conducted revival. Having no offspring of his own, all the boys and girls of the Ohio Wesleyan were his children. How he crowded them up snug to Jesus Christ!

He was never a critic of any sort. I have sometimes wondered whether Jesus did not save men almost as much by his faith in them as by their faith in him. How he believed in the thieves and harlots! President Bashford was akin to his Master. Likely it was because his heart was pure. The ignorant usually suspect every man as ignorant; the stingy accuse all as stingy; the impure generally question all as impure. On the other hand the generous think others generous; the wise credit all with wisdom; the pure believe all are pure. Criticism is autobiographical. Because President Bashford could see so little evil in others, some imposed upon him. His friends sometimes chided him. But he had a divine precedent.

He was not of a morbid, introspective temperament. He was too busy. We sometimes thought him wholly sanctified, and he never discredited the doctrine by low living. While he taught it, he never boasted it. “He wist not that the skin of his face did shine!” But his friends knew it. And the Chinese knew it, for he was known among them as “The Man with the Shining Face.”

Like John he saw his Apocalypse. His last days were filled with vision of the time when there should be no more Methodists, nor Presbyterians, nor Baptists—just sons of God! And he

dreamed of the years when there should be one rule in all the earth—the Kingdom of our Lord! I heard him pour his hot heart into the soul of another, urging him to represent him in this General Conference on church federation. It was but a few hours before his passing. Most men would have employed the time over their ills. But between struggles for breath he was not calling for help; he seemed hurrying to crowd forth the great things surging in his soul. He urged the Church to take up the torch falling from his hands and hold it high! That gigantic body of his had hard work keeping up to his intrepid spirit. And he wore his body out before its time. His spirit made his jaded body climb too many heights. It forced his body too hard in the great race after the flying goal. His body finally fell trying to keep up to his spirit.

His life was logical; the biblical sequence of purity is vision. "The pure in heart shall see God." If his life were compressed into two words, those words would be: Purity! Vision!

He was not preeminently executive, although he was a good executive; he was seer. Details were sometimes onerous to him. The heavy-eyed might call him visionary. He could see splendid college halls where others saw but campus. Like Abraham he could see a city which had foundations where others saw but sand and cactus. However, his enthusiasms were infectious, and hard-headed bankers, who came to counsel, stayed to finance his dreams.

In China he sometimes held conferences in which he would have a cabinet of thirty or forty members. He would have laymen as well as preachers, and pastors as well as district superintendents. It was not all according to the Discipline, and this sometimes greatly perplexed other administrators who followed him; but then he was one of those who make Disciplines.

Once while traveling in China, he came to an inn at nightfall, and was given a stuffy room. He immediately asked the landlord the privilege of going out and sleeping under the trees. The host objected on the ground that the night was infested with marauders. The Bishop was insistent, however, and his cot was spread in the garden. Then he began to feel that maybe he had been foolish, and lay awake some little time. Presently it occurred to him: "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." He said to himself: "There is no use of both of us lying awake!" And he went to sleep. At daybreak he awoke and saw a watcher standing guard beneath a tree. And the heathen host would accept no reward. He was helping Jehovah guard his own.

If faith be the measure of a man, Bishop Bashford was a giant. Some men are measured by their hatbands; others, by the yardstick; others, by their chest expansion; others by the scales. While our hero was an athlete in body, he is to be esti-

mated alone in terms of faith. What he believed in one day had an uncanny way of coming true the next. That was the reason why men were content to invest in his dreams. Like Peter, he was a plunger. If he had entered business, he would have been a promoter. He was a promoter of the Kingdom of God.

If purity give vision, vision inspires generosity. In this Bishop Bashford's character was logical again. Always employed at the highest, he received the emoluments of his station. But he passed away with little remnant of earthly goods. He died living upon his salary, not upon dividends.

The impure man has eyes that are clouded and muddy; the deceitful man ever pulls down the curtains of his vision to hide in the dark, and sees through slits; the intemperate man's eyes are filled with blood; the man of open eye is ever the man of open heart, of open hand, of open pocket. Possibly as much money passed through Bishop Bashford's hands as through the hands of many magnates and captains of industry. But it passed through his hands. Above all he was generous of himself.

Some men are bounded by the garments they wear; others, by the homes they dwell in; others, by their parishes and towns; others, by their Conferences and provinces; others, by their areas and states; yet others, by their denominations and countries. Bishop Bashford was bounded by the universe. His dreams were interdenominational; his words were world-terms; his prayers were international. If he talked of the ant beneath his feet, it was in terms of the infinite. To-day his area is the sweep of the universe!

Plato dreamed a republic; but he never executed the dream. It was but literature. While we may not dogmatically declare that Bishop Bashford shaped a new republic alone (and he never arrogated the honor to himself), yet it is known that he was the close personal adviser of Yuan Shih Kai, the first president of China. Having no political finesse, he unselfconsciously helped to work the Herculean task of moulding a third of the human race after the pattern of our loved land.

And he did it as an aside. It was but a by-product of his greater task of spreading the Kingdom of Christ. He did it by just whispering into the heart of another. He did it not thinking of accepting the credit of the ages. He did it down in the silence and in the dark. He did it among a despised people. He did it in a far-away corner of the world where most men shrink from going. He gave his life to a race where most men think some bury themselves.

It would hardly be fitting to-day to quote:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea."

He was not sitting in the sunset, looking at the evening star, waiting. He fell in the midst of battle. He fell in the midst of his own throbbing plans. He fell with his pen in his hand. He fell thinking the great thoughts of God and hurling them forth like worlds. He fell with his eyes still flashing the eternal fires. He fell shouting to his fellow warriors, "On!"

4. BISHOP ALEXANDER PRIESTLY CAMPHOR

READ BY BISHOP J. C. HARTZELL

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

Alexander Priestly Camphor was born August 9, 1865, in a Negro slave cabin on a plantation where now is located one of the finest residential sections of the city of New Orleans. His parents were freed by the emancipation proclamation. His father died when he was an infant, but he prophesied great things for the son and pledged the mother that he should be educated for a missionary in Africa. The mother now in her old age lives in a well-furnished home in New Orleans provided by her departed son. While in Africa the Bishop had the unspeakable joy of finding the people from whom his forbears had been ruthlessly stolen and brought in slave ships to America. He studied their customs and language and preached the gospel to them in their own tongue.

From early youth Camphor was a great reader and gave evidences of excellent intellectual faculties. At the urgent request of his mother he became the adopted son of the Rev. Stephen Priestly, whose surname was added to that of the boy. Mr. Priestly was himself a school-teacher and had a growing faith in the future of his protégé, while a mother's love and prayers inspired the young student.

At fifteen he left the public schools and entered the preparatory department of New Orleans University. Nine years later in 1889 he graduated with honor, and for four years was professor of mathematics in his alma mater. In 1895 he graduated from Gammon Theological Seminary. During the years of his school life he supported himself, first by whatever type of work he could find and later by teaching school. His wife was a graduate of college, a woman of intellectual ability, and was mature in character and religious life. Her devotion to her husband and to everything relating to his work was always manifest. She is now on the sea, returning to Liberia, sent out by the Board of Foreign Missions. She will be treasurer of the Conference and will open a school for the training of young women. Having no children of their own, Dr. and Mrs. Camphor became foster parents to five young women, all of whom have come to useful and successful lives, one being the wife of

the President of Liberia. Our brother had a successful pastorate for a year in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and was then transferred to Orange, New Jersey, where he was entering upon a second successful year when the call came to him and his wife for Africa.

During the cheering and excitement following the announcement by the president of the General Conference in 1896 that my work was to be in Africa, among the revelations which came to me were the assurance, in answer to silent prayer, that I should have twenty years on that continent, and the appearance of Camphor's black face, from which I knew he was to be my first missionary and that American Negroes must have a large share in the redemption of Africa. For eleven years Dr. Camphor was in charge of our educational work in Liberia. The old Monrovia Seminary was incorporated and grew into the well-organized College of West Africa with hundreds in attendance. There was also a series of preparatory schools developed at principal centers throughout the Conference. For five years he represented the United States as vice-consul-general, he was editor of the Liberia missionary paper, and was in all respects a worthy and efficient representative of the best type of Christian missionaries. Returning to America in 1908 he accepted the presidency of the Central Alabama Institute at Birmingham, and gave eight years of splendid service. His scholarship, training in pedagogy, fine administrative abilities, efficiency in finance as related both to himself and the institution—all combined in assuring an unquestioned success.

Dr. Camphor was a member of three General Conferences, and in 1916, four years ago, at Saratoga, he was elected Missionary Bishop for Africa, and Liberia became his episcopal residence. He was the logical man for that important work. On the first ballot he received the majority of all the votes cast, and on the second ballot the vote lacked only a few of being unanimous. Those who knew him best understood his passion that he might give his life for Africa. While in Liberia he was smitten with an alarming illness. In his heroic and conquering faith, while kneeling with his wife at their bedside, he said, "O God, white men have given their lives for Africa. If it is thy will I am ready to give mine, but my prayer is that I may recover from this illness and go forward with my work." He seldom referred to his ambition or to his own work except in the intimacy of tried friendship. In all his studies his supreme purpose from the beginning was to prepare himself to be a messenger of God to Africa. While in college he was the leader and inspiration of a group of students known as the "Friends of Africa." In the theological school by poem and oration his passion was given expression. While teaching in Alabama he was a residential student in Chicago University for three sum-

mers. During his pastorates near New York he matriculated in Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary and took special courses in pedagogy, comparative religions, psychology, French and anthropology. His specialty was anthropology, and his ambition was to give to the Church and to the world something of permanent value concerning the Negro races, especially on the west coast of Africa. His popular volume on Study Sketches and Folklore from Africa indicates the fine qualities of his mind and the trend of his ambition. He had a History of Methodism in Liberia under way. In England he was a member of "The African Society," and contributed to its Journal. This brought him in contact with many distinguished men and women who were deeply interested in everything practical or scientific relating to the continent of Africa and its races. At the time of his death he had nearly completed the course in anthropology for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Chicago University. Professor Starr who directed his studies says:

I knew Bishop Camphor as a man and as a student. He had clear vision and definite purpose. He was intensely interested in the native people of Liberia and had already made important studies upon them. He was looking forward to investigations that would have been important to science and for their practical value. His plans for helping the native peoples were far-reaching, sane and eminently practical.

As a Bishop our brother commanded the respect and admiration of all who met him. He entered upon his work with a full appreciation of its dignity and responsibilities. His well-trained intellect and experience in the administration of affairs, both in Africa and America, enabled him at once to grasp and outline the conditions and needs of the great field to which he was appointed. The theme of his initial paper submitted to the Board of Foreign Missions was entitled "Objectives for Liberian Methodism for the Quadrennium," and the first sentence was as follows: "Our position as a body of Christian ministers and lay workers on the outskirts of the vast continent of heathenism emphasizes the preaching of Christ as our chief business, and to this task we propose to apply ourselves unremittingly day and night." Then follows an outline of plans and methods such as only a great missionary could present. Bishop Camphor was an instructive speaker and while in America was in large demand on Chautauqua platforms. He was welcomed to his field with universal acclaim. He had the respect of ministers and laymen of other Churches and was recognized as one of the wise leaders in all the affairs of the Republic of Liberia. His episcopal residence was a center of social influence. He had no race prejudice. I knew him from his boyhood and enjoyed his confidence up to the last. He believed in his race and his one am-

bition was to be a true Christian leader among his people. He was a shining example of appreciation and cooperation among the peoples of both races. His first report and outline of his future plans to the General Missionary Committee in 1918 made a profound impression, and gave him an unquestioned place of leadership in the Church. He presided at the memorial services of that committee, to the great satisfaction of all present.

A year later he and his wife were called to America to aid in the Centenary movement. His health in Africa had been excellent. He knew and obeyed nature's laws for health. For some weeks his excessive labors were in Southern States. In his travels, on account of his color he often had difficulty in securing food during the day and was forbidden the use of Pullman cars at night. There is no doubt but that it was during these strenuous journeys and exposures his fatal disease, pneumonia, had its beginning. During the session of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York early in December, Bishop Camphor's fatal illness developed. Fortunately he was in his own home in Orange, New Jersey, and in the midst of his former parishioners, as well as many other friends, and had every attention that love and appreciation could suggest. I was commissioned to bear to him the sympathy and prayers of the members of the General Committee. There seemed but little hope of his recovery. I placed my hand upon his great black brow, and as we looked into each other's eyes, in my heart I cried unto God that he might not die. He was greatly affected by the message from the Bishops and other members of the General Committee. As his strength permitted we discussed his serious illness, the comforting and sustaining grace of God, his plans for work in Africa and the possibility that his work on earth might soon be ended. Among other things he said: "Every morning the light comes into the window, it never fails; so God's love and grace never fail, and I know all will be well." Speaking of Africa he said: "When I see what God is doing for Africa, and what the Church is doing for my people, I wonder if this is the world I was born in." Speaking of the uncertainty of life, I gave him to understand his serious condition. His reply was "I have thought that all out." "Are there any shadows as you look ahead and consider the contingencies?" I asked. "None whatever; I had hoped for many years in Africa, but if it is not to be, God knows best."

Largely attended and impressive funeral services were held in Orange in the Church where he was pastor when called to Africa. A few days later his body lay in state in one of our great Negro Churches in New Orleans for twenty-four hours, the pastors of the city being the guard of honor. Representatives from adjacent States and from institutions of learning and various organizations joined with the great congregation under

the leadership of the resident Bishop in the final services. His mortal remains await the resurrection in a beautiful cemetery, the land of which was a part of the plantations on which his parents and grandparents were slaves.

Why should this man die in the full vigor of his splendid manhood, having just entered so auspiciously upon what promised to be a career of great usefulness?

"Some day all doubt and mystery
Will be made clear;
And knowing that the path we went
Was God's own way,
We'll understand his wise intent
Some day, some day."

5. BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON HUGHES

READ BY BISHOP W. F. ANDERSON

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

Matthew Simpson Hughes, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hughes, was born in the Methodist parsonage at West Union, West Virginia, February 2, 1863, and went to his divine coronation the early morning of Easter Sunday, April 4, 1920, from Cleveland.

The career of Bishop Hughes divides itself naturally into several distinct periods. We think of him in his boyhood days as a member of the parsonage home circle. In its furnishings and outward equipment it was not a pretentious home, but in a spiritual sense it was a luxurious home. Christ was the divine head of that household. Its human head was Dr. Thomas B. Hughes, an honored name not only in West Virginia but in other parts of the country, whose efforts in the building of the Kingdom were splendidly supplemented by the saintly character of his devoted wife. How good it is that she can be here to-day.

In a very peculiar and sacred sense it is Mother's Day for Mother Hughes. Verily may we say to her in the language of Scripture, "Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy life."

That home was rich in Christian inspiration and aspiration. The "law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus" constituted its environment. Righteousness was its standard of conduct, impressed and illustrated from day to day. The building of the Kingdom of God to the ends of the earth was the goal which was held before every member of the growing family. We cannot wonder, therefore, that that home has been so rich in its fruitage to the Church, to the Kingdom of God, to the country of which we are citizens, and to the world movements for human progress and human betterment. It is homes such as this which have furnished us in the past with our great leaders in Church and

State. It is to homes such as this that we must look for the leadership of the days to come.

Following the period of boyhood days there came the time of educational preparation for the work of life, and I think of my friend now in his student days. We were students at the same time in the State University of West Virginia. He was an attractive personality. He was remarkably alert, had a clear grasp of truth and a very unusual facility in happy expression. This made him popular among the students. He was a leader even then, and was well known and beloved by all.

There followed a period in which it was not quite certain in what direction the scale of the young man's life would turn. At the end of his student days he was inclined to journalism. He became city editor of the Parkersburg Daily Journal. He was a brilliant writer. There was no mistaking his attitude toward state and national and international affairs. It is not at all strange, under these circumstances, with his remarkable natural gift of oratory, his grasp of current events and movements, that he was invited to active participation in the discussion of the issues of the national election of 1884 in West Virginia. When he was scarcely beyond twenty-one years of age he entered the campaign with his brilliant platform abilities, and became better known throughout the little mountain State than any other young man of his age in the history of that commonwealth. It looked then as if he might turn to politics or to journalism, in either of which fields he would no doubt have attained wide distinction.

But in 1886 he accompanied his father to the old Loveland camp meeting in the southern part of Ohio. Hither Dr. Hughes had gone to lead the religious exercises. Under the appeal of a sermon preached by his own father Matt presented himself at the altar as a seeker after the way of life in Jesus Christ. What a moment for both father and son! He was graciously and powerfully converted. This was in answer to many prayers. Immediately he burned all bridges which linked him in any vital way to the secular life. He was converted on a Tuesday night; he preached his first sermon the following Sunday morning. In less than thirty days he had received at the hands of the Bishop his first appointment to Ewart Circuit, Iowa. That was a decision which did him great honor and which showed clearly and unmistakably his definite call and purpose to follow in the footsteps of his father as a minister of Jesus Christ.

From that little circuit of four points he went to a station called Malcom, and from Malcom he followed his father in the pastorate at Grinnell, an important educational center. It was a remarkable thing that the son should follow the father immediately and follow him so successfully in the pastorate of this Church.

But no single State could claim him. He was a man with a world vision and a world outlook. His next appointment was Chestnut Street Church, Portland, Maine. From Maine he went to Wesley Church, Minneapolis; from there to Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. From Kansas City he went to be the pastor of our great First Church at Pasadena. During those thirty years in the pastorate he gloriously fulfilled the prophecy of the name given him at birth, Matthew Simpson Hughes.

Early in his career he became a preacher of national reputation. The elements of great preaching met in him in a very unusual degree. His instant supernatural conversion gave him a personal contact with and consciousness of the living Christ which he never lost. He was endowed with a keen, penetrating mind, a vivid imagination which certified to him the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. He was possessed of a very remarkable power of spiritual perception and a strong grasp of the verities of the Christian revelation. He had an instinct and passion for prophecy. His human contacts were cosmopolitan. His reading comprehended the best literature of the English language. He had a commanding presence, a rich vocabulary, an oratorical temperament, a sweet vibrant and musical voice. Multitudes waited upon his ministry, north, south, east and west, and never did he send any empty away.

A few years ago, by the unanimous vote of the Board of Bishops, he was appointed fraternal delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The impression of his address at their General Conference was electric and overwhelming. He was known and loved and honored by both great Methodisms of the United States.

In 1916 came his election to the Episcopacy. He had been the recipient of a very complimentary vote in 1908, at the time of the election of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, his younger brother. At the psychological moment the older brother stepped forward to the platform, asked for the opportunity of a privileged statement, and in the most manly way, which commanded the admiration of the entire membership of the General Conference, asked that he be considered no longer in connection with the Episcopacy. But four years ago the Church gladly honored him.

His term as Bishop had been all too brief. We had hoped that he would have twenty years, but the Bishop of souls has summoned him to the higher relationship.

When he was elected to the episcopacy, men asked the question, "Is he an administrator?" It is not always that men with such remarkable oratorical gifts have also that poise of judgment, that administrative balance which will make them conspicuously useful in practical affairs; but you may follow his record in these four years, whether it be in the east or in

the west, and wherever he has administered the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, you will find that he has done it in faithfulness, in the spirit of brotherly devotion, with a keen insight into administrative problems, which fact marks him as a man of the first rank, not only as a gifted and eloquent orator, but also as a wise, careful and conscientious administrator of the interests of the Church.

To-day our hearts are conscious of a great sorrow and depressed with the sense of deep loss. We would have had it otherwise. But we bow reverently to the will of God.

Our thoughts and prayers and love go tenderly to the group yonder on the Pacific Coast. We think of the faithful, devoted wife, the beautiful daughter and the two splendid sons. It was on Easter Sunday morning the sad word came that their beloved one had fallen at the post of duty. In our thought of them we have likened them to the group which came to the sepulcher on the first Easter morning. And we are assured that to this group, as to the group in the long ago, came the vision of the stone rolled away from the door of the sepulcher and the divine voice saying "He is risen. He is not here."

To this fond mother and sister, to the group of loved ones present and to this honored brother, our beloved colleague and co-worker, we affectionately offer the consolations of that glorious gospel which has been the inspiration of their own lives and which is the assurance to us all of a blessed immortality. Thanks be unto God that one voice speaks in the very presence of death saying, "I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Thanks be unto God that in one book it has been written, "This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. And so when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be unto God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The attention of a Christian congregation like this need not be called to the fact that men who live and love and serve as Matthew Simpson Hughes lived and loved and served never really die. In a new and spiritual sense men begin to live when God calls them from labor to reward. Matthew Simpson Hughes is not dead. He lives in the life of the world in the immortality of a personal influence continued through thirty-four years of great and enduring service as a marked minister of Jesus Christ. And he lives in eternal personal union with the Christ whom his father presented as personal Saviour and Lord, whom he

himself accepted by the simple act of faith, "whose he was and whom he served."

Friend of my childhood days, friend of my manhood years—

"Who calls thee dead?
Dead? As a knight is
When he doth but lay aside his armor
With the battle won—
Dead as a knight is
Who hath gone away in better mail
Beneath another sun."

6. THE REV. LEVI GILBERT

READ BY THE REV. E. C. WAREING

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

The Rev. Levi Gilbert, doctor of divinity, doctor of letters, doctor of laws, late editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, was born at Brooklyn, New York, August 23, 1852, and passed out of this life December 24, 1917.

Receiving his academic education in the city of his birth he entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, graduating with the class of 1874, receiving Phi Beta Kappa honors. Contemplating the ministry, he entered Drew Theological Seminary, from which in due course of time he graduated, and was ordained for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the early years of his ministry he left his urban home in the East for the far rural sections of Minnesota, where he laid the foundations upon which, in the providence of God, was built a remarkably brilliant career. In the atmosphere of the West he grew rapidly. Daily he was confronted by the problems of frontier life. Its intellectual poverty sent him forth in search of material with which to feed the minds of men about him. He reveled in this quest and always returned with an abundant supply. Its moral ruggedness was a constant challenge of his powers. It carried him into ever-enlarging experiences. It sent him battling against the crude forces of nature that were being reduced to the forms of cultural and spiritual refinement. In his efforts to master the tasks courageously undertaken, he was strangely wrought into the form of one whose greatness rose far above those among whom he had cast the lot of his ministry. Searching far and wide for a pastor, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Seattle, Washington, lifted him out of his Conference into the wide field of the denominational life. Suddenly he found himself at the head of the column of the pastors of his Church, and was distinguished as the one receiving the largest financial support. Then came abundant recognition of his worth. He took his place among the few great preachers of

the country. His intellectual freshness and originality, his abounding enthusiasm and quenchless passion, his increasing devotion and matchless vision of the gospel of Christ made him the delight of an ever-increasing company of believers who loved with all sincerity the precious truths of the Holy Scriptures.

From Seattle he returned to the Middle West, becoming pastor of the famous and historic First Church, Cleveland, Ohio. From there he was called to the most influential church in New Haven, Connecticut. While pastor of this congregation he was appointed editor of *The Daily Christian Advocate* of the General Conference of 1900. In recognition of the conspicuous services rendered in that position he was elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, where he was destined to become one of the most celebrated in a line of eminent men, which contains such names as the sainted Calvin Kingsley, the eloquent Matthew Simpson, the profound Stephen M. Merrill, the urbane Davis W. Clark, and the comrade of all good men, David H. Moore.

He came to the work of an editor with great breadth of learning. His knowledge and experience covered the entire field of religious interest. He was eminently qualified for his task. As an editor he was not surpassed in literary finish, comprehensive outlook, progressive interpretation of Christianity and high ethical tone. His one outstanding note was the practical application of Christ's teaching. As a member of the Federation of Social Service he was one of its most gifted advocates. In the field of religious journalism he became an author, poet, lecturer, controversialist and writer of many forms of literary expression.

Many of his friends would say of him, he was greatest as a man. His social nature, ready wit, attractive conversation made him an interesting companion. His friendly disposition, sympathetic turn, benevolent instincts and ardent love for humanity made him a coveted friend. His hospitality was rich, bounteous and altogether to be desired. The appearance of ill health creeping slowly upon him began the process of terminating his career just at a time when on the heights above awaited the supreme recognition at the hand of the Church which she holds graciously for so many of her most gifted sons.

At the General Conference of 1916, after having held the editorship of the paper longer than any other man, he refused to stand for re-election and retired to his suburban home near Cincinnati. There, among his books, while the valley of the shadows lay below his heaven-searching gaze, he wrote his last message that came as the triumphant expression of his unconquerable soul as it avowed, "There will be no dark valley." Later he slept. The whirlwind from heaven, like God's messenger, formed about him and released his spirit for its flight to realms unseen. Those who loved him, with those to whom

he had been a blessing, stood near repeating the words, "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

7. THE REV. JAMES MONROE BUCKLEY

READ BY J. R. JOY

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

Forty-eight years ago this month a black-haired young preacher of the New York East delegation to the Brooklyn General Conference of 1872 (which then was no larger than one of our Standing Committees to-day), answered "Here!" when Secretary Harris called the then almost unknown name of "James M. Buckley!" Four years ago at Saratoga Springs the same man, now frosted o'er with age, was conducted to the platform and made response in halting speech to the Conference and the Bishops, who had risen as one man to do him honor.

We who are met at Des Moines to carry forward, as best we may, the spiritual enterprise into which J. M. Buckley poured his great talents shall see his face no more.

The General Conference does well to pay tribute to such a leader. Eleven times his Conference sent him to this body, usually at the head of the delegation. He served with unique distinction upon its Episcopacy Committee, and upon so many commissions and boards of the Church that their bare enumeration would exhaust my scanty time. The rules of this body were largely of his creation. His mind guided its action, helped to frame the Constitution in its essential provisions, and directed its policies until it was flippantly said that "Dr. Buckley *was* the General Conference!" But he did not attain such extraordinary power by shrewd political maneuvers, or by the exercise of authority. He dominated, but did not domineer. It was by the exercise of intellectual and moral qualities that he imposed his will upon the multitude. Men followed his counsel because they were convinced by what he said, captivated by the way he said it, and perhaps most of all actuated by their confidence in what he was, for he was a sincere follower of Jesus Christ and a panoplied champion of his truth against all comers.

In 1880 the General Conference elected Dr. Buckley as Editor of *The Christian Advocate* to succeed Charles H. Fowler. He was seven times re-elected to that editorship until, in 1912, he asked to be relieved. Through the editorial page the voice of the Methodist Episcopal Church spoke for thirty-two years with no uncertain sound. The paper was in every part an expression of his brilliant and many-sided personality. He placed it in the first rank of American religious journals, and leading secular editors admitted Dr. Buckley to their fellowship on equal terms.

Conspicuously successful as a preacher, editor, reformer, and ecclesiastical lawgiver, a man of encyclopedic knowledge, gifted with a memory of almost infallible precision, a debater who asked odds of no opponent and granted no quarter to a forensic foe—Dr. Buckley was in all and through all a Methodist of the old school, spiritually discerning and spiritually sustained by a simple and unwavering faith in God, in the divine Christ, and in the Book of books.

Dr. Buckley was born in a Methodist parsonage at Rahway, New Jersey, December 16, 1836, and died at Morristown, New Jersey, February 8, 1920. He studied at Pennington Seminary and Wesleyan University, was for one year a pastor in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, four years a member of our New Hampshire Conference, three years a member of Detroit Conference, and from 1866 until the day of his death a member of the New York East Conference, which he strengthened by his labor, adorned by his accomplishments and made glorious by his fame.

After his retirement eight years ago the infirmities of age sorely beset him, breaking down by degrees his marvelous control of voice and pen. On the first day of February in the present year he ceased to take those walks abroad which had been his joy from youth and the solace of his declining days. He was ill but a few days. Perhaps the last time when his eyes lighted with something of their wonted fires was when they told him that his nurse was a graduate of the Methodist Hospital in Brooklyn, the pioneer hospital of American Methodism, the creature of his mind and heart. His interest in earthly affairs waned swiftly and on the morning of the Lord's Day, February 8, as the sun was touching with beauty the snow-clad Morris hills that knew his footsteps so well, his spirit—so audacious toward its fellows, so humble and reverent in the presence of its Maker—passed out and on to take its seat in the General Assembly of the Saints on high.

Proud of what he did, even prouder of what he was through that grace which we all may share, this General Conference engraves this day upon the tablets of the Methodist Hall of Fame the name of James Monroe Buckley.

8. THE REV. E. CHARLES E. DORION

READ BY THE REV. EDGAR BLAKE

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

Dr. E. C. E. Dorion was born in Montreal, Canada, August 19, 1872. He died in Brookline, Massachusetts, January 29, 1920. He was cut down at the threshold of a career of great usefulness and of still greater promise. His pen was one of the most potent influences in Methodism. Measured by actual

achievement and by potential power his life and work must be reckoned among the outstanding assets of the denomination. Seldom have we suffered a greater loss than in his untimely death. So sudden and unexpected was his going that the Church was staggered and has not yet recovered from the shock of it. Why a mind so brilliant and a life so serviceable should be cut down at the beginning of its greatest usefulness, we do not understand. We can only bow in silent submission and await the time when we who now see through a glass darkly shall see face to face and know as we are known.

Dr. Dorion was a journalist by instinct and training. His father, the Rev. Thomas Dorion, was not only an outstanding missionary; he was also an editor of no mean spirit. The son inherited his father's gifts. As soon as his schooling was completed, he chose the field of secular journalism as his secular career. His talents were early recognized and his rise was rapid. When he was hardly more than a beardless youth he was made editor of one of New Hampshire's leading dailies. His success was instantaneous and a career opened before him that seemed likely to place him at the forefront of the leaders of his profession ere his day was done.

But God had other plans in store for him and spoke to him. He heard the call and answered. When the Spirit touched his heart, he laid down his pen and turned aside from a career rich in its promise of emolument, honor and service. Modestly and quietly he appeared at the door of the New Hampshire Conference and offered himself for the Christian ministry. His offer was accepted gladly, and he was set apart as a servant of the gospel.

His success as a minister was as marked as his success as an editor. He gave full proof of his ministry. The people heard him gladly, and men and women in large numbers were brought to Christ under his ministry. In every pastorate the Church was strengthened and built up. Religion became a vital force wherever he ministered. He claimed all of life for Christianity and he made the religion of Jesus a powerful and compelling force in every community in which he labored.

The pastorate was not to be his permanent field, though he loved it with an unsparing devotion. The special gift which God had intrusted to him was not to be lost. The Church had need of editors as well as preachers, and he was pre-eminently an editor. The talent which was his was to be invested in that peculiar field for which God and nature had so richly endowed him.

In 1910 a call came to him, unsolicited, to become assistant editor of the *Epworth Herald*. It was too compelling to be put aside. The opportunity for service was too great to be denied. The call was answered and Dr. Dorion put his journalistic gifts

at the service of the Church. The training he had received with the secular press assured his success in his new field.

In 1912 he was recalled to New England to become associate editor of Methodism's great independent journal, *Zion's Herald*. His peculiar fitness for his new position was at once apparent to all who watched his work. He accepted the increasing responsibilities that the failing health of his great chief, Dr. Parkhurst, put upon him. Each new duty seemed only to make more conspicuous his fitness for his task. So marked was his success that when his chief laid down his duties and retired from active labor, there was but one name thought of for the vacant editorship and that was Dr. Dorion. He was unanimously chosen, the mantle of his chief fell upon him and he came into his own.

Hardly had he entered upon his new and larger duties, and shaped the plans for a wider sphere of power for his paper, than he was stricken with an incurable malady from whose resistless and remorseless grip he could not escape. When his physician informed him that his days were numbered and advised him to lay down his work and spend the precious time in comfort and in leisure, he declined to follow his physician's advice. Instead he returned to his office determined to labor as long as strength lasted, and so he did. He practically died at his desk a martyr to duty.

Dr. Dorion was preeminent as an editor. He had the editor's scent for news. He was always anticipating the event that was about to occur. As a result his paper was always up to date. It was never behind the times.

He knew news values. Few men could evaluate the incidents of the times as accurately as he. The output of his pen was never dull or commonplace. There was a freshness to his writings that was as clear and invigorating as a May morning.

He was unafraid. As he saw he spoke. He never asked what the effect of his utterances would be upon his own or his paper's fortunes. As he felt so he wrote, and awaited the consequences whatever they might be.

He was constructive in his thinking. He never broke down but to build up. His mind was forward looking. His face was toward the future. He loved the Methodist Episcopal Church and sought always to add to its strength and power. He was never negative. He could not be; his mind was positive. He was creative. He led the thinking of the Church into new avenues of thought, he directed its activities into new channels of service. No man of his day contributed more to the constructive thought than he.

As a worker he was tireless. Rest was almost unknown to him. He labored with an endurance and zeal unsurpassed among his fellows. He packed fifty years of service into twenty years of life. It was too much. Nature could not stand the pace.

The spirit was willing but the flesh was weak. His body broke under the strain, and God called him home to rest.

For twenty years I knew him more intimately than I knew any other man. I had full knowledge of his motives, his ambitions, his aspirations and his purpose in life. And out of that twenty years of closest intimacy I bear this witness, Charles Dorion was the cleanest, whitest and most unselfish man I ever knew.

9. THE REV. WILBUR FLETCHER SHERIDAN

PREPARED BY THE REV. E. S. NINDE

READ BY THE REV. C. E. GUTHRIE

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

Wilbur Fletcher, youngest child of the Rev. Andrew Jackson and Mary Ann Sheridan, was born in the Methodist parsonage at Rossville, Indiana, on December 5, 1863. The boy was scarcely three years of age when the father suddenly died from exposure in a blizzard while traveling his long circuit. The widowed mother, frail in health and with the slenderest resources, faced a genuine struggle in caring for her five children, three boys and two girls, but her faith and courage were equal to the task. As Wilbur grew up he was not behind his older brothers and sisters in helping all he could, earning something each week by selling papers and doing chores.

He was eight years old, when, for the sake of the superior educational advantages, the family moved to Greencastle. Repeated attacks of pneumonia seriously interfered with his earlier schooling, and it was not till he was preparing for college that he was able to go through a whole year of study without a break. He entered De Pauw University in 1881, earning his way chiefly by conducting a large newspaper agency. The class of 1885, with which he graduated, was the most famous that De Pauw ever had. It gave to the world two United States senators, one Bishop, and others who rose to eminence in Church and State. From the beginning of his course young Sheridan was a leader. He rapidly forged ahead as a public speaker and as a writer he easily held first place.

It is not surprising that, reared under the influence of the saintly mother whom God gave him, he grew up naturally into the Christian life. His earliest recollections were of the mother gathering her children about her for family worship, and when a little fellow of only five he was taught to take his turn in leading in prayer. The winter he was seven, revival services were being held in the Methodist Church at Rossville, where the family lived, and one evening, without consulting anybody, he slipped out of his seat and went to the altar, where he pub-

lily gave himself to Jesus Christ, and soon after he joined the Church. But as he grew older it was inevitable that he should meet those doubts and questionings which all must face. Without such spiritual discipline, the struggle and the victory, he could never have reached maturity of soul. The experience of the boy would not suffice for the man.

During his first year in college matters reached a crisis. He was a professing Christian and a Church member, but he was utterly wretched. He heard God's voice calling him to higher things, to consecrate his life to the divine service; but instinctively he felt that if he yielded, there would presently come a call to enter the ministry, and this he was resolved never to do. He could not forget the hardships through which his parents had passed, the exposure and early death of his father, the long struggle with poverty which his mother had endured and which was not yet at an end. Moreover, he was ambitious to become a journalist. He was a born writer, and many of his friends who recognized his ability, urged him to take up journalism as his life work. But the divine appeal was too strong. One evening, at a quiet little meeting held in the College Avenue Church, he went forward and gave himself anew to God. That night he gained an experience of the love and the joy of the Lord which was never dimmed to the end of his life. Later, when a distinct call to the ministry came, he was ready for it. A flattering offer of a fine position in the field of journalism proved no attraction. Henceforth he was a man of one work—the service of the King. It was not till several years later that his mother told him that at his birth she had dedicated him to God for the Christian ministry.

He went to the Boston University School of Theology in the fall of 1889, completing the three-year course in two years and graduating with honor, being one of the two men chosen as commencement speakers. Excepting these two years, his entire life from the spring of his senior year in college till his election to the secretaryship of the Epworth League—a period covering twenty-five years—was spent in the pastorate. Just before graduating from De Pauw he was appointed to Blackford Street Church, Indianapolis, where he remained till he went to Boston. After finishing there, he was sent to Washington, Indiana. It was at this place that he met Miss Effie Luella La Mar, of Richmond, Indiana, whom he married the following year. In 1893 he became superintendent of the Methodist City Missionary Society in Detroit and was appointed pastor of Tabernacle Church. First Church, Pontiac; First Church, Saginaw; Trinity Church, Louisville, Kentucky, and Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, followed in succession. The last church he served was Howard Memorial, Kansas City.

The dominant note all through this quarter of a century

of pastoral service was the evangelistic. Wilbur F. Sheridan was aflame with a passion for souls, and he early learned that fundamental truth, "No quest, no conquest!" He knew that soul winning was costly; it would take his very best; but he was willing and eager to pay the price. During his senior year at De Pauw he declined to go off with a party of young folks for a good time at the Christmas holidays, and went instead over to Rossville and preached in revival meetings every night. Twenty-five were converted, and of these four entered the ministry and two of the young women became preachers' wives.

At first he depended entirely on revivals for the ingathering. But early in his pastorate at Blackford Street Church, Indianapolis, a devout mother in Israel, whom he had known since boyhood, though not of his flock, said to him, "Wilbur, when you preach do you always cast out the net?" He replied, "Why, no; I haven't had any revival yet." She urged him to give the invitation every Sunday. The next Sunday night he tried it, and two men came forward and were converted. That settled the question in his mind for all time. While he was in Indianapolis more than four hundred souls were brought to Christ at the regular Sunday evening services, and five hundred more in special meetings. In all the churches he served he stressed continuous evangelism, with uniform success. He found that this was the surest way to draw a crowd and to solve the Sunday night problem. When pastor in Louisville, in response to many requests, he described his methods and experiences in *The Sunday Night Service*, a book which has had a wide circulation and has been an untold help and blessing to numberless pastors. On removing to Baltimore many predicted that in wealthy, conservative Mount Vernon Place Church, Dr. Sheridan would meet his Waterloo. But the same evangelism which wrought so mightily elsewhere was equally successful in this new field.

In 1911 Dr. Sheridan's largest book, and the one which most fully revealed the mind and soul of the man, was published. It was entitled *The Experimental Note*, and was received with high praise both at home and abroad, the Bishops including it in one of the courses of study for the preachers.

All through his ministry Dr. Sheridan had been extremely popular with the young people. He had the happy faculty of being one with them. Not only was he a spiritual guide, but he was actively interested in their literary and social and athletic programs. From the beginning he had been an enthusiastic worker in the Epworth League. There were many who felt that he would make an ideal general secretary, and in 1908 he received a considerable vote. As the General Conference of 1912 drew near the sentiment in his favor rapidly grew. He was known all over the Church. He had been a delegate to the General Conference of 1900; he was active in bringing the

General Conference of 1908 to Baltimore and in entertaining it; and he was first reserve in 1912, and after the election of Dr. Luccock to the episcopacy, he entered the delegation. When the vote was taken he was chosen General Secretary of the Epworth League.

During the six years of his active service, he toiled incessantly. He went far and wide, one year traveling more than 70,000 miles. Not a detail of the League program escaped his attention and the constructive touch of his hand was felt at every point. When he became secretary there were eleven institutes; six years later there were more than forty, bringing untold blessing to the lives of thousands of young people. He was eager to make the evangelistic note dominant in the life of the Epworth League as it had been in his own ministry, and in the summer of 1913 he announced that in the fall there would be a Win-My-Chum Week. All over the country the young people enthusiastically responded to the new call. This was just what they wanted, a clear workable plan by which they could take concerted action in winning souls for Jesus. It has resulted not only in bringing tens of thousands of young people to the Lord, but in training multitudes of Christians to do personal service for the Master. Toward the close of his life Dr. Sheridan said: "I feel that this one piece of constructive service pays me for the six years of effort put into the League secretaryship, if there were nothing else to show for it." And he was right.

The home life of Dr. Sheridan was ideal. The love between him and the devoted companion who, in his health and in his sickness was his ministering angel, and to whom he always felt he owed so much, was rarely beautiful. With his daughter and his son he was more than a father; he was the closest of companions and chums. One day, as he was leaving home, the boy ran up to him, and throwing his arms around the father's neck, exclaimed: "Won't I be glad when you can get time to go camping with me! I'd rather go with you than with anyone else in the world."

When there fell upon our brother the shadow of that ruthless malady which finally took him from us, he was not disturbed. His soul was filled with the calm of a perfect peace. Through two years of waiting he watched the silent approach of that messenger whose coming no human power could stay, and he had no fear. The messages from his sick room, breathing the rapture of spiritual triumph, were the greatest sermons he ever preached. Many are ready to say that he wrought more effectively for the kingdom of God during those two years than in all the preceding decades of his ministry. It was on March 10, 1920, that the gates of the eternal city were opened to receive him. The homegoing was full of joy. The funeral service

was held at the College Avenue Church, Greencastle, Indiana, and the interment was made in Forest Hill Cemetery in that city.

10. THE REV. FREEMAN DAILY BOVARD

READ BY THE REV. JOHN STEPHENS

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

It was the glory of the Indiana home of James and Sarah Young Bovard that twelve children were born in it, one daughter and eleven sons. It was the further glory of their family that six of the eleven sons entered the Methodist ministry, every one of them attaining to eminence in this sacred calling.

Freeman Daily Bovard, the subject of this memoir, was born January 9, 1851. He graduated from De Pauw University in 1875 and was ordained a preacher of the gospel the same year. After serving a brief pastorate in his native State, he yielded to the lure of the great West and went to California. In the southern portion of that great commonwealth, both as pastor and professor in the university of which his brother Marion was president, he helped to lay the foundation for that large prosperity that has come to the Church in that fair section of our country.

In 1885 a field of large opportunity opened to him in what seemed to be the more important as it has always been the more difficult region of northern California. After a brief but notable pastorate in Bush Street Church, San Francisco, he was appointed, while still a young man, presiding elder of the San Francisco District. In this position he gave six years of highly satisfactory and distinguished service.

Upon the completion of his term of office he returned to the pastorate; but there had been growing in his soul a conviction that the greatest handicap to the work of the kingdom in California was the burden of taxation that was levied upon the Churches. When he first mentioned a constitutional amendment for tax exemption many who thought they knew the temper of our citizenship said, "Impossible." But the difficulty of the task was a challenge to his faith and courage. For the first and probably the only time in his life he asked for an appointment and was set aside for this undertaking. His efforts were crowned with victory, and California has since responded to the relief thus heroically secured by the erection of many Churches of which she is justly proud. In a very real sense every worthy temple of worship we possess of every denomination is a monument to the courage, astuteness and devotion of Freeman D. Bovard. If he had accomplished nothing else than the work of that one year, it could be emphatically said he had not lived in vain.

In 1900 a vacancy occurred in the editorship of the California Christian Advocate, and the friends of that influential organ of our Church upon the coast turned instinctively to Dr. Bovard as the man for the place. He was by the gift of his mind and heart so admirably adapted to the position and was so happy in his work that it seemed he might have said in the words of the Master, "To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world." In the hearts of his readers he had a life tenure on the office.

But in 1913 the death of Dr. Robert Forbes created a vacancy in the corresponding secretaryship of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and upon the insistent call of the Board of Bishops Dr. Bovard laid down the editorial pen and went to Philadelphia to assume the duties of this new position. He readily adapted himself to the duties of that great work. In a fine spirit of self-sacrificing service he helped to pave the way for that larger development of the work of the Board provided for by the General Conference of 1916. Under the new order he became office secretary and was acting in that capacity until his death, which occurred after a brief illness on February 6, 1920, leaving as it has been well said a record of achievement equaled by few men in Methodism's later history.

An incident in this good man's life reveals the quality of his soul. It was the time of the outbreak of the bubonic plague in San Francisco's famous Chinatown. The entire section was quarantined under the strictest regulations, but this great heart of ours, who had the Chinese mission work under his supervision at the time, braved the discomfort of inoculation and all the inconveniences and perils that were involved, for the sake of access to our people that he might minister to their needs. This act of devotion was never forgotten, and when he had passed to his reward no tribute was paid to his memory more heartfelt and tender than that of our veteran Chinese pastor who spoke on behalf of the people who cherished in grateful memory this deed of Christian love.

In Dr. Bovard the elements of Christian manhood were admirably blended. In all his thinking he preserved the fine balance of a liberal conservative; and his whole personality radiated gentleness and grace. He was a man in whom all could trust as an unselfish brother and sagacious counselor. His Conference honored itself by sending him as its representative to five General Conferences of the Church.

He is survived by four of his preacher brothers: Charles L., a district superintendent in Montana; George F., president of the University of Southern California; William S., secretary of Men's Bible Class Work with the Board of Sunday Schools; and M. Y. Bovard, a pastor in the Newark Conference. His helpmeet for these many years is comforted in her widowed

loneliness by the devotion of the two daughters and two sons that were born to them, and who receive from their father the precious heritage of an honored name.

All that was mortal of Freeman Daily Bovard rests in the shadow of the eucalyptus and acacia in the soil of his beloved California close to the golden gate.

His work well done,
Now let him rest.

But "rest" is not the last word to be spoken of a spirit so enamored of his Master's work, and so we gratefully remember the assurances of our God that in that other world "his servants shall serve him; and they shall see his face; and his name shall be in their foreheads. And there shall be night no more; and they need no light of lamp, neither light of sun; for the Lord God shall give them light, and they shall reign forever and ever."

11. THE REV. EDWIN LOCKE

PREPARED BY THE REV. I. B. PULLIAM

READ BY THE REV. W. A. KEVE

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

Edwin Locke was born in Brookville, Indiana, February 9, 1857. He was the son of the Rev. J. W. Locke, a well-known preacher and educator. He enjoyed the distinction of being the ninth preacher in as many generations of his family.

He was educated in De Pauw University and McKendree College, graduating from the latter institution in 1877. Twenty years later Taylor University conferred the degree of doctor of divinity. Thus by inheritance and training he was eminently qualified for the work of the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Locke was received on trial in the Kansas Conference in 1881, where he spent his entire ministry of thirty-seven years. He was serving the Church at London Heights, Kansas City, Kansas, at the time of his death, June 14, 1918.

He was elected secretary of his Conference in 1894, and with the exception of his term on the district served continuously in that office. His Conference honored him by electing him a delegate to the General Conference of 1904, 1912 and 1916, which body elected him assistant secretary in 1904 and to the secretaryship in 1916.

Few men of his generation knew Methodism as well, and none were more loyal to its doctrines and polity than Edwin Locke. In any capacity he served the Church this devotion adorned the efficiency with which he served. He carried the honors con-

ferred upon him with the modesty becoming the gentleman he was and could meet reverses without repining. "Whatever else to him denied, God gave him a nature sloping to the sunny side."

He was a good loser, a magnanimous winner, and whether victor or vanquished, he ever maintained the hopeful optimism and resiliency of spirit that warranted the devotion of his friends and compelled the respect of all. He was loyal to that triumvirate of shrines where true men pay their devotions and seal their destiny—that of his country, his Church and his home.

In affairs touching the public welfare, in the councils of the Church, in the sanctuary of the home, he exemplified the highest type of citizen, Christian, husband and father.

Never again shall we hear his familiar voice in its clear-cut enunciation calling the roll of the Conference. He himself has answered the roll call of that roster of immortals whose names are written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

On the nineteenth of August, 1885, Dr. Locke was united in marriage with Mary A. Myers, who for a third of a century has proven herself an helpmeet indeed in the arduous labors and tender ministries rendered by the preacher's wife. She and two daughters, Mrs. C. A. Shortt and Miss Ruth Locke, mourn the departure of a husband and father whose devotion to them shall forever remain a precious memory.

It was fitting the funeral service should be held in Euclid Avenue Church, Topeka, which in capacity as superintendent and pastor Dr. Locke had served for a dozen years, and whose people loved him well. The service was held at 2 P. M., June 17, 1918, John R. Madison, Bernard Kelly, James A. Stavely, M. M. Culpepper, B. M. Powell, J. W. R. Clardy and the pastor, I. B. Pulliam, participating.

In seeming he sleeps the sleep of eternity; in reality, by the river of crystal in the kingdom of light, he walks in the smile of God.

12. THE REV. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKE

READ BY THE REV. T. H. CAMPBELL

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

The Rev. Thomas W. Locke was born in England in the year 1865. He came of humble but earnest and godly parentage. He grew up amid teachings and environments that developed a true faith in Christ and a deep love and reverence for the Church.

When he began to reach the estate of manhood, and plans for the best use of his life had to be made, his mind turned to the

great westward land of opportunity. He and three other young men of like mind and quality made the journey across the Atlantic and found their way to Ohio. For a few years he gave himself to such employment as could be found, and applied himself to the preparation for his life work.

In the fall of 1890 he was admitted on trial in the Ohio Conference. Quietly but vigorously he began his career as a Methodist preacher. At the beginning his appointments were of the humbler sort. His promotion to higher places did not come quickly. He earned his way upward. And it may fairly be said that from the day of his admission to Conference until the day of his death his career was an ascendant one. His later pastorates were in such strong Churches as Washington Court House and Third Avenue, Columbus. In the fall of 1914 he was appointed district superintendent of Lancaster District. In this office he fully met the expectations of his closest friends and admirers. His deep love for the Church, his painstaking care in every item of administration, his fine insight into needs and situations, his sound and impartial judgment, his unflinching tact and prudence in speech, and, withal, his brotherliness and friendly bearing made his work in the district a pronounced and outstanding success. In an effective and splendid way he held his entire district in his grasp so that his leadership was as natural and noiseless as the rising of the sun.

He was married in September, 1894. The home established by him and his bride was the beautiful, orderly, hospitable parsonage home. Four children came to bless that home. One died at the age of eleven years. Two sons and one daughter survive. It is the common utterance to say in such an instance that the widowed wife and children deeply mourn the loss of a loving husband and father: never was it more fittingly spoken than in the case of Mrs. Locke and her children. Their Sabbath day pilgrimage to his grave back there in one of the fairest valleys of Ohio, this fine spring day, with flowers, and tears too, will not be overdone if they pledge themselves anew to meet him in heaven, who was to her the most affectionate and chivalrous of husbands and to them the most devoted and tender of fathers.

Dr. Locke was twice elected a member of the General Conference. In 1916 at Saratoga he was true and faithful, and wise in every matter with which he had to do. Had he lived he would have occupied a place in this Conference, and no man in it would have discharged his duties with a clearer and deeper intent to serve God and the Church.

For a number of months he was in failing health. In their devotion to him the preachers of his district had relieved him of preaching and holding Quarterly Conferences. In the later days of January he was making preparation to go to Florida

for change and recuperation. On the evening before the day booked for his departure, influenza attacked him. He had not the physical power to resist. So on Sunday morning, February 1, 1920, at 10:30—just the hour when for thirty years he had entered the pulpit to point men the way to God—he himself found his way through the narrows of death up to the bosom of his heavenly Father. So passed from among us this clean, gentlemanly, discreet, wholesome, fearless, strong, devoted man of God. If God is fond of a real man, Thomas William Locke is set in his deepest affection forever.

13. THE REV. THOMAS B. FORD

READ BY THE REV. W. W. YOUNGSON

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

Westminster Abbey is England's pantheon of genius. The temple by the Thames wears the triple crown of noble architecture, venerable age and hallowed memories. Through each aisle and chapel of this national mausoleum flows the majestic stream of English history, none the less real because invisible.

Conquerors and conquered, friends and foes, murderers and their victims, Elizabeth and her rival Mary, Queen of Scots—all lie silent and at peace, at last, within the solemn shadow of the Abbey's roof. Great conquerors, wise ecclesiastics, gifted statesmen, heroes and philanthropists, poets and authors—there is not a theme in history, poetry, science, romance or philosophy which is not touched upon, illumined or embellished.

Over one of the doorways of the Abbey you may read these words: "They who sleep here kept the world awake." T. B. Ford kept the world awake. That is worth while—to so live as to keep the world awake while we live and to keep it awake when we are dead.

"For when a good man dies,
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men."

There is no force so potent as that which emanates from a living personality. The odor of spikenard has come down through the centuries as a "memorial." The dead are really the living. We are guided by the memory of those whom we have "loved long since and lost awhile."

The great word for this hour is "friendship." Not a friendship weak and ephemeral, dependent upon circumstances, but a friendship typed by yonder oak upon the mountain side, which laughs at the storm and lifts its proud head in defiance to all the forces that rage against it.

Such a man was T. B. Ford! Herculean in strength, mentally alert and great of heart. He will be missed from the ranks as a man tall of stature, stalwart of purpose, clear in conviction and wise in council. He was a leader among men—heroic, dynamic. He was keen in his understanding of the Discipline and law; a clear thinker and forceful preacher; with a brotherly spirit and passionately patriotic as a citizen.

“With manful eyes he faced the skies,
And looked with pity down on hell;
With tuneful voice to work or sing,
And soothe a child or dare a king.”

Strong, brave, modest, righteous, unswerving and absolutely uncompromising in his loyalty to doctrine, Church polity and friends—a well-bred, well-trained, courteous Christian gentleman—a constructive, sane and strong leader.

The keynote of his character was loyalty. This trait pervaded every relation of his life like a sustaining and inspiring atmosphere. He lives in duplicate—in heaven with the Saviour he trusted and loved, and on earth in hundreds of loving hearts who long for the “touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still.”

“Such was our friend, formed on the good old plan,
A true and brave and downright honest man!
So true, so constant was his rectitude,
That by his loss alone we know its worth,
And feel how true a man has walked with us on earth.”

Unexpectedly to himself he suddenly, at the age of sixty-eight, fell on the firing line of duty, in front of the fire-burned Church in Oregon City, Oregon, which marked the beginnings of Methodism in the great Oregon country.

Our comfort is found in the holy confidence with which Robert Browning looked up to the skies after Elizabeth Barrett Browning slipped out of his sight:

“For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minute’s at end,
And the elements’ rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
Then a light, then thy breast,
O, thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest!”

“When to sleep I must,
Where my fathers sleep;
When fulfilled the trust,
And the mourners weep;
When, though free from rust,
Sword hath lost its worth,
Let me bring to earth
No dishonored dust.”

So died T. B. Ford, the leader of our Oregon delegation. Shall we not see him again? Yes! Yes! when, by the grip of the Lion of the tribe of Judah, we shall be raised to the enjoyment of fadeless light and immortal life in that glorious kingdom where faith and hope shall end and love and joy prevail forever!

"When the last day is ended,
And the nights are through;
When the last sun is buried
In its grave of blue;
When the stars are snuffed like candles,
And the seas no longer fret;
When the winds unlearn their cunning
And the storms forget;
When the last lip is palsied,
And the last prayer is said;
Love shall reign immortal,
While the worlds lie dead."

14. THE REV. HU CAIK HANG

READ BY THE REV. R. A. WARD

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 9, 1920

Our Chinese brother, Rev. Hu Caik Hang, was a leading member of the Foochow Conference for over a score of years. Three times a district superintendent, twice monitor of Biblical Schools in South China, pastor of our great Tieng Ang Church in Foochow for five years—he was elected a delegate to the General Conference of 1920 just when retiring from his last term as district superintendent.

His ministry reached back far into the martyr history of our early China Church. He had sat at the feet of that heroic group of first members of the Foochow Conference of which his father was one of the greatest. He was so close to them and so shared in their work of foundation building that the Conference has largely looked to him as historian, to help preserve for the inspiration of future generations the achievements of those into whose labors we of China Methodism are entered to-day.

Born in a Methodist parsonage he early breathed the atmosphere of faith and devotion. His father was converted from a family profession of fortune telling. From that time the characteristic purpose of the Hu clan has not been fortune telling but prophetic revelations of the purposes of God and the opening to men of the fellowship of his Holy Spirit.

Brother Hu grew up in the oft-moving home of a minister under appointment, in days when changes of appointment were many and persecutions frequent. He knew at close hand the meaning of affliction for the cross of Christ, for at his father's house hostile crowds and whole communities have threatened the safety and the very lives of the family.

Hu Caik Hang was a pioneer preacher on the advancing frontier of the world Church. His name is enrolled with the heroes of American saddlebag days. Only his saddlebags were Chinese bamboo pack baskets and his saddle was a slow-moving sedan chair. He was an incessant traveler at his work and a persistent pastor in ministering to his flock.

With a missionary spirit he ventured out into strange parts of Fukien Province. When the call came to help establish what is now the Hinghua Conference he went into another language, and for several years led a missionary life away from home. Such separation meant more than separation from America now means to many who go to a foreign land.

His sister graduated from an American medical school and became, with Dr. Mary Stone, one of the first outstanding Chinese women ministers of healing to her people. His children have matured with marked refinement and are entering constructive service in the new life of China.

At the last session of the Foochow Conference he requested appointment as self-supporting evangelist. He and his children had agreed that the closing years of his life should be spent in voluntary labors without expense to the Church.

Some years ago an American traveler and an American missionary were sight-seeing in Foochow. Brother Hu was their interpreter of Chinese customs. They were visiting an idol temple to satisfy the curiosity of the traveler. Plied with many questions which he could not answer concerning numerous idols and their history, Brother Hu suddenly turned with a proud glow on his eyes and said, "Brother, I don't know much more about these idols than do you. My father taught me to avoid idol temples. I was brought up in a Christian home." And this in the heart of a non-Christian land! Herein lies a great secret of the vital growth of the Chinese Church. It is found in the building of Christian homes, in their purpose and Christian culture and their family altars. These things made Hu Caik Hang what he was, and through him gave contribution to multitudes of others.

He was habitually cheerful. His happy smile was a traveling blessing. He loved to sing. Songs in many a Church of the Foochow Conference are echoes of his faithful, cheerful ministry. The service of his life and the songs of his heart are blended with the triumphant chorus of our advancing world Church.

EPISCOPAL REPORTS

ATLANTA AREA

FREDERICK D. LEETE, RESIDENT BISHOP

The work done by our forces in Atlanta Area during the last two quadrenniums has laid the foundation for what, under normal conditions, would assuredly be a remarkable advance in years to come. The opportunity exists, and the Methodist Episcopal Church was never in such an excellent position in the South.

During the past four years, agitation and uncertainty with respect to unification have been used in some quarters in an attempt to restrict our white work. The Negro exodus northward has greatly affected colored congregations. In a few cases, a whole society has been wiped out, and elsewhere most serious losses have occurred. The fact that every Conference in the Area, white or colored, has made substantial gains in the face of these difficult conditions is a striking tribute to the ability and loyalty of laymen, pastors, and district superintendents.

These are the gains in full membership which each Conference has made: Alabama 768, Atlanta 1,976, Florida 511, Georgia 838, St. Johns River 1,552, Savannah 623, South Carolina 4,582, South Florida Mission 723. The total full membership four years ago was 101,418. The last report is 112,991. The net increase is therefore 11,673, a percentage of 11 2/5. Except in one only of the eight Conferences, this membership is more than 90 per cent native to the South, white or colored. Without disposition or attempt to encourage unwise racial relations, a fine spirit of cooperation in the work of Christ animates the whole body of the church. The above statement does not count preparatory or non-resident members. Adherents of our societies are believed to at least equal in number the total membership.

The present value of church and parsonage properties is placed at \$4,030,779, a gain in four years of \$1,551,844, or 62 6/10 per cent. When it is remembered how large a part of our work is in the mountains or among colored people, this statement will receive favorable consideration. To these figures must be added the value of school properties and mission homes in the four States of Alabama (white work only), Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Sixteen such institutions

have plants and endowments, not counting those of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, valued at \$1,506,607. The total property values of the Area are well above \$6,000,000.

By strenuous local efforts, unaided by the general church, \$100,000 have been added to the endowments of Clark University and Claflin College. An excellent boys' dormitory has been built for the mountain white students at John H. Snead Seminary. These institutions are admirably conducted. All our college and school workers deserve generous praise for labors which are self sacrificing, and which are fully appreciated only by those intimately acquainted with them.

During the quadrennium, inadequate pastoral support has been increased 50 8/10 per cent. Salaries are still far too low, but many desirable appointments are now listed. A considerable percentage of the low average is due to the opening and maintenance of new missions. This is a growing field.

In the first three years of the quadrennium, and before the Centenary effort, disciplinary benevolences were increased a fraction over 88 per cent. Reports at the Conferences of the fourth year, which were held some months ago, showed Centenary payments up to those dates twelve hundred per cent greater than the benevolent giving of four years since.

The faithful members of Atlanta Area deserve credit for being the seventh Area in the church, and the first in the South, to reach in pledges its full Centenary quota. In 1919 the Area made the largest membership gain in the church. In care of retired preachers, the last year book credits Atlanta with being the fourth Area in percentage of legal claims paid.

For twenty-eight years no resident episcopal supervision was given to this southeastern field. When the Area was established eight years since, the first and imperative necessity was to pay off embarrassing debts, many of which had been unreported. It was also necessary to repair or replace dilapidated and disgraceful church and school buildings. All the larger debts save two, and most of the small ones, have been fully met. We have built 400 new structures, mostly small and inexpensive, but neat and well adapted for their purpose. Several great church and school buildings have been erected, valued at from \$25,000 to \$125,000 each.

To secure competent leadership in churches and schools, to arouse a spirit of confidence and courage, to center the thoughts of the people upon the highest ideals of Christian character and service, to introduce sane and permanent evangelistic methods, and to make solid growth possible have been the aims of the administration, and to some extent its achievement.

The following items would greatly aid the work in fields like Atlanta Area:

1. Some provision for initiating new undertakings in places where it will take a little time to gather a constituency.

2. Wise consideration in adapting denominational programs to the abilities and needs of local fields. It is at times a gross injustice to levy impartial taxes.

3. Experiments to be made in local fields should first be submitted to the leaders in those regions to be affected by them.

4. It would save inequalities, vexatious delays, and the loss of valuable enterprises if the distribution of Church Extension money might be made, and payments sent out, by local officials and committees, rather than by persons and committees at a distance.

We have been aided in the work of the quadrennium by the Boards of Home Missions and Education. It is a pleasure to be able to say that in our judgment the Freedmen's Aid Society, as now managed, very well adapts its methods to its particular field.

It is the general belief of the Atlanta Area, a conviction which ought in honor to be stated, that while Methodism should, if possible, be reunited, any union effected ought to be genuine, nonsectional and just to all men. It is felt that the present period of negotiation and suspense should speedily end in such definite action, one way or another, as will bring the two chief Methodisms operating in the South into unity, or encourage our own church to go forward with its growing task, with only such reference to any other Christian body as is dictated by the laws of freedom, justice and responsibility.

BOSTON AREA

EDWIN HOLT HUGHES, RESIDENT BISHOP

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church
to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, May, 1920:*

FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

In harmony with the order of the General Conference, I am pleased to submit herewith a report of the area to which I have been assigned by your honorable body.

The actual statistics of the four years cannot be given accurately, inasmuch as the last year of the quadrennium does not close until quite after the formulating of this report. All of the Conferences will show a gain in membership for the period from 1915 to 1919, as follows:

	1915	1919
East Maine.....	9,163	10,320
Maine	10,953	12,052
New England.....	45,384	51,551
New England Southern.....	23,839	24,952
New Hampshire.....	13,295	14,922
Vermont	11,134	11,864

Beginning 1915, after the Conferences, with 113,768 members, the year 1919 finds us with 125,661 members. This makes a gain for the quadrennium of 11,893, or an increase of well-nigh ten per cent for the four-year period. Considering that these figures include the losses sustained in the last of these four years, a loss shared quite generally by the whole church, we may all view the record, not with boasting, but with gratitude.

Proportionately the financial record goes far ahead of the membership record. Without including any returns from the Centenary, there is an increase of at least thirty per cent in the gifts to the apportioned benevolences, while disciplinary benevolences, ministerial support, and property values have all shown a marked advance.

We are obliged to report, not without much sorrow, that certain figures of the last year, relating to membership records, have given us concern. But there has been in the last several months a remarkable rally in spiritual interest, evidencing itself in a concerted evangelistic campaign; and it is my confident expectation that the reports at the coming sessions of the Conferences in April, 1920, will discover most encouraging gains. It is likewise my conviction that our campaign has been so waged as to make for a habit of evangelism, rather than for a temporary quickening of effort.

A general program, as presented by myself at the first meeting of the District Superintendents of the area in December, 1916, contained the following points:

1. The fostering of a mood that would make for unity of effort and feeling in the Boston Area, so protecting the smaller

Conferences against constant transfers and promoting the conviction that the Golden Rule should apply to inter-Conference relations.

2. The emphasizing of the glory of the ministry to the end that we may increase the number of native candidates so that the Boston Area may no longer depend so largely on the other sections of the church for its ministerial supply.

3. The placing of our secondary schools on a firm basis for work, increasing their endowments and making a larger service possible for them.

4. The pushing of the claims of the retired preachers, so that continually our offerings and endowments for their proper care may be increased.

5. The stressing wherever such stress is needed of the wisdom and righteousness of a more adequate support for the men now in the active ministry.

6. The strengthening of our work at all educational centers and so the securing of a proper representation of our church at our various colleges.

7. The promoting of a Christian life in the homes of our people, and the early ingathering of our children for instruction in doctrine and for deliberate devotion of their hearts and lives to Christ.

8. The approaching of the foreigner with all kindly greetings and services so that he may know the friendly heart of the church and may be won increasingly to its life.

These features, together with a ceaseless emphasis upon the evangelistic mission of the church, have all been urged throughout the area. I am gratified to report that really remarkable progress has been made in most of these points of work. Present indications are that we shall have a considerable increase of ministerial and missionary candidates from our own section. I think that every one of our secondary schools has made substantial progress for the period. All of our Conferences have made advances in their provision for the retired preachers. Support for the men now in the regular ministry has been much increased, though by no means in proportion to the added cost of living. At our educational centers we are steadily gaining—in property, in standing, in influence—though much remains still to be done in this important regard. Particularly have we furthered our work in Cambridge, in connection with Harvard and other important institutions in that city. I am confident that there has been a good gain in domestic religion in our midst, and that our people have a new sense of the importance of maintaining a spiritual atmosphere around their own hearthstones.

I feel likewise gratified by the progress of our work among

the foreigners. In very many of our local churches we find members who, having come to our land within comparatively recent time, have been won to a profession of our Protestant faith. While our regular church work, as organized specifically among the foreigners, often meets with decided difficulties, it is still true that more and more we gain strength in this form of service. It is my conviction that the future of our work in New England depends in no small degree upon the success of our work among those newly come to our land.

The one great higher institution of learning in the Boston Area is Boston University. The quadrennium has seen amazing progress in the life of this university. It now has the largest enrollment of students among all our New England colleges. In this quadrennial period it has received the largest bequest in its history—more than a million dollars from the estate of the late Mrs. Chester C. Corbin. Within the recent weeks it has procured a tract of land on the Charles River in the Back Bay region of Boston, and the hope is that within a fairly near time much of its work may be properly housed on its new land. The School of Theology continues its wonderful work for the church. This year its entering class numbers eighty-three, showing that the recovery from war conditions has been gratifyingly speedy. President L. H. Murlin and Dean L. J. Birney deserve the gratitude of the whole denomination for the striking accomplishments of these past years.

All our other forms of service show a steady increase in efficiency. The deaconess work proves itself more and more a worthy arm of church work. The Deaconess Hospital in Boston is about to engage in a general campaign over the area, that it may procure funds for its enlarging opportunity.

While the area did not reach its formal goal in the Centenary project, it still rendered a fine account of itself, its per capita giving being quite beyond that of the general church, excluding our colored Conferences. Our people are more conservative than are the Methodist Episcopal people elsewhere. But, even as they responded solidly to the financial part of the Centenary, so are they now responding to the spiritual part of the movement, which we fondly hope to make the crown and culmination of the entire enterprise. Personally, I am deeply impressed that God has a vast and meaningful work for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the New England States. In the name of more than 125,000 members, who have chosen their fellowship with us, not because we represent the historic life of the section, and not because we lure them to us by our wealth or social state, but solely on the basis of a spiritual conviction and preference, I give greetings in this report to our brothers and sisters over the wide world.

BUFFALO AREA

WILLIAM BURT, RESIDENT BISHOP

The outstanding event of the Buffalo Area in the past quadrennium has been the successful completion of the first part of the great Centenary program. Careful preparations were made by the district superintendents and pastors and the campaign organized under the able leadership of the area secretary, Dr. F. T. Keeney. Quotas were large enough to frighten both preachers and laymen, but with a splendid faith all gave themselves to the great task with fine loyalty. The presentation of the truth preached and illustrated in the Pentecostal days, namely: The Stewardship of Life, of Prayer, and of Possessions, had much to do with final results. A large number of Christian laymen gave themselves to the advocacy of stewardship, specially emphasizing "A separated portion for Kingdom purposes." Many laymen assisted in the work of obtaining subscriptions and the team work of the preachers of the area was worthy of high praise. Many of the brethren went beyond their own districts and Conferences and some gave efficient help outside our own area. The close of the campaign brought great joy to all, as it became clear that our Methodism responded generously. It also brought inspiration to the whole church when it was announced that the Buffalo Area had gone far beyond its goal. The quota asked was \$7,495,625, the Centenary subscription being \$8,184,157 with subscriptions for other causes of \$889,000, making a grand total of \$9,073,157, or a total over subscription of \$1,577,532. The payments on same indicate the deep interest of our people.

The spiritual results were worth while. "The Centenary was a blessing. It has given new vision and new life to many of our churches. The educational side of the Centenary was invaluable. The call for Christian stewards, for intercessors, and for young people for life service, the challenge to do the right thing in making the Centenary pledge, all meant very much."

"The Centenary has saved some churches, revived others and brought benediction from heaven to nearly all of them." The enrollment of tithing stewards is 25,000 and the enrollment of intercessors 35,324. The work of securing Christian stewards and intercessors is still going forward.

When Dr. Keeney was transferred to the central office, New York, we were fortunate to obtain Dr. Eli Pittman as Area Secretary.

The Centenary, with its specific call for an advance movement in all home and foreign mission activities, and with its

large challenges for financial support, did not interfere with other departments of church life and activities; on the contrary it proved in the main to be an inspiration. Pastors' salaries have advanced and the area is determined that all items of ministerial support shall be placed on a better basis. A full claim for our retired ministers is the slogan.

The quadrennium, so disturbed and restless, with prices of building materials advancing far beyond all previous records, has nevertheless seen a marked desire for more commodious and convenient houses of worship with better equipment for the modern forms of church work. There has been also shown the most commendable determination to provide comfortable homes for our ministers and their families. Besides many improvements, additions, and transformations of church property, Central New York Conference has built during this period 6 new churches and 7 new parsonages. Genesee has 11 new churches and 13 new parsonages to its credit. Northern New York has erected 10 new churches and 11 new parsonages, and Troy has built 3 new churches and 2 new parsonages, a total for the area of 29 new churches and 33 new parsonages. There has been expended for new properties and the payment of indebtedness the sum of \$2,067,968. Two important churches are now being erected, University and Eastwood at Syracuse, N. Y., and a fine parsonage at Trinity, Schenectady, N. Y.

It is also worthy of note that a new and much more commodious Deaconess Home has been provided in Buffalo. Goodwill Industries have been established in Buffalo in connection with Grace Church, while at our Methodist Home for Children, Williamsville, "a second cottage" has been completed; \$10,000 has been received for the erection of the proposed "Liberty Cottage" and a pledge received for still another cottage to be built soon. A community house has been built at Pine Grove on Albany District, and another at South Corinth, Saratoga District.

Other financial victories have been achieved. In Central New York Conference, Cazenovia Seminary secured \$274,000 for its Jubilee Centennial fund, and in Troy Conference \$310,000 was subscribed for the Conference Endowment fund.

The educational institutions in the area are enjoying great prosperity. In common with all other schools and colleges we suffered from war conditions, but now our halls of learning are crowded. Syracuse University has the largest registration in its history, and is launching a campaign for a five million dollar additional endowment fund.

Cazenovia Seminary is also having the largest attendance in its history, and true to its traditions is still a "School of the Prophets." Twenty-four young men are there preparing for the

Christian ministry. Genesee Wesleyan at Lima and Troy Conference Academy are fulfilling their splendid mission.

Membership.—The membership of the area is 192,160. The number of churches is 1,321. The average annual increase in membership during the quadrennium has been 4,364.

Three Methodist Churches in Utica have united for real efficiency, resulting in better pastoral supervision and increased pastoral support.

Young People.—In one or two of the districts the Sunday schools have about held their own, but in most of the area there has been a slight decrease in enrollment and in average attendance. Various reasons are given. The war certainly had much to do with it. Many of our boys went to the front. War activities took the time and attention of others. However, other reasons are given: "Lack of teachers," especially of trained teachers; "The lack of spiritual dynamic;" "General indifference;" "Sunday movies;" "The growing use of Sunday as a holiday," and in some districts depopulation of the villages and rural sections. Some of our villages have lost 50 per cent of their population. One city has lost 7,000 in the last eight years. However, the tide seems to have turned in almost every place and the outlook is very hopeful.

The reports on the Epworth League show about the same conditions as obtain in the Sunday schools. Sometimes it appears that there is an overlapping and that the organized Sunday school classes have lessened the interest in the Epworth League. "Many Epworth Leagues have suffered greatly from lack of leadership." However, there appears now to be a marked and distinct renewal of interest in Epworth League matters. The institutes, both summer and winter, have been great sources of blessing and power. Young people are responding to the call for life service and there seems to be no question but that under wise leadership the Epworth League will be a greater force for Christ and the Church than ever. Some districts report a very marked increase in interest and attendance at the Junior League meetings. This is a most hopeful sign. Both the Sunday school and the Epworth League entered enthusiastically into the Centenary Financial Campaign, showing that the Methodism of to-morrow may be depended upon for interest in Christ's world program. The young people are entering into the evangelistic campaign most hopefully.

The War.—Methodism gave freely and gloriously of her sons, daughters and substance to "Win the War." As ever Methodism loyally did her part, but "the war interfered with our regular work by absorbing the attention of the people and engaging their activities." The war did for us what it did for the church in general, unsettled us in our labors. Our people gave

themselves unsparingly to relief work, Red Cross and Liberty Loan. Some of our most enthusiastic and efficient workers went at their country's call. However, the present outlook is most encouraging. The emphasis put upon fundamental truth in the financial campaign will surely bring forth fruit and result in permanent blessing.

"I doubt if we can estimate the blessing to Methodism and the Kingdom, of the Centenary and what it stands for." "The outlook was never as good; we are getting a clearer conception of what Christianity is." "The Centenary made the claims of God more explicit and hence more lasting." Meetings in general are better attended; many seem eager to study and to learn how to work; better spiritual and financial support is evidenced.

More laymen are actively and intelligently engaged in the work of the Kingdom than ever before. Pastors have an enlarged vision, and to consecration has been added more efficient methods; above all God lives, he will not be defeated. The growing interest in evangelism is most encouraging.

I have been absent from my area on official business twice during the quadrennium. From July, 1917, to April, 1918, I made an Episcopal visitation to Japan, Korea, China, India, Malaysia, and the Philippine Islands. During November and December, 1919, and January and February, 1920, I went with a deputation to Central Europe, visiting France, Switzerland, Germany, Jugo Slavia, Hungary and Italy. In addition to this foreign work assigned me, and the work of my own area, I held, in January and February, 1919, the Conferences in Florida.

CHATTANOOGA AREA

FRANK M. BRISTOL, RESIDENT BISHOP

FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

A report of the Chattanooga Area cannot be clearly understood without a due appreciation of the heroism and devotion of a ministry so poorly paid that it is a marvel how men who are constantly tempted by larger salaries to go North or West stick to their job and secure results which cannot be excelled elsewhere in the whole Methodist world. However, we are pleased to report an increase of thirty per cent in ministerial support during the quadrennium. An encouraging beginning has been made toward establishing Retired Minister's funds. Holston Conference starts off with \$50,000.

CHURCH PROPERTY

Several churches of the area were so involved financially four years ago that it seemed necessary to close the work in those places and let mortgages be foreclosed. But by the devotion and remarkable self-sacrifice of the people and the generous help of individuals of other churches, and the liberal aid of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, all these churches have been saved, their debts paid, or safely provided for, and in every case the society has revived and is enjoying great spiritual awakening and prosperity. There has been unusual progress in new church building and in the improvement of property. Parsonages, including District Parsonages, have been built and others repaired. Several new churches will soon be ready for dedication. The value of church property has increased twelve per cent and this is not by inflating the old valuations but by the legitimate addition of value in new buildings and improvements. As this is Home Missionary territory great progress will be made in the immediate future by the help that may be rendered our people in communities where the fields are white for the harvest, the laborers are few and wealth is unknown. There is not a more needy and inviting home missionary field in the United States than these very regions of the Southland which would be entirely neglected but for what the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing without interfering with the work of other denominations.

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

It has been our plan to concentrate our forces in certain rapidly developing industrial centers where enormous capital has been invested and where people are coming in from the

North to help build up the great cities of the future. We mention in particular Kingsport, where we have secured the donation of valuable property. Maryville and its suburbs, where equally encouraging offers of property and financial aid have been made to us; Jellico, the center of vast coal mining interests, where denominationally we have the right of way; Collinwood, related to government industrial enterprises, where we have built a new church; these and other localities in Tennessee challenge Methodism with the industrial and economic problems that furnish the church its greatest home missionary opportunity. In North Carolina we are giving special attention to such manufacturing centers as Gastonia and Winston-Salem. In this work the Centenary Movement has been and must continue to be our strong support.

RURAL WORK

Special emphasis is being placed on our rural work, for this is an area of vast circuits. To promote the new phase of our rural Methodism, institutes are annually held which are largely attended by our own pastors and by pastors of other denominations who are studying this problem with commendable zeal. Provision has been made for establishing educational and experimental centers for instruction in this rural church work at certain of our schools, viz: at Athens and Baxter in Tennessee, and at Washington, N. C. The work opens with great promise. A special course of study in rural church work has been introduced into the curriculum of the Athens department of the University of Chattanooga under the direction of Rev. W. F. Ledford of the Holston Conference. Similar courses will be adopted at Baxter Seminary and Washington Collegiate Institute.

MOUNTAIN MISSION

Somewhat related to this new advance into the regions beyond is our Mountain Mission work which has just been organized and which aims to reach the hitherto neglected remote regions among the mountains and valleys of Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. This work involves the planting of community centers with the buildings and all evangelistic, educational, and social appliances necessary for the regeneration of the intellectual, spiritual, economic, and social life of whole communities. Logging and mining camps, remote rural regions, even Indian settlements are to be reached and served by this beneficent movement. Dr. J. S. Burnett has been appointed superintendent of Mountain Mission work, and several preachers have been assigned to this new field. This is more than a "holy experiment." It is a holy call and a holy response of the church

to a call that has been coming to us since Asbury traveled through these mountains and valleys.

SCHOOLS

Even with the war conditions limiting the work of our schools here, as elsewhere, during the past two years, there has, nevertheless, been a remarkable growth of all our educational institutions during the quadrennium. Our secondary schools: Washington Collegiate Institute in North Carolina, Murphy College, Baxter Seminary, and McLemoresville Institute in Tennessee, are running to the limit of their capacity. All of them are overflowing with students. Every school needs more room, new buildings, and better equipment to meet the pressing demand and justify its increasing popularity. Baxter Seminary, which was closed and overwhelmed with debt four years ago, has been relieved by the contributions of the people and the aid of the Board of Education and is now in a flourishing condition.

The greatest single achievement in the educational work during the quadrennium has been the construction of the splendid new buildings of the University of Chattanooga, an architectural pile worthy of any University in America. The crowning glory of this noble structure is the John A. Patten Memorial Chapel, the gift of Mrs. John A. Patten and her family. Under the masterly management of President Fred W. Hixon the assets of the University have been increased \$415,000, and now the total assets in property and endowment reach \$1,261,000. As a conservative estimate the physical property has a value of \$755,000.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE COLORED CONFERENCES

As you may know, this area includes three white and three colored Conferences in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, extending from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean. The white Conferences are Holston, Central Tennessee, and Blue Ridge-Atlantic. The colored Conferences are Tennessee, East Tennessee, and North Carolina. The educational work in the colored Conferences has been most encouraging. Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., is maintaining its recognized high standard, with all the students it can accommodate, but in great need of increased facilities for meeting its growing demands and opportunities.

The Morristown Normal and Industrial Institute is doing a work that is second in efficiency and importance to no colored school in the South. President Hill has secured the gift of a fine farm during the quadrennium, and the Department of Agriculture has been further equipped by the purchase of farm implements and blooded stock and the construction of buildings

which combine to furnish the best possible conditions for the education of our young colored men in the theory and practice of farming.

Walden College was closed by the Freedmen's Aid Society, at least temporarily, due largely to war conditions. The Alumni, preachers and people were broken-hearted over the situation. Tennessee Conference took up the work and reopened the college. It has been running the past year with a good faculty and more than 200 students, and the poor but devoted and ambitious people have paid the bills. I hope the Freedmen's Aid Society will again take this College under its fostering care. Walden is absolutely necessary in that great Central and Western Tennessee country. No other school, elsewhere, can take its place. The demand for Walden is imperative.

Maharry Medical College is enjoying its greatest prosperity. A liberal gift of \$300,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation has placed it on a sound financial basis, insuring a future continuance of its popularity and usefulness as the most outstanding and best equipped colored medical college in the country. A notable addition to the college has been the gift of a building by an alumnus of the institution, a prosperous and successful colored physician.

THE CENTENARY

The overshadowing, or rather the outshining work of the quadrennium, has been the great Centenary Movement. In this the Chattanooga Area has had a most commendable part. When it is considered that this is not a wealthy people, that we have not in the whole Area a dozen members that would be called rich in the North, what has been done by these Conferences is remarkable. Our District Superintendents, almost to a man, have been tireless and efficient in marshalling the forces: Our pastors have done heroic work. The people have responded in no faltering spirit. Our Area Secretaries, Dr. A. C. Goddard in the white Conferences and Dr. J. C. Sherrill in the colored Conferences, have proven masterly in their leadership. The quota of \$1,291,200 for this Area has not been fully met at this writing, but we are still hopefully at it. It should be said that the quota of our three colored Conferences on the \$4,000,000 basis was \$385,000. They have subscribed \$410,244 up to date! The quota for white Conferences was \$1,063,895. Of this they have subscribed \$806,000 but hope to go over the top before they stop.

EVANGELISM

We are stressing the idea that the climax of the Centenary Movement is not in getting money for God but in getting men for God. Hence the zeal with which the pastors and people are

entering the Evangelistic Campaign. The revival fires are burning on our altars. At this writing, with about twenty-five per cent of our quota reached in new converts and accessions, we stand fourth or fifth in the list of Areas, and expect to be nearer the top by May 1st. During the quadrennium, in spite of war, flu, migrations of colored members to the North, etc., the membership has increased eight per cent. And though a loss is noted in the last statistics of the Conferences, those losses have been nearly, if not quite fully, made up by recent accessions. The loss in Sunday school membership, as is well known, has affected the entire church, and, indeed, all denominations. Evidently the causes are common the world over. During the quadrennium, however, there has been an increase of about five per cent in Sunday school membership in this Area. With the revivals reported all over the Area a much more encouraging report in church and Sunday school membership may be promised by the close of the quadrennium.

While not as encouraging as we could wish, we are able to report the enrollment of 4,000 tithers and 6,500 intercessors: only the beginning of a movement which must soon lead the church to a normal giving and a normal evangelism adequate to meet the challenge of the world's need of salvation.

All along this border country while our own church is advancing and meeting the needs and demands of the people of our own persuasion there seems to exist the most fraternal feeling between our church and the M. E. Church, South. There are no unkind rivalries or criticisms of bitterness. There is not only glory enough but work enough to go around. From the ministers and laymen of the M. E. Church, South, I have met with uniform courtesy and kindness.

Thanking the brethren of the General Boards, Societies, and Commissions who have so generously aided us in promoting the Centenary, thanking the Advocates, and especially the Methodist Advocate Journal, for their educational and inspirational work in this great movement, thanking the helpers who have come to us at the direction of the Boards and Commissions, thanking our own Superintendents, pastors and people for their cooperation in every good work, thanking God for all blessings of his providence and grace, I respectfully submit this report to the General Conference.

CHICAGO AREA

THOMAS NICHOLSON, RESIDENT BISHOP

The Conferences included in the Chicago Area are Central Swedish, Central Illinois, Chicago German, Illinois, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana, and Rock River. In addition to this I have had for nearly two thirds of the quadrennium the Episcopal supervision of the Lexington Conference, and have presided twice at its sessions, owing to the absence of Bishop Anderson on official duty in Europe. During a part of the period of his absence the Indiana Conference was also in my charge, and the Iowa and Upper Iowa Conferences were committed to me for Episcopal supervision during the year that Bishop Stuntz was absent in the Orient. The Chicago Area is so large and the duties so absorbing that I was not able to give more than the minimum of Episcopal supervision to the Iowa Conferences. I have given a great deal of time to the Lexington and the Indiana Conferences.

I have presided over the Central Swedish twice, the Central Illinois three times, the Chicago German twice, the Illinois three times, the North Indiana four times, the Northwest Indiana three times, and the Rock River three times. In addition to this I have presided once over the following Conferences and Missions: Colorado, Wyoming State, New Mexico, and the Utah Mission.

In such a report as this only the most limited amount of statistical information can be given. The membership of the seven Conferences in the Area has increased during the four years by 19,016; the value of church and parsonage property has increased from \$22,507,189 to \$25,059,250, an increase of \$2,552,061. This is a noteworthy increase when one considers that the quadrennium covers the period of the world war. The total amount contributed for Ministerial Support has increased by \$1,250,000. In the three years previous to the beginning of the Centenary Movement offerings for the Disciplinary Benevolences increased from \$731,172 to \$1,008,488, a total increase of \$277,316. Offerings under the Centenary allotments were \$12,605,466, on October 15, 1919. The payments on the Disciplinary Benevolences in September-October, 1919, were as follows:

	1918	1919
Illinois.....	\$167,802	\$636,586
Central Illinois.....	77,685	268,460
Northwest Indiana.....	75,138	239,502
Chicago German.....	9,873	35,299
Central Swedish.....	10,871	21,476
Rock River.....	150,090	542,597
North Indiana.....	Not yet reported	

The total, exclusive of the North Indiana, a Spring Conference, which has not yet reported, is \$1,743,926, actual cash paid in as against \$491,459, for 1918, a gain in the six Conferences of \$1,252,467 in a single year. Note that the Illinois Conference had \$145,000 more actual cash in 1919 than the entire six Conferences paid in for 1918, and the Rock River returned almost as much as the six paid over in the previous year. Of course the North Indiana, being a Spring Conference, does not show its Centenary offerings, so that the increase is for the six Conferences rather than the seven. The record of the North Indiana Conference, however, for the four years preceding the Centenary year is illuminating. It is as follows:

Eight Boards	1919	1918	1917	1916	4 Yr. Gain
Foreign Missions..	\$61,367	\$47,535	\$36,587	\$31,698	\$29,669
Home Missions....	39,295	33,353	26,717	24,406	14,889
Freedmen's Aid....	5,899	5,323	4,115	3,494	2,405
Education.....	10,597	9,439	7,269	6,003	4,594
Sunday Schools....	5,647	4,633	3,787	3,293	2,354
Am. Bible Soc.....	2,190	1,986	1,650	1,265	925
Temperance.....	2,126	1,803	905	748	1,378
Deaconess Board..	766	586	147	....	766
Totals.....	\$127,887	\$104,658	\$81,177	\$70,907	\$56,980
W. F. M. Soc.....	\$28,355	\$21,105	\$17,528	\$17,315	\$11,040
W. H. M. Soc.....	16,633	16,644	13,210	12,613	4,020
Children's Day....	2,722	2,540	2,267	2,010	712
Grand Totals....	\$175,597	\$144,947	\$114,182	\$102,845	\$72,752

A similar showing on Ministerial Support for a single district, the Lafayette District, Northwest Indiana Conference, shows a total in 1916 of \$42,000; in 1918-19 of \$53,500; and pledged for 1919-20 a total of \$65,232, a gain of nearly 55 per cent. Several of the districts have done even better. The Commission on Finance reports that the Illinois Conference has the record of increase in contributions for the entire church. In 1918 the Illinois Conference stood at the top of the list in its increase for Foreign Missions, and the North Indiana Conference was in the list of the first six for increases.

There is in the Chicago Area a long list of universities, colleges, and institutions of various kinds. They include Northwestern University, Garrett Biblical Institute, De Pauw University, Illinois Wesleyan University, Illinois Woman's College, Hedding College, the Chicago Training School, the Swedish Theological Seminary, the Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary, the Wesley Memorial Hospital, the Indianapolis Methodist Hospital, several Old People's Homes, several Orphanages, and several Deaconess Institutions. There has been an addition

of two hospitals in Indiana—one in Fort Wayne, a noble institution estimated to be worth \$350,000, and a new institution whose buildings are now in process of erection in the city of Gary, Indiana. The last named will be one of the outstanding hospitals of the region. These two Indiana hospitals are under the general control of the board operating our most excellent Indiana Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis. Each of the colleges has had large additions to its funds. The totals by the time of the General Conference will, without doubt, exceed \$10,000,000.

Garrett Biblical Institute has located on a new site, and has begun the erection of a magnificent group of buildings. They are in the process of raising one and a half millions for building and endowment purposes, and it is expected that the campaign will be completed within two years. Northwestern University is experiencing a notable growth. Its attendance is roundly six thousand students, and is constantly increasing. It is now working on a plan which contemplates the erection of an entirely new plant for its city departments on the Lake front at the junction of Chicago Avenue and Lake Shore Drive, as well as for a large development of its Evanston departments. The total amount contemplated for building and endowments for a ten-year period is \$25,000,000. The trustees are now at work on the first unit for which they hope to raise, within the next year, from five millions to ten millions of dollars. One of the notable trustees has promised the payment of the current indebtedness on condition that four millions for endowment should be raised so that there should be no further deficits. Another devoted trustee started the new campaign with a single subscription of half a million dollars, and an elect lady, greatly interested in the University, made an initial subscription of fifty thousand dollars. Both of these subscriptions were announced on the day the campaign was launched.

In addition to completing its former campaign De Pauw has raised during the quadrennium a million dollars. One of the most notable gifts of recent years has been that of Mr. Edward Rector, of Chicago, who, in addition to erecting for De Pauw University one of the most complete women's halls in the United States, has established a scholarship fund, the total of which when the plan is fully carried out will involve an expenditure of fully eight hundred thousand dollars. Forty-eight students are in De Pauw this Fall on Rector scholarships. They are the pick of Indiana High Schools, the scholarships being awarded on a basis of high scholarship and promise of service. The University reports that the Rector scholars show a decided percentage of excellence in advance of any other similar group in the Freshman class.

One of the most notable achievements of the quadrennium is the beginning of the building for the Wesley foundation at the University of Illinois. The first building, known as the Community Hall, is now in process of erection. The contracts for building and furnishing involve an expenditure of just a little less than three hundred thousand dollars. This money has all been subscribed, together with sufficient to carry a budget of fifteen thousand dollars a year through a five-year period, and still leave, if the subscriptions are all paid in, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for endowment. There are this year at the university more than fourteen hundred students, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or expressing Methodist preference, in addition to about eleven hundred expressing no preference, who accordingly afford an open field for our Christian service. This entire report might well be given to these Institutions and their progress. Only a brief suggestion of the immense amount of work which has been bestowed upon their supervision, upon the cooperation with their boards, and upon their campaigns can here be given. The resident Bishop has been instant in season and out of season in their activities.

Equally notable is the progress of our campaign for the retired ministers. Every Conference in the area has shared. The close of the quadrennium sees every one of the seven Conferences apportioning an amount sufficient to meet the annuity and necessitous claims of the retired ministers in full. Some of the Conferences have nearly doubled their giving to this cause during the quadrennium. The endowment campaigns have either been completed or are nearing completion in each Conference. North Indiana started out for three hundred thousand dollars additional, found the response so liberal that it doubled the asking and now has plans looking toward completing at least three-fourths of a million. This will undoubtedly be completed early in the new quadrennium. Rock River Conference has completed its first half million, and is now working toward the second half million of endowment. The Illinois Conference is nearing the completion of its first half million. The Central Illinois Conference made a joint campaign which secured a quarter of a million for the retired ministers and a quarter of a million for the Methodist Hospital at Peoria. This Hospital is having marked growth and development. It is coming to fill a large place in the thought and devotion of the Central Illinois Conference. A detailed statement just furnished me by the Board of Conference Claimants shows that the total invested funds of the Conferences of the area was \$552,532, at the beginning of the quadrennium. Including unpaid notes considered worth their face value, it is now \$1,917,014, a gain of

\$1,364,482 during the quadrennium. In all of these campaigns the Bishop has taken an active and leading part. They have involved an immense amount of labor.

In addition to the above the foreign-speaking Conferences have their developing institutions. The Bethany Home of the Central Swedish Conference, the German Deaconess Home of the Chicago German Conference, the Bethany Home for Young Women, the Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home, the Lake Bluff Orphanage, the Agard Rest Home, the Chicago Deaconess Home are all excellent institutions showing marked growth during the four years. The Marcy Home is a most useful institution under the auspices of the W. H. M. S. There are still others of less prominence. The Chicago Training School has opened its doors to men as well as to women, and is projecting a new and enlarged program of missionary service to the city of Chicago. It includes a night school. One of the most notable developments is that of the Graduate School of Northwestern University. Under the inspiration and with the help of both the home and foreign sections of the Centenary organization, ample courses in religious and missionary training have been laid out and every effort is made to meet the need for training the hundreds of college graduates who have responded to the appeal for life service during the Centenary and during our evangelistic campaigns. Fully one hundred have responded at the opening term, and there is every reason to believe that in a comparatively short time Northwestern University will have one of the most notable graduate schools in the country. The dean of the Graduate School, Dr. James A. James, a devoted layman of our church, is remarkably active and efficient in the promotion of this work.

The Chicago District of the Lexington Conference has been continuously under our supervision during the four years. The growth has been phenomenal, owing to the marked influx of Negro population. We began with two Negro churches and a Negro mission church. We now have five commanding churches, four smaller churches, and a fine Negro settlement known as The Hartzell Center. The largest of these churches, St. Mark's (colored), is the largest and one of the best organized Methodist Episcopal churches in Illinois, having a membership of over 2,500. Another, the South Park Avenue, less than three years old, has over 1,500 members. The most recent addition is the turning over of the New Trinity property for the tenth Negro church. The building, with parish house, etc., originally cost \$240,000. It will be one of the most magnificent and best equipped plants for Negro work in the United States. This inadequately represents this wonderful development. The work has been the constant care of the Bishop resident in Chicago.

Within this area the Board of Sunday Schools, the Board of Conference Claimants, the Board of Control of the Epworth League, the Epworth Herald, the Northwestern Christian Advocate, a branch of the Book Concern, and the Swedish Book Concern, have their headquarters. These interests have all been the subjects of our active interest and consideration. The Board of Sunday Schools and the Board of Control of the Epworth League are each conducting within Conferences in this area certain special activities of great value to the young life and to the total life of the church. The figures furnished me by the Board of Sunday Schools indicate an increase of seventy-five Sunday schools, a decrease of 684 in the total number of officers and teachers, and a decrease of 11,290 in the total enrollment. The decrease has occurred in the last two years of the quadrennium. We have not space to discuss the cause. These two interests were never so well cared for in the churches within this area as at the present time.

The Centenary received the largest possible attention from all our district superintendents, our pastors, and our laymen. The result was the definite subscription of nearly thirteen million dollars. In some of the districts the subscriptions were for one year only, but contemplate renewal for the other years. Every district superintendent is pledged to see that his district eventually meets its quota in full. There is no reasonable doubt that the Chicago Area will "pay out" the Centenary allotments in full. The highest praise is due Area Secretary Raymond J. Wade and his staff for the unusually efficient work on their part which secured such results. The projects which this will make possible are most notable. In the city of Chicago the most conspicuous enterprise will be the new Methodist Headquarters Building to be erected at the corner of Clark and Washington Streets, the site of the historic old First Church. Plans are under way for a building twenty stories in height, which will cost approximately two million dollars. It is planned to make this Protestant headquarters for Chicago, and to have a working plant of commanding importance in the center of the city. At South Chicago, Grace Church, Wesley Church, Halsted Street, Lincoln Street, old Centenary Church, and several other places notable industrial and community plants are in the program. More than twenty new suburban churches will also result; three or four of these are already under construction. The plan also contemplates an outstanding plant for the Italian work, and an advance movement in our Bohemian work. This is the merest suggestion of what is contemplated.

It is impossible to give anything like an adequate outline of the innumerable activities, the expanding program, and the ceaseless work demanded by so large an area as that which

centers in Chicago, within the limits allowed for this report. Addresses on all sorts of public occasions, denominational and inter-denominational gatherings, patriotic work, every conceivable kind of meeting, together with our service on the various church boards, on such general church bodies as the Federal Council of Churches, the International Y. M. C. A., the Religious Education Association, the Interchurch World Movement, and many others have made this quadrennium one of the most strenuous in the life of this writer.

Before the Centenary program was thought of we had launched a campaign for \$500,000 for our Chicago City Missionary and Church Extension Society, which is doing such excellent work under the most efficient management of the corresponding secretary, Dr. John Thompson. Of this amount \$400,000 was to be for permanent endowment. This was over-subscribed and the income from the endowment this year will be over \$20,000. The additional \$100,000 was for an Immediate Opportunity Fund. With the increasing collections the income of the City Society for annual distribution is over \$50,000, and in the first year of the new quadrennium will doubtless exceed \$60,000. This, with our Centenary offerings, gives great promise for the future. The needs, however, multiply faster than the funds. Nothing creates new needs more rapidly than success. At this very hour we have urgent demand for more than double these amounts. The promise of expansion for our work in the next four years is at once inspiring and depressing.

One of the most arduous tasks of the quadrennium has been the direction of our war work activities. Hundreds of our young men were in the army and were needing the care of the church. Not a few of our young preachers enlisted, or waiving the exemption responded to the draft, entering as private soldiers. A very large number of ministers were employed as chaplains, as camp pastors, as Y. M. C. A. workers, or in various other activities. The minutes of one Conference, now open before me, show fifteen for the year 1918. In some Conferences the number was higher. At Camp Grant, the Great Lakes Naval Training School, Fort Sheridan, and the Rantoul Aviation Field we had most excellent workers in the persons of pastors detailed for that service. The total number serving in these camps was fifteen. At other points, as Camp Taylor and Camp Humphreys, Virginia, our men served with great acceptability. Several of the Chicago Area chaplains who went overseas achieved great distinction. One of our Chicago pastors went with the first hospital corps leaving Illinois. Another of our Rock River pastors went with one of the very first detachments of troops sent to France, and returned about six months after the signing of the armistice. He, like many others, was in places of

imminent danger, was twice gassed, and survived many hardships. The readjustments in work necessary to the releasing of the men as they returned to the regular work was a source of great anxiety and of most taxing service. We pay tribute to the fine spirit of the men and of our people, and to the uniform loyalty of our Methodist constituency. We still have chaplains at Great Lakes Naval Training Station and at Fort Sheridan. The efficient work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in financing many of these army workers was most commendable. The thanks and appreciation of the area is herewith extended to the board.

During the quadrennium the Conferences of the Chicago Area have given a gratifying number of candidates for our ministry. In the past year alone there were twenty-eight men, among them a large number of young men thoroughly trained and giving highest promise of service. The response to the Life Service campaigns has been most gratifying. Scores and hundreds of our young people have shown a willingness to consecrate themselves to religious work. The Epworth League, whose headquarters are in Chicago under the superb leadership of the general secretary, Dr. Charles E. Guthrie, has done notable work in this as well as along other lines.

At each of the Fall Conferences of 1919 the most carefully considered plans were laid for the Centenary Evangelistic Campaign. The work began immediately after Conference. The Area Institute, held in Chicago the week before Christmas, was a meeting of remarkable spiritual power. Carefully tabulated reports show that since the close of the Fall Conferences there have been conversions resulting in actual additions to the church totaling 21,400. The work has only just begun.

The work of the four years has more than ever convinced the writer of the soundness of the area plan and of the assignment of a definite task within a restricted district to the resident bishop. We would not for one moment advocate the elimination of the features of general superintendency. The preservation of these phases of our episcopal supervision is absolutely necessary to the largest successes in the respective areas. But the possibility of the close contact of the bishop with the ministers and the laymen in a definite section, the possibility of making a working program of a definite sort, the intimate knowledge of men and their adaptability for special work, together with many other features of the area plan commend it to this writer as of first importance. We also pass out of this quadrennium with a growing appreciation of the vital importance of the district superintendency and of the district unit. It seems as if we could hardly work our system without it. We pay tribute here to the great efficiency of the splendid body of more than

thirty men who have served as district superintendents during the quadrennium.

We have been delighted during the quadrennium to have the continued residence of Bishop John H. Vincent in Chicago. Devout, benign, faithful to all the church services, frequent visitor at the preachers' meetings and at other gatherings, he has always been welcome and is greatly loved by all our pastors and people.

CINCINNATI AREA

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON, RESIDENT BISHOP

In any comparison of membership, benevolences or property valuation of the Cincinnati Area with the report of last quadrennium, it should be remembered that the Central German Conference was transferred to Detroit Area by the General Conference of 1916.

The raising of its quota of nearly fifteen millions of dollars for the Centenary, the largest apportionment made to any area in the church, must be accounted a signal triumph for Cincinnati Area. Great credit is due the Centenary officers and leaders, including the area secretary, but this marvelous thing could never have been done but for the faithful efforts and devotion of district superintendents, pastors, and our loyal church membership. It was a foregone conclusion that any celebration of the achievements of the hundred years of missionary effort should be held in Ohio's capital city. Here began Methodism's missionary propaganda; here, of course, must its progress be fittingly commemorated. Moreover, the contribution of Ohio Methodism to denominational world movements has been unique and commanding.

Immediately following the Exposition at Columbus, there became evident a general feeling among preachers and laymen that the time had come for a new and stronger emphasis upon spiritual values and ideals; that unless the Centenary movement could realize itself in a strong definite religious impact upon the life of our own nation and the world, it would fail of its true and vital significance. With this in mind, an hour was set apart at the morning session of each of the Annual Conferences for the deepening of the spiritual life of preachers and laymen. The response was immediate and general. The Conferences were marked by an unusual spiritual earnestness and power. During the Fall and Winter "Retreats" and "Days for Meditation and Prayer" were held upon the several districts throughout the area. There can be no question about the eager readiness of the people to follow a leadership which will stress the vital elements of religion. It is most encouraging that we have come to see clearly that Christianity in its deepest significance is not a mere theory but a life; that the redemption of actual conditions must ever be the objective of our methods of religious procedure. In this spirit very special attention has been given throughout the area to city problems and rural conditions. Notable progress is being made in these lines of work. The new interpretation of the social significance of the Gospel is bearing large fruitage in many places. Owing to the exodus of colored

people from the South there has been a phenomenal growth of the churches of Lexington Conference in the cities of Ohio and Indiana; also in Chicago and Detroit, which belong to Lexington Conference.

Meanwhile the question of our educational institutions and equipment has received large attention. Herein lies the hope of reinforcements for the larger tasks of the new day already at hand. Happily our colleges in Ohio have been reduced during recent years from six to four. Without argument each of these has its distinctive mission and opportunity. Ohio Wesleyan, Mount Union, Baldwin-Wallace and Ohio Northern constitute the Methodist College outfit for the State and worthily represent the ideals and aims of the church. Larger endowment and equipment would greatly enhance the efficiency of each of them. A persistent effort was made in behalf of the unification of our colleges in Indiana. But the plan failed. The Indiana Conference rejoices with the other two Conferences in the State belonging to Chicago Area in the rapid growth of De Pauw University. Moore's Hill College has now become the new Evansville College, which has begun its work under conditions of great promise.

Union College, Barbourville, Ky., has made notable progress during the quadrennium. Its crying need is for funds. It is vital to the future of our Kentucky Methodism, than which can be found no more promising field for intensive cultivation in the entire church.

While having a very special care for our own colleges, we have also given constant consideration to the opportunities afforded by State institutions and other college centers. We have appointed a student pastor at the State universities in Columbus and Bloomington and with gratifying results. Careful study has been given to the appointment of men to the churches in all educational centers. We greatly rejoice in the increasingly sympathetic attitude of our denomination toward institutions other than our own and in the appreciation of the opportunity which they afford for Christian cultivation.

Keeping pace with the deepened interest in evangelism and education, the impulse to philanthropy and institutional work has been realizing itself in a large way. The Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, has greatly enlarged and improved its equipment. It holds an enviable place among high-grade institutions of the kind in the State, and country. Though Bethesda Hospital is under the patronage of Central German Conference, I cannot forbear here, because of its location in Cincinnati, to record a word of congratulation to its trustees and friends upon its steady and phenomenal growth.

St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, though still in its early youth,

has taken a position of undisputed leadership in Cleveland and vicinity. Flower Hospital, Toledo, is enjoying the largest measure of prosperity in its entire history to date. Its resources are increasing, its friends multiplying and the sphere of its useful activities continually widening. The Protestant Hospital of Columbus, though not strictly denominational, is generously maintained by Methodist money and patronage, and is rendering a service altogether praiseworthy. Our Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis with one branch in the northern end and another in the southern end of the State, is going forward by leaps and bounds. It is, of course, conducted under the patronage of all the Conferences in Indiana.

Deaconess work continues to flourish in many of our large centers. The Cincinnati Missionary Training School has been put upon a basis for the continuation of its work upon worthy and acknowledged standards of scholarship.

The Methodist Home for the Aged on College Hill is performing a splendid and needful ministry. In a less degree and yet according to the measure of its opportunity the home at Elyria is doing good work of a similar kind.

Our Children's Home at Worthington, Ohio, has acquired a fine property "beautiful for situation" and gives promise of great and growing usefulness. A more modest effort in the same direction is going forward at Greencastle, Indiana. It will surely be a reproach to us if we fail in the care of those of whom Jesus said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me; forbid them not: for to such belongs the Kingdom of God."

Cincinnati continues as preeminent center for the publication and distribution of our denominational literature throughout the country. Our Book Concern grows daily in favor with an ever-widening constituency.

Here also center the various and manifold activities of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, which though with but forty years of history, has touched the life of the nation helpfully from sea to sea and from lake to gulf. One of the most notable recent local achievements is "Esther Home of Cincinnati," a well-equipped, modern institution, where young women who earn their own living find the comfort and protection of a Christian home at nominal cost. "The Friendship Home" meets the same need for colored young women.

With other aggressive forces in the State, our own preachers and laymen have been deeply interested in putting Ohio in the dry column. It is to our credit that we are greatly disliked by the liquor people who blame us chiefly for their present embarrassing position. We do not claim so great honor for ourselves but only to have done our part with other friends of temperance and progress.

Thus have the Methodists of Cincinnati Area been sowing the good seed of the Kingdom beside all waters, assured by faith of a great and abundant harvest. Verily to them have the lines fallen in pleasant places. Verily have they a goodly heritage. The proper safeguarding of this heritage is a matter of chief concern, not, however, in any narrow or selfish or sectional spirit, for increasingly they live in the open vision of that supreme command of our divine Lord, "Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I command you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

FOREIGN ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

At the beginning of the quadrennium I was assigned by my colleagues to certain administrative duties in Europe and Africa. In carrying forward this work I have made four visitations abroad. During the summer of 1918, it was my great privilege to preside for the first time over the Conferences in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. We also held a brief session of the Russia Mission with the few brethren who found it possible to cross the border into Finland. Our work in Scandinavia and Finland is characterized by hope and courage. Its activities include evangelism, education, philanthropy, and practical social service of a high type. The foundations have been securely laid and rapid progress is assured. These Conferences all entered into the Centenary obligations with great enthusiasm.

I have held France Mission Conference and North Africa Mission Conference three times. I have visited Italy three times, though we have held but two sessions of the Conference. At the session in the Spring of 1918, the Conference demonstrated the boldness of its faith by voting unanimously to hold the next session in Trieste, which was then in the hands of the Central powers. The recent session in that beautiful city was a notable one. As a member of the Commission on Europe, appointed by the General Conference, and of the "Commission on Emergency and Reconstruction," I was permitted with other members of the commission and our superintendents to visit the entire battle front of France and Italy, under the auspices of these governments. The use of Centenary funds for the relief of these stricken peoples has greatly impressed the leaders of these nations. Our contribution to the work of rebuilding has been commented upon widely in the public press of both countries. The proposed details of this expenditure will, of course, be reported by the commission and need not be named here.

Shortly after my assignment and before the raising of any Centenary money, I sent out an appeal to the district superin-

tendents and pastors of the Cincinnati Area stating I could not bear to go empty-handed to people so sorely stricken. I also pleaded for relief in the churches as I had opportunity and with many personal friends. The response was quick and generous. I asked the Board of Foreign Missions to act as treasurer of the fund. I have not the exact figures at hand but the total amount paid and subscribed will reach \$70,000 or more. During 1916 and 1917, when special funds were few, about \$7,000 was sent to Russia and \$3,000 to Finland to relieve their urgent needs. I was able in those distressing days to utilize these resources to the very great relief of our work and workers in France, Italy, and North Africa. Our superintendents of the work in these countries have expressed grateful appreciation of the aid thus afforded them by the gifts of the people. Upon my first visit to Italy Conference I made from these funds a gift to each of our institutions and later gave the treasurer of the Conference a check for \$10,000, which is credited as a payment upon the first building of the Collegio to be erected on Monte Mario.

In North Africa at the same time our workers were in great embarrassment owing to the advanced cost of living. The regular appropriation was inadequate. Our first relief to them was to supplement the support of the Board of Foreign Missions to meet current expenses. Assistance was also given to each of our institutions, the total of expenditure for all purposes being \$9,000.

In France no need had been greater than the care of war orphans. After careful inspection of properties under the guidance of our superintendent, a farm of nearly 200 acres was selected at Chervieu, about twelve miles from the city of Lyon, at a cost of \$40,000. Most of this has been paid. The balance is covered by subscriptions. Up to date this is the most valuable piece of property which the Methodist Episcopal Church owns in France. There are now fifty orphan boys on the place, and a model farm is being developed which we believe will prove of large significance, as the work goes forward among the French people. It is hoped that there will be two hundred boys in the home in the near future. There is a long waiting list of applicants, but no more can be admitted until the buildings are enlarged. As the servant of the donors of these funds, I take this opportunity to assure them that their aid was most timely and is deeply appreciated by the workers in these several fields.

It seems clearly providential that our great Centenary movement came to the church just at the time when these countries were torn and shattered by the ravages of war. The present condition affords a unique opportunity for our church. We are more widely planted among the countries of Europe than any other branch of American Protestantism. We need not here dis-

cuss whether our own policy or that of many of our sister denominations in devoting their efforts almost exclusively to Mohammedan and Pagan countries be the wiser one. The fact to be especially noted here is that we are in most of these countries in Europe, that we have been here duly organized for many years, that consequently there rests upon us a peculiar responsibility at this time.

We are now face to face in Europe with opportunities for service which are compelling and tremendous. To seek to answer a call of such great need among the people is a part of our very life. It is innate in that movement known as Methodism. The cry is urgent, the need is now. "The harvest indeed is plenteous but the laborers are few. Pray, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He send forth more laborers into his harvest." The church must now regard its European opportunity with a new measure of serious obligation. The quick touch-and-go method will not suffice in a day like this. We must now adopt the method of intensive cultivation if we are in earnest in our desire to make a real impact upon Europe's life and need.

It was within my assignment also to visit Western, Central, and Eastern Africa with the missionary bishops of these fields. Upon each trip abroad I have endeavored to perform this service. Owing to the impossibility of ocean travel consequent upon the war, it has been out of the question to do this if I were to have any time for the work of Cincinnati Area. Following the session of France Mission Conference, I will proceed to Madeira for the inspection of that field before returning to the States. I regret that the features of that visitation cannot be in hand for publication in this report.

Nice, France, January 1, 1920.

Since writing this report, word has come to me of the death of Bishop Camphor. His removal is a very great loss to our work, especially in Liberia. The elements of character which shone out in him would do honor to a man of any race, church, or nation.

I was in correspondence with Bishop Camphor before leaving the States, and we had planned to meet in London to go to the Conference in Liberia together, in early February. He notified me, however, that I would have great difficulty in securing sailings, and noted that one of his friends had been waiting months in London to get to West Africa, and had finally given up in despair and returned to the States.

I am leaving now for the Madeira Islands. Under the circumstances I feel, of course, a keen sense of obligation toward

the brethren in Liberia. Within the past week I have communicated with an officer of one of the leading steamship companies in London and have received a very discouraging reply. I will make the trip if possible, though the outlook is not encouraging. [It developed that it was impossible to make this visitation.]

Paris, January 13, 1920.

DENVER AREA

FRANCIS J. McCONNELL, RESIDENT BISHOP

The Denver Area consists of the Colorado, Wyoming State, New Mexico, Western Swedish and Lincoln Conferences, and the Utah Mission. It will be seen at once that the area comprises a wide diversity of problems in church activity. The Colorado Conference joins to the peculiar features of mountain work the equally distinctive features of large manufacturing centers and rural work under Western conditions. The Wyoming State Conference confronts the problem of long reaches of territory, very sparsely settled. The New Mexico Conference has the task of joining English speaking and Spanish speaking workers in real cooperation for the spread of the Kingdom. The brethren of the Western Swedish Conference are struggling effectively to preserve what is distinctive in the religious life of a foreign element while making a real adjustment of that element to the conditions of American life. The Lincoln Conference is a colored Conference in a really missionary territory. Utah has, of course, the task of the spread of the Gospel in a Mormon community.

It is just to say that in each Conference serious and increasingly successful attempts are being made to deal with the distinctive problems of the Conference. The general features having to do with the spread of the Gospel are not neglected. Strenuous evangelistic effort has been put forth everywhere. But after all each group of workers has had to recognize the fact of distinctiveness in every set of conditions. We have had throughout the area the advantage of a finely trained group of preachers. If any one doubts the value of Christian education for the effectiveness of the work of our church, he should look at certain achievements in the Denver Area made possible only by the presence of Denver University and the Iliff School of Theology. Under the unparalleled leadership of Dr. H. A. Buchtel, the University of Denver has exerted an influence upon the preachers and laity of Colorado Methodism whose value has been beyond all estimate. The Iliff School, too, has established an actual connection between the classrooms of the school and the work of the churches which has been practically unique. Under the guidance of Dr. James A. Beebe, the young men who have come into our work have been made to see, by what might be called constant laboratory practice, in the churches of the community, the problems which actually confront us. The effectiveness with which the work is being done

throughout the area is more dependent upon these two institutions than upon any other human agency.

The City of Denver has possibly a half dozen outstanding successes for Methodism in the past quadrennium, in addition to a general advance along the line of increase of membership and increase of support of the great benevolent causes. Trinity Church has had a signally remarkable career under the leadership of Dr. Charles L. Mead, with literally thousands thronging the church on Sunday. The Washington Park Community Church, of which Dr. George L. Nuckolls is pastor, has seized and held an entire community for Protestantism in a cooperative effort which has brought all the Protestant denominations of a great city section together without losing anything of essential church effectiveness. Grace Church, under the leadership of George S. Lackland, has attracted the attention of labor circles throughout all the Rocky Mountain region by the efficiency with which the church has ministered to the labor group. The Italian Mission and the Epworth Institutional Church are also to be mentioned as having, each in its field, won an altogether unusual victory. Grant Avenue Church, under the leadership of James Thomas, is successfully carrying through some plans of community uplift unique in Methodism.

The eastern part of the State of Colorado, from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the Kansas line, is largely rural church work. For the better handling of such work the Iliff School of Theology takes the leadership in the specific discussion of rural problems; and institutes are held both at Iliff and at Estes Park every year for the bringing of the rural men together for mutual discussion of plans and methods. The complexity of this problem is seen from the fact that the agricultural possibilities of Colorado vary from the astonishing productiveness of the farms that can be reached by irrigation from the Rocky Mountains to the scanty returns of the dry farming sections of the eastern part of the state. It is worthy of note, however, that one district combining all types of rural work has more than once come up to Conference reporting gains in membership on practically every charge and reporting all financial claims of whatever kind met in full. To get from the center of the Denver district to the center of the Grand Junction district one must travel about five hundred miles. Out on this western slope where men struggle heroically against almost impossible odds, the quadrennium has seen steady increases along every line.

The Wyoming State Conference is still serving a community which is passing over from a frontier condition to a more settled agricultural, industrial and commercial situation. It is hard to foresee just what turn the larger developments in a State such as Wyoming will take in the passage of just a few years.

For example, Wyoming twenty-five years ago was a land of great cattle ranches, the land being the property of the government and yet open for the pasture of privately owned herds. Out of this came deadly feuds and sometimes almost pitched battles, between the keepers of different herds and between cattle men and sheep men. Then the government began to dispose of the public lands to homesteaders. Now large numbers of the homesteaders are selling out to great holders of land. So that in a quarter of a century some parts of the State have run the cycle from public land to small holders, and finally to large holders. The significance of this for the church becomes apparent. We realize that the passing away of the small holders of land makes a difference in the form of church activity. While this movement has been going on, other communities still, such as the Big Horn Basin, have been visited by large influx of settlers. In other communities oil has been found, and industrial centers have grown up as if by magic. In other words, the general problem of Wyoming has been to see that in some districts we should get out as quickly as possible for the sake of getting into more populated districts as quickly as possible. In spite of the constant flux in conditions, Wyoming State Conference as a whole, under the very wise leadership of its district superintendents, has shown very great increases.

The New Mexico Conference gives itself both to English and to Spanish work. The English work is in a very flourishing condition, and the Spanish work has shown a real advance in the last four years beyond that of a long period previous. Dr. H. A. Bassett is superintendent of Spanish work, and at the same time president of the Boys' School at Albuquerque. It is to Dr. Bassett's untiring efforts that the Spanish situation shows such encouraging promise.

It is my opinion that while the Spanish members of the New Mexico Conference should retain their membership in the Conference, they should be allowed to have a session apart as a Spanish Mission. It is very manifest that the Spanish brethren are not taking the part that they should in the debates of the Conference, and in other forms of work that require a thorough command of the English language. If it be asked why the Spanish speaking peoples should not be compelled to learn English, the answer is ready. The Spanish speaking people in New Mexico were essentially taken from Mexico by force in the Mexican War. They did not come to this country as immigrants. Many of them are now living on the little farms which have been in the possession of the same families for literally hundreds of years; until two years ago one Spanish family had had possession of one estate near Las Vegas since the records were first opened in 1592. There is a moral obligation

on the part of the United States toward these people different from that toward bodies of immigrants. The weakness of the Spanish work is in the difficulty of arousing the Mexican people to self-support. This is due to two things: First, their own poverty; and second, the oppressive contributions which were exacted of them when they were connected with the Roman Catholic organization. The English work of the Conference is conducted with such effectiveness as to leave very little to be suggested in the way of improvement. As the Southwest develops the Methodist Church can be depended upon to keep in the van of community progress.

The Western Swedish brethren have the same difficulty as other foreign speaking Conferences. The older people still desire service in the Swedish language, and the younger people must be reached in English. The problem is working itself out, and in the natural course of events the Swedish congregations will sooner or later be absorbed in the English work. There is no reason for any artificial hastening of this process. In some ways the merging of the work will mean a distinct loss; for the Swedish people, like the Germans, insist upon the training of childhood in religious instruction as our American homes do not.

The Lincoln Conference has a double task, that of ministering to the colored people in practically a Northern community, and that of carrying on a work in States which are virtually home mission territory. In the trying times of these past months our colored brethren in the Lincoln Conference—a Conference in which there has been considerable disturbance over race prejudice—have shown themselves possessed of good sense, unusual poise and large Christian charity. The race prejudice against which they have had to contend is one of the darkest stains on our American life. We have called on our colored churches to send men over the seas to fight for democracy, and then we have allowed these same colored men to have their right, even to life, challenged, to say nothing of their right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This is not the place, however, for the discussion of the race question, except to call attention to the fact that the work of the Lincoln Conference through its ordinary channels and through its Centenary efforts has shown how thoroughly the Negro can accomplish almost impossible tasks in an almost impossible situation.

The work in Utah goes ahead on a good basis, and with some surprising results. Dr. J. J. Lace has had charge of the work during the quadrennium. For a number of years the Utah Mission has received about \$15,000 of missionary money a year. When the Centenary apportionments called for assumption of responsibilities on the part of the Utah Mission which would call for the payment of more than \$15,000 a year back into the

treasury of the church, the possibility of such a result seemed altogether out of the question. The miracle was wrought, however, and the amount oversubscribed. The work in Utah is being pushed with regard to a comprehensiveness of plan and an intensiveness of devotion to detail seldom seen in our church. It is a pleasure to note the fact that Dr. J. H. N. Williams, pastor of our church at Salt Lake City, was elected by the California Conference a delegate to the present General Conference. We mention the fact as a gratifying though almost solitary instance of the recognition of the obligation of a Conference toward a faithful worker in a mission field.

It may be permissible to add that throughout the Denver Area we have worked on plans of cooperative effort with practically all the great denominations. In all such schemes looking to the prevention of overlapping church activities we have been greatly helped by the representatives of our Board of Home Missions who have by surveys and suggestions made possible many better adjustments. In an area which is still largely frontier, we feel very grateful to the agents of the boards who have helped us by studying our needs and by sending teams of speakers to us, as well as by grants of direct appropriation.

It would not be just to close this report without making some reference to the fine lay leadership in the area during the Centenary Campaign. The Centenary itself has been the most remarkable piece of work in the area during the quadrennium—perhaps the most remarkable piece of work in the heart of Rocky Mountain Methodism. The success of the campaign was due largely to the leadership of two laymen, Mr. Ira E. Lute, of Denver, and Mr. Wayne C. Williams, of Denver, secretaries of the movement. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the leadership furnished by these two men.

DETROIT AREA

THEODORE S. HENDERSON, RESIDENT BISHOP

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

In compliance with the requirement of the General Conference for a quadrennial report of the episcopal area over which I have had residential supervision, I herewith submit the following report of the work of Methodism in the Detroit Area:

Territory. The Detroit Area comprises five Annual Conferences: The Central German, the Detroit, the Michigan, the Northern Swedish, and the Norwegian and Danish. In expanse of territory it extends to Pittsburgh on the east, which is the eastern boundary of the Central German Conference; to Fremont, Neb., on the west, the western boundary of the Norwegian and Danish Conference; to the southern shores of Lake Superior on the north, which is the northern boundary of the Detroit Conference; and to Louisville, Ky., on the south, which is the southern boundary of the Central German Conference. The work of the District Area is carried on inside of the boundaries of the following States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska. This expanse of territory within one area is due to the widely scattered work in the three foreign-speaking Conferences within the area.

Statistics. The following statistics for the area have been furnished by the Commission on Finance and cover the years 1915-1918, the latest statistics available at the time of the writing of this report:

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Membership	145,973	152,715	163,554	164,710
Property	\$10,282,461	\$10,553,509	\$11,533,434	\$12,052,499
Ministerial				
Support	898,463	923,424	958,244	1,004,645
Disciplinary				
Benevolences ...	184,487	212,838	246,474	296,287
Annual Conference				
Benevolences ...	114,921	127,797	160,341	190,745

It is to be regretted that the per capita giving to ministerial support is so woefully inadequate. The latest figures available from the Conferences of the area reveal the following status in ministerial support:

Conference	Average Salary		Per Capita
	Rent Including House	Average Cash Salary	Cash Salary Giving for
Central German.....	\$ 959	\$ 792	\$5 24
Detroit	1,394	1,239	5 12
Michigan	1,179	1,047	5 16
Northern Swedish.....	701	587	8 13
Norwegian and Danish..	682	568	6 83

No plea for increased support of pastors could be as eloquent as these figures. They reveal high heroism in the ministry, but either deep injustice or amazing indifference in the laity.

Centenary. The challenge of the Centenary Program has deeply and permanently awakened the area to a new consciousness of world responsibility. Its fundamental emphasis on the stewardship of prayer, stewardship of personality, and stewardship of possessions must be the basis of any permanent reconstruction of the spiritual life of the church. We are in no mood to relax our endeavor to bring this primary matter to the churches of the area in a continuous challenge to our people. Vast numbers of our members have as yet made no adequate response to the gospel of stewardship. However, there is such a considerable and creditable gain in this particular that our partial successes are the basis of our hope for still larger achievements in the realm of stewardship in the years directly ahead of us. It has not been easy to collect exact data concerning the complete list of tithers in the area. The latest returns, still incomplete, show that the quota of tithers assigned to the area was 31,857, and at the writing of this report 24,927, or 78 1-5 per cent, are tabulated.

In the matter of the Centenary subscriptions the latest and most accurate compilation and corrections furnished by the area office are as follows:

Conference	Quota	Pledges Reported
Central German.....	\$496,380	\$527,200
Detroit	2,621,673	3,092,466
Michigan	2,232,227	2,154,360
Northern Swedish.....	122,320	75,949
Norwegian and Danish.....	179,915	166,337
	<hr/> \$5,652,515	<hr/> \$6,016,312

These figures are necessarily incomplete, inasmuch as there are quotas reduced because of injustices and not here calculated, and also increased subscriptions not yet reported by the district superintendents. The response of the Detroit Area to the message and method of the Centenary was all that could be desired, and the result upon the life of the people who did the giving and the getting has been most wholesome.

Following the other features has now come the evangelistic campaign in the area which is in the height of its progress while this report is being written. No one is able to prophesy what will be the numerical results. When the evangelistic situation in the area was faced in the months immediately following the financial campaign, we faced a critical, not to state, an alarming evangelistic task. Whatever may have been the causes, the evangelistic product during the year of the Centenary campaign was far below normal. Pastors and people faced all the facts. The decreased evangelistic product of the Conference years ending in 1918 and 1919 was a challenge of God for our Methodist leaders to undertake to do exploits for God in the realm of evangelism.

Special sessions of the five Annual Conferences were summoned. They were days of heart searching, humiliation and prayer. Whatever the exact numerical results of the area evangelistic campaign will register in the statistical columns of probationers received, the District Superintendents of the area are agreed that there will be at least twice as many converts received on probation into the churches of the area as there would have been if the special sessions of the Conferences had not been held. It must be recorded that large numbers of the pastors of the area are new evangelists with a flaming passion for the souls of men. One of the most outstanding features of the area-wide awakening is the evangelistic devotion and daring of large numbers of our laymen. There are nearly 4,000 Minute Men enrolled in the area. These men have been mobilized, and an earnest attempt has been made to vitalize and utilize them in various forms of evangelistic work. It is confidently expected that there will be received on probation during the Conference year 1919-1920 more probationers than in any year in the history of these Annual Conferences. It ought to be stated that in any numerical result of the evangelistic campaign the Detroit Area *does not count* "conversions reported." *The only count made as the area contribution to the evangelistic campaign of Methodism is the number of probationers received during the year.*

Kingdom Contrasts. Within the territory of the area contrasts in Kingdom opportunity abound. Here are three foreign-speaking Conferences—the Central German, the Northern Swedish, and the Norwegian and Danish. All of them are doing home missions, the quality and quantity of which are little understood by the church. In many respects; in devotion, in daring, in generosity, in vision, in spiritual power, they equal and often surpass many of the churches which have larger and less difficult fields.

Here is also the contrast between city and open country.

Doubtless the most remarkable industrial developments in recent years have taken place in the cities of the Detroit Area, and especially in the cities of the State of Michigan, as for example, Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, Port Huron, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, and other cities. Detroit is counted the fourth city in population in the nation. Its rapid industrial growth has brought to the city immense numbers of foreign-speaking peoples, which constitute both the challenge and the concern of the Kingdom forces in the city. While Detroit Methodism has made most creditable advances in the work of Methodism, it has been impossible to keep pace with the forward stride of the city. So rapid has been the general progress and so insistent the need for Kingdom progress that Methodism has not more than four completely finished church buildings in greater Detroit. Either new churches, completion of partly finished structures, or such extensive reconstruction of present buildings must be undertaken that the task of building and rebuilding is bewildering. In Flint and Pontiac especially, under the building plans of the General Motors Company, entire new towns have been built up within the city since the war closed. To meet the growing needs of these industrial centers is one of the vast tasks of industrial reconstruction work for the church. We have had the hearty cooperation of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in our new reconstruction responsibilities and face the future with confidence to plant Methodism in the centers where the toiler teems in large numbers.

In contrast to the complex conditions of modern city life there is the other extreme in the rural sections of the area. As one of the means of making a Kingdom contribution to the work of the church in the rural sections a Detroit Area Rural Life Association has been formed. Every summer the rural leaders of the area join with the rural leaders of other denominations in a Rural Life Conference at the Michigan Agricultural College. The cooperation of this institution with the churches throughout the entire year is worthy of all praise. In addition thereto an Area Rural Life Conference is established with special training in rural efficiency. One of the agencies established for developing Kingdom efficiency in the rural sections is the Community Betterment Club. Its membership is open to all people in the community who will agree to render one or more of the following types of Kingdom service in the community: (1) Something to improve soil fertility; (2) Something to improve the quality of live stock; (3) Something to improve the farm buildings and to beautify the countryside; (4) Something to improve the standard of home life; (5) Something to improve community conditions, including the church and the schools; (6) Something to increase the practice of Chris-

tian stewardship. This program and propaganda are having a marked effect on our rural work.

Education. Albion College is our only Methodist college in the area. It continues its long and honorable career with credit and confidence. It needs, greatly needs, an additional endowment of at least one million dollars, with a minimum of an extra quarter of a million for buildings and equipment. A woman's dormitory is the greatest single need in added equipment on the campus. The University of Michigan presents an unrivalled Methodist opportunity at Ann Arbor. Here are enrolled nearly 10,000 students, about 1,500 of whom have expressed a preference for the Methodist Church. Added facilities in the way of a church house, social and religious education centers are imperative for any adequate program for our students. The State Student Centers at Ypsilanti, Kalamazoo, Mt. Pleasant and Marquette, as well as the student opportunity in Big Rapids, because of the presence of Ferris Institute, commands the attention and taxes the wisdom of our local leaders in framing a Kingdom program in these dynamic centers of power.

Christian Philanthropy. Two homes for the aged are located in Michigan, one at Grand Rapids and one at Chelsea. Two homes for children are in operation, with astonishing results—the Orphan Home at Berea, Ohio, and the Methodist Children's Home in Detroit. In the latter home we receive children in need of Christian homes, either coming to us as orphans, half-orphans, or committed to us by the court. During the past year eighty-four children have been placed in Protestant Christian homes, either through adoption or responsible acceptance of Christian parental care. Two hospitals, both of which are in the territory of the Central German Conference, are our comfort and joy—one at Louisville, Ky., and the other, one of the thirteen departments which together form the Bethesda Institution. There is nothing like Bethesda in American Methodism. The simple list of its activities are a revelation: (1) The Deaconess Motherhouse; (2) The General Hospital, seventy beds; (3) The Maternity Hospital, sixty-five beds; (4) Scarlet Oaks Sanatorium, twenty beds; (5) Scarlet Oaks Cottage for Convalescents, seven beds; (6) Scarlet Oaks Hospital, forty beds; (7) The Dorcas Institute, Young Woman's Training School; (8) Bethesda Hospital Training School for Nurses; (9) Nurses' Home; (10) Louise Golder Deaconess Home (under construction), (11) Gertrude Kolbe Deaconess Rest Home; (12) Epworth Heights Vacation Cottage; (13) Bethesda Home for the Aged.

Other Kingdom activities and agencies in the area cannot be mentioned in this report. To District Superintendents, pas-

tors, laymen, and women belong the human credit for the Kingdom achievements of the Detroit Area during the quadrennium just closing. To God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit are ascribed "the blessing and the glory, and the wisdom, and the thanks, and the honor, and the power, and the might."

HELENA AREA

1916-1919

RICHARD J. COOKE, RESIDENT BISHOP

The Helena Area is the largest continuous area in Methodism. It covers an immense reach of territory stretching away from the Minnesota line westward some 1,500 miles to the mountains of Idaho. It possesses all climates and all times. Within the rim of this area are the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and the eastern part of Oregon. Print-types convey no adequate idea of the vastness of this area. One must travel over it in its length and breadth, climb its mountains, cross its plains, travel on and on day after day ever toward sun-down in order to feel the limitless sweep of this marvelous land.

Montana alone is nearly as large as the whole Empire of Japan. Eastern States—Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey—would be mere counties out here. The whole area, omitting Eastern Oregon, comprises 900,000 square miles, and its entire population, according to the last census, was 1,478,703, which of course has grown largely since that census was taken. Nevertheless it is a sparsely settled country and this makes religious work very difficult if results are expected equal to those possible in populous sections.

The area is nearly all agricultural. In several sections, as in the Butte District, Montana, there are famous mines of silver and copper, and in other places are mines of various minerals, but cattle and sheep and wheat growing are the main dependence of the settlers who have scattered themselves from everywhere over these ranges.

It is into such a region that such pioneer Methodist preachers as Riggins, Craven, Van Orsdell, Iliff, Mills, penetrated in the early seventies and laid the foundations of the growing church of today. All denominations are found here. But the predominating church is generally the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the great State of Montana it is the strongest Protestant Church, and bids fair to outstep in numbers the Roman Church, which at present outnumbers all others.

It will be seen at a glance that the religious needs of a people so widely scattered are extremely difficult, especially in the winter, to meet, both for the lack of pastors and the immense distances to be traveled in pastoral work. And yet, the people are among the best in the United States. They are a noble, law-abiding, patriotic people, on the whole thoroughly American. No region in the United States offers greater opportunities for

the Kingdom of God, and in the future here will be the field of great triumphs.

To this region, the Helena Area, I was assigned by the General Conference of 1916. My predecessor, the first bishop in that area, was the sainted Naphtali Luccock, beloved by all, but all too soon worn by his labors and the effect of high altitude he passed away before the quadrennium was ended, leaving "a vacant space against the sky." Since my assignment I have labored intensely with what has also proved to be more zeal than wisdom. But so great were the opportunities, so loving and helpful and zealous were the preachers in every Conference, consumed as they were with eagerness to get things done, that little importance was given, or caution, by experienced friends, heeded, or could be heeded, to "go slow" in these high altitudes until it was too late. But notwithstanding physical limitations resulting from such indiscretion, I have given the best that was in me to develop the spiritual resources of this great area with the results here indicated, but only barely indicated, since figures are not plastic enough to express the soul of the people and of the devoted ministry who have made these results possible.

The comparative statistics here given, by which means alone the growth of the church could be seen, are for three years only, from 1916, when I took charge of the work, to the Fall Conferences of 1919.

	1916	1919	Increase
Members on Roll not non-resident.	32,075	34,384	2,309
Property.....	\$2,485,350	\$5,139,560	\$2,654,210
Ministerial Support.....	349,436	399,041	50,605
Disciplinary Benevolences.....	49,972	68,475	18,475
	<hr/> \$2,884,758	<hr/> \$5,607,076	<hr/> \$2,723,290

During the war and during the epidemic of the influenza, this whole area suffered greatly. Churches were closed in many places, and the normal became the abnormal everywhere. In addition to these calamities, Northern Montana, Northwestern North Dakota, and other large sections, were burned up with a three-years' drought, the recent drought being the worst in thirty years. No crops, no food for cattle, whole villages were compelled to move and seek homes where it was not always a feast or a famine.

Nevertheless, despite all discouragements, this people, these devoted pastors and superintendents under God have worked wonders. How it was done the superintending Lord knows. But those pastors and superintendents have done what seemed impossible. Certainly it did not happen. If it did, we hope it will happen again. For, in addition to the above, the Helena

Area in these three years has contributed in cash and bankable notes, which are collected when due, to schools and hospitals more than \$2,000,000, as follows:

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	
Idaho.....	\$600,000
Montana.....	140,000
North Dakota.....	500,000
Total.....	\$1,240,000
FOR HOSPITALS	
Idaho.....	\$55,000
Montana.....	710,000
North Dakota.....	38,000
Total.....	\$803,000
Grand Total.....	\$2,043,000

In addition to the foregoing the Helena Area contributed largely to the Centenary. The quota for the area was \$1,547,175. The amount contributed in notes, not for area purposes, but solely for the purposes of Centenary, was \$1,708,791.27. That is \$161,616 above its apportionment, which was much larger *per capita* than elsewhere. The sum total, therefore, paid and subscribed in bankable notes by the Helena Area during these three years for ministerial support, disciplinary benevolences, new property, schools, hospitals, and the Centenary amounts to \$6,477,390.27.

Too much praise cannot be given the pastors, superintendents and people who, with the area secretary, Rev. George Mecklenburg, thus glorified God by their splendid response to the call of the church.

But the best of all is the zeal with which our pastors have entered upon the Evangelistic Campaign. At every Conference the plan was presented and preached upon and lectured on until its full significance became the paramount purpose in every pastor's heart. The result is most gratifying. Reports come to me from the pastors that all over the area efforts are encouraging, conversions are the rule at all the revival services. At this date, March 8, accessions approximate 4,000, and it is with gratitude to the Almighty God that we look forward to a great harvest of the redeemed in all our charges.

Thanking God for all his blessings during this quadrennium, this report of results is respectfully submitted.

NEW ORLEANS AREA

WILBUR PATTERSON THIRKIELD, RESIDENT BISHOP

The New Orleans Area covers an empire extending from Pensacola, Florida, on the East to Lyford, Texas, near the Mexican Border on the West, and from the Gulf to the border of Tennessee and Georgia, embracing over three hundred thousand square miles. This means that intensive work on a broad scale is impracticable. Only through extensive and rather steady travel has the Resident Bishop been able to keep in close touch with widely separated sections of his Area.

The Area comprises the Gulf and Southern German Conferences among the white people and the Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Upper Mississippi, and the Central Alabama Conferences among the colored people. All Conference Sessions in the Area during the Quadrennium excepting seven have been held by the Resident Bishop. Besides he has presided over the following Conference Sessions: West Ohio, South Carolina, Central Tennessee, Mexico, Troy, California, Pacific Swedish, Pacific Japanese, Pacific Chinese, Pacific German, Southern California, Washington, and Wyoming.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

Several lines of constructive work have been undertaken with encouraging results.

1. Rebuilding the Annual Conference Program with a view to magnifying the opportunities offered by the Session for carrying out a definite program in the interests of the larger intellectual and spiritual life of the members together with suggested methods of church work.

2. The organization of the Quarterly Conference in the interest of a definite program for the local church as related to community life and service, making at least two sessions practical church-working Conferences.

3. A broader educational program to which each Annual and Quarterly Conference should be linked up. This has led to large gifts for permanent endowment and has secured an improved and enlarged student body at each school.

4. The organization of a League for Christian Service in each college and academy of the Area, begun six years ago, composed of candidates for the ministry, local preachers, and also of young women planning to give themselves to nurse training, deaconess work and other forms of Christian service.

5. The holding of Efficiency Conferences for the improvement

of home and farm life and the cultivation of a spirit of broader sympathy and cooperation between the races.

6. The careful organization of classes for the religious instruction of children for which the pastor is held responsible.

7. Persistent and largely successful efforts for improved Church Records. The lack of these constitutes a weakness in our church throughout the connection.

8. The introduction of the Church Hymnal and the improvement of church choirs and music. To this end sixty thousand copies of Selections from the Hymnal with Order of Service and Psalms have been printed from plates of the Hymnal and sold at five dollars per hundred.

9. The care and improvement of church and parsonage property with the planting of trees and shrubbery and the cultivation of modern home gardens as a help towards support and as an example to the community.

10. The improvement of church architecture, even in the humblest building, so as to suggest the note of worship.

11. Definite plans in the interest of larger provision for Conference Claimants.

12. The organization and carrying out of a comprehensive plan of evangelism, with the use of modern methods and the employment of the Area Centenary forces.

Much thought has been given to the broadening and enrichment of the programs for the Annual Conference Sessions. Through institutes of instruction and spiritual culture organized in connection with the annual sessions, both ministry and lay leaders have received invaluable information and training. Through the presence and effective contribution of church leaders these Conferences on the Southern rim of the continent have been kept in close touch with the evangelistic, social, moral reform and general life of the church. A school for training in rural church work held for three weeks at Wiley College, with an attendance of over one hundred pastors, rendered most valuable service.

CONFERENCES AMONG WHITE PEOPLE

Through strengthened leadership the progress in our white Conferences has been marked. That our church has served a distinct mission is evident from the fact that a large proportion of our organizations stand alone in many towns and rural districts as the only Methodist churches. In a single week the Resident Bishop dedicated five churches, free from debt, in villages and towns where there was no other Methodist organization, one costing \$4,500. These people have caught the spirit and ideals of our church and have shown their loyalty and devotion by entering heartily into area plans for the Centenary

and other projects. At several points a broad and effective program of rural church-work and community service is being carried out. Several outstanding advances are as follows:

Port Arthur church and parsonage valued at \$60,000 built and equipped without Church Extension Aid; at San Antonio, Trinity Church, now on Beacon Heights, is being completed at a cost of \$70,000 with only \$10,000 from Centenary funds; in New Orleans, the Franklin-Napoleon Avenue Church, successor to the old St. Charles Avenue and Franklin Street, is building at a cost of \$90,000; Welch contemplates rebuilding at a cost of \$20,000; at Jennings the church has been enlarged and finely equipped; Lake Charles has voted to proceed on a \$75,000 church plant. These churches are so located as to be required even under a program of unification. At Riesel, Southern German Conference, a \$10,000 church has been completed and at San Antonio an adequate structure is promised. A handsome church in the suburbs of Houston has also been dedicated.

The favorable progress of our work is further indicated by the advance in salaries; eight years ago there was only one church paying the pastor a cash salary of \$1,200. Now San Antonio pays \$1,800; Port Arthur \$2,400; Houston Heights \$2,000; Sequin \$2,500; Welsh \$1,800; Jennings \$1,600; Lake Charles \$2,000; Franklin-Napoleon \$2,000; Marshall, Texas, \$1,800. While such items would have little significance in large central Conferences, they would seem to indicate under the circumstances favorable progress in our white work in the far South, isolated from the life and movement of the general church. The Gulf Conference has gained in influence at important centers besides expanding into neglected fields. The Southern German Conference was never so vigorous and successful. Its gifts to college endowment and to its Conference Claimants fund, besides meeting its Centenary quota, show a spirit of generous devotion to the church worthy of all praise. The gain in membership in both the Gulf and Southern German Conferences helps in placing the New Orleans Area in the list of the three home Areas showing a membership increase.

CONFERENCES AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

The work of the colored Conferences is largely rural. However there are important cities in which our church has distinct leadership, such as Houston with nine churches; New Orleans with thirteen; Meridian, Mississippi, with five and Birmingham with eight. It has won acknowledged leadership also in several smaller cities. Urban progress has been most marked in New Orleans with its more than one hundred thousand colored population. The acquisition of Grace Church and

parsonage valued at \$45,000 and the completion of Mt. Zion Church valued at \$50,000 now in process add greatly to the strength of our denominational work. At Wesley, in the center of a congested down-town population, a Parish House to cost \$60,000 is provided for. This will open a new era in community service among the colored people. Trinity Church property in Houston, near the center of the city, is valued at \$150,000. A forward movement to conserve and strengthen this membership is under way. A new \$40,000 church at Orange, Texas, gives us leadership in this growing city.

An important movement has been the advance in methods and ideals in rural work among colored people. The foundation of this was laid in a series of Efficiency Conferences covering many districts. These included lay as well as clerical membership and at least two days were given to the discussion of important phases of church work as related to the farm, the home, the school, improved race relations, etc. State officers often participated in these meetings which attracted the attention and support of many white as well as colored people. Hundreds were thus encouraged to get homes and lands. In one district in the Mississippi Delta over 10,000 acres of rich lands were negotiated by one of our pastors and church officers, and hundreds of our members have bought farms and settled permanently on these lands. On the Jackson-Mississippi District ninety per cent of the five hundred church officers own their own homes and farms. This has given a permanency to our work which alone held together certain districts during the exodus movement. On this district every charge but one has a parsonage. An adequate rural church program provided under the Board of Home Missions is bringing large returns. On the Brookhaven District a well-equipped farm has been paid for. It furnishes a model in farming methods and at the same time gives a home to several retired ministers for whose benefit the farm is operated. The expansion of the work has required the organization of two new districts; namely the Sardis District in the delta of the Upper Mississippi Conference and the Monroe District in the Louisiana Conference. This vigorous forward movement has been carried out without additional missionary appropriation. At no time in the history of our work have the standards and ideals of the church as represented by our ministry and laity exercised such a profound and far reaching influence as now. Through force of example it most favorably affects other church bodies.

WORK OF EIGHT COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES

The following institutions are located within the area and

add greatly to the strength of the work: Port Arthur College, Port Arthur, Texas; Blinn Memorial College, Brenham, Texas; Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; New Orleans Teachers' College and Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, Louisiana; Flint Goodridge Hospital and Nurse Training School, New Orleans, Louisiana; Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Haven Academy, Meridian, Mississippi; Central Alabama Academy, Birmingham, Alabama. Port Arthur College and Blinn Memorial College furnish educational facilities for white students. The advance at Port Arthur College in efficiency and attendance has been marked, the student-body numbering about 500. The plant is valued at \$250,000. The new church on the college campus provides for the larger religious life of the student-body. The new Gates Memorial Library on the square opposite the college, costing \$125,000, greatly enlarges the opportunities for general culture. The solid worth of the work at Blinn Memorial College is evident throughout the Southern German Conference, and the loyalty of both ministry and laity to the institution is inspiring. The endowment has been increased to about \$100,000 and both the faculty and general equipment have been strengthened.

For the colored people Wiley College has an attendance of 547 students, 134 being college students, more than the total number in all the other Freedmen's Aid Colleges. The erection of a new administration and recitation building, costing \$100,000, and a well-equipped refectory to replace buildings destroyed by fire, the doubling of the income and strong additions to the faculty, give this institution a commanding position in the Freedmen's Aid system of schools. The removal of Gilbert Academy from Baldwin, Louisiana, to New Orleans and its affiliation with our college there, strengthens the educational work in this State. The institution now becomes New Orleans Teachers' College and Gilbert Academy. It offers advanced training for teachers and thus supplies an outstanding need in the Freedmen's Aid system of schools in furnishing high grade teachers both for college and public school work. The number of students above the grades has doubled during the quadrennium, with a present attendance of 481. The total productive cash endowment including that of Flint-Goodridge Hospital and Nurse Training School is \$145,000, the largest of any of the Freedmen's Aid Colleges, yet utterly inadequate to its needs. Flint-Goodridge Hospital has buildings and equipment, including the new Dean's house, worth \$100,000. It has fifty-seven beds and has treated 2,220 patients in its wards and now serves 3,000 cases annually in its clinics. Peck Home at New Orleans and the Elizabeth L. Rust Home at Holly Springs, Mississippi, conducted by the Woman's Home Missionary So-

ciety, have each year been filled to capacity and are rendering invaluable service in elevating the home life of the colored people. The purchase of a new building for a dormitory, the elevation of standards, and the strengthening of the faculty, are encouraging features of the work at Haven Academy. The Library Building, with many new books, is an invaluable aid to thorough work. At Rust College \$19,500 has been put into new buildings and improvements and the cash endowment has been trebled by Conference collections. Central Alabama Academy has added one new building and the increased attendance is encouraging. Large credit for this advance in buildings and equipment should be given the Freedmen's Aid Society, the work of which is absolutely fundamental to the entire program of religious work and advancement in our church among the Negroes of the South, through trained ministers, teachers and well-equipped lay workers. The more liberal provision for this work through Centenary offerings promises returns in the larger interests of the church and of the Nation not surpassed by any other investment of funds. The schools and Conferences of the Area are kept in close relation to Gammon Theological Seminary. They are now furnishing an ever increasing number of candidates for thorough ministerial training. The work at Gammon is at the basis of our church work among the colored people. The gift of a half million dollars for endowment and enlarged equipment is urgently required. The lack of systematic and capable scholastic supervision of the work of these schools is deplored, no educational director having been employed during the quadrennium.

THE CENTENARY

The Area was promptly organized for aggressive work under the Centenary. The Southern German and Gulf Conferences, with limited secretarial leadership under the Wichita Area for the saving of expense, have nobly met the demands placed upon them over a widely scattered territory.

For purposes of administration the colored Conferences were organized with Dr. W. A. C. Hughes as Area Secretary. To test the efficiency of their training and to give opportunity for constructive work, the entire Area force was of colored people excepting as the Resident Bishop gave his constant cooperation. The results furnish a convincing demonstration of the efficiency of the work of our church for this race. After repeated surveys of the Area organization by the central office, it was stated that the office equipment and work and the field organization were not surpassed by any Area in the church. The results justified this estimate. At Easter, not only subscriptions were offered, but nearly \$100,000 in cash was laid on the altar of the

church. It has since increased to over \$140,000. And it was reported as the first Area to meet its quota in full. What a tribute this to the loyalty of our Negro membership and what a strong argument for continued work of the church among them as a religious and educational influence, enforcing modern methods and elevated standards and ideals.

EVANGELISM AND CHURCH CENTENARY

A comprehensive program of Evangelism, with training in modern and effective methods, is being put on throughout the Area. The fact that the quota for the Centenary was largely raised in cash last Easter has left the Area organization available for definite evangelistic work. The results are manifest in the reports of the Fall and Spring Conferences which in spite of the exodus show marked gains. In the Upper Mississippi Conference, where the organization was most complete, an exodus of over 3,000 members was more than covered by conversions and accessions to preparatory membership numbering 4,400.

The extent of the program of church and parsonage building and improvement is indicated in the brief statement based on detailed reports, showing that during the quadrennium 119 churches have been built and 223 improved; 34 new parsonages have been erected and 82 improved. This does not include the plans now in preparation for a large number of church buildings, parish houses, and parsonages made possible through the Centenary.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate published in New Orleans has rendered invaluable service not only in carrying out the Centenary program but in furthering our general church work among the colored people throughout the Area. Its educational value is beyond estimate. Its influence in holding forth and enforcing the principles and standards of the church is invaluable. The fact that its circulation has increased almost two-fold is significant. Many regard the Southwestern as standing among the most ably edited and helpful of the religious journals of the country.

Much time has been given by the Resident Bishop to civic, philanthropic and moral reform work through such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., the Louisiana State Sunday School Association, and the Louisiana Prison Reform Association, in all of which he is serving as an officer. He has also accepted appointments by the Governor and Mayor on War Boards on which he actively served. It is his conviction that the time thus given to public service has had a favorable reflex influence on the standing and work of our church in this Area.

NEW YORK AREA

LUTHER B. WILSON, RESIDENT BISHOP

The past four years have been in many respects the most significant in the history of Methodism not only, but also in the history of the Christian Church and in the history of civilization itself. Early in the quadrennium America so changed her attitude toward the world war as to join forces with the allied nations already in the field, with the great objective that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth." The opportunity for moral expression and participation in the struggle of right against wrong had its response in the New York Area, as elsewhere throughout the church. Many of our ministers and lay members gave themselves at once to the righteous cause and were found in active service, either in the camps at home or among the men abroad. The selective draft added multitudes of our members to the forces of the army and navy and in a corresponding measure took multitudes from our churches and Sunday schools and institutions of learning. As far as I am able to analyze the facts, those who remained in the pastorate or in the leadership of the Sunday schools or Epworth League, or seminary or college devoted themselves with consistent intelligence and purpose to the tasks set them. Almost without exception these leaders gave the full measure of their influence to the prosecution of the war, while seeking to comfort the sorrowing, encourage the despondent, and, humanly speaking, save the sinful. It was inevitable however, that with the concentration of thought upon this interest broader than nation, as broad as the foundation of righteousness and truth, there were not, and in the nature of the case could not be, the usual additions to the ranks of our membership, a fact which is immediately apparent in the study of our statistics. In the story told in the Acts the chief captain said to St. Paul, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom," so in negotiating the freedom of the world we have effected the purchase, but at a great cost to us as a church. For myself I record the profound conviction that whatever the price paid we could have done no otherwise.

Following the triumph of right upon the field of battle, we have had the privilege of participating in the struggle for national prohibition, and are thanking God that the endeavor so long sustained, and many times carried forward in the face of grievous discouragement, has at length effected the writing of the Eighteenth Amendment to the national constitution. In this sublime moral victory the State of New York has had con-

spicuous place, and in the forces of the State, Methodism has had vigorous and effective representation. That all the States making up the area did not ratify the Amendment was no fault of our church, for in New Jersey and Connecticut, as well as in New York, our ministers and laymen gave to the cause their whole-hearted devotion.

In the third place, the Centenary Movement has in another way made the quadrennium one to be unforgettable. I cannot too strongly praise the ministers and laymen of the New York Area for their faithful support of this work. The methods and suggestions for the successful prosecution of this enterprise will be held as substantial and permanent contributions to efficient church methods, not only in the matters of finance, but also in the things more distinctly spiritual. The united contributions of the churches met in full the quota accepted for the area, a notable result which disappointed the fears of many but crowned undaunted faith with joy. In the work of conservation, in which evangelism has properly had first place, there have been brought into the church more than enough to fill the vacancies created by the losses of the war. It would be unreasonable to imagine that such results could be secured without criticism of the methods employed. It is inevitable that in such an undertaking there must always be sacrifice of individual initiative and method. It is, however, of immense value to know what a united church can accomplish by the concentration of faith and zeal when for the good of all there is the willingness to lay aside for the time even the rights of personal plan. In the prosecution of these great tasks there has been the union of our ministerial and lay membership under as capable leadership, as it has been my privilege to know. Speaking officially for the area, it would appear to me that great enrichment has come to the life of the church in the very processes of Centenary activity. It would be impossible, however, to measure the full value of the movement until we see the actual improvement of the facilities for work for which pledges have been given, and not even then, for the Centenary has lifted to a new level the meaning of stewardship and life service, so that the future is bright with a great hope of what the new consecration shall through the coming years accomplish.

The condition of the educational institutions of the area is encouraging. The Seminary at Hackettstown is upon a decidedly stronger foundation financially than four years ago, and the same may be said of Drew Seminary for Young Women. Wesleyan University has added to its equipment. The college chapel has been remodeled at a cost of more than \$40,000, and has now one of the most attractive auditoriums in our college world for assembly and worship. At Drew Theological Seminary the

scheme of instruction has been broadened and the faculty strengthened. Provision has been made for the education of women who are seeking to qualify for the service of the church at home or abroad. The Educational Campaign conducted in the earlier months of the quadrennium brought to each of these institutions substantial help, though Wesleyan is at present engaged in seeking the addition of several millions to its funds. It should be said that if the educational ideals at Wesleyan University and Drew are to be realized, there certainly must be larger gifts for equipment and endowment.

It is but fair to say that in all the movements in which the area has engaged, evangelistic, educational, moral, patriotic, the New York Christian Advocate has rendered conspicuous service. It has never evaded any responsibility but consistently uttered its word, fearless and persuasive, and in reckoning the constructive forces for the interests of Christianity in general, or for the advancement of patriotic impulse, or for the quickening of denominational life, this publication must be recognized as one of the most significant and effective.

New York continues to stand in a relation altogether its own toward the nation and the world. It must not, in the mind of Methodism, be thought of chiefly as a place of commercial enterprise and of vast wealth. It must be remembered that the life of America immediately grouped about Greater New York must affect beyond all power of estimate the ideals of the nation and reflexively must determine as no other similar territory can do, the impressions of American life upon the soul and destiny of other nations. The problem of the local church, in communities where within a few brief months the type of population is entirely changed, is wholly unlike that of a church in the more constant centers. Two questions demand thought—What can the Area do for Methodism? What can Methodism do for the Area? I believe that to the first we must answer, "Much in many ways—with our schools, our university, our Theological Seminary, with our possessions, our broadening vision, our quickened life, our church will take a worthy part in the advance movements of Protestant Christianity." But what can Methodism do for the Area, and, in particular, for this greatest of world cities. For the city, with its changeful tides of life, with its variations and fluctuations, with its hurrying crowds, with its extremes of wealth and poverty, what can Methodism do? In this great field, how can she best improve the opportunity for wise and far-reaching missionary endeavor? The help which the Centenary will ultimately afford the area will, beyond doubt, make easier the task and greater the results. I would, however, plead for the attitude which in the thinking of the church should be maintained, the attitude of vital and sustained sympathy,

with a faith which shall not fail nor be easily discouraged. Greater New York in its corporate life includes only the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, but in reality the unit of problem, resource, opportunity, includes Westchester County, and beyond the Hudson takes the great manufacturing cities and railroad centers of New Jersey.

Not in our own strength only, nor by our own power can local Methodism hope adequately to represent the ideals and carry forward the program of Methodism here. This is possible only as there shall be added to local Methodism the practical and hearty sympathy of world-wide Methodism, and, above all, the blessing of that good God to whose eye of love the millions on our crowded streets stand out as individuals, with whom there is grace far greater than the individual spiritual needs of these thronging multitudes and who meets the final housing problem of the ages by making ready the habitation glorious for every pilgrim toward the Infinite.

OMAHA AREA

HOMER C. STUNTZ, RESIDENT BISHOP

I. GENERAL

Scope of area: The immense reaches of territory covered by this area will be better understood by a few comparisons. The State of Nebraska alone is larger than all of the six New England States. The State of Iowa by itself is as large as all the New England States minus Rhode Island and Connecticut. It requires twenty-three hours of steady travel in the vestibuled overland trains to cross this area from east to west, or as long as the average trip by rail from New York to Chicago. Nebraska has one county that is as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island together, and has about eighty-five countries besides. The area contained at the beginning of this quadrennium more members of our church and had a greater total of property values in churches, parsonages, colleges and hospitals than were contained in any one of twelve other Episcopal areas in the United States. Judging by the declared preference of students in the State institutions of higher learning within the two States comprising this area one-third of all the Protestant population may be counted as Methodists.

The area is distinctively rural: It has only one city with 200,000 population, one with slightly over 100,000 and less than ten cities with 65,000 and above.

The population is practically stationary. No perceptible inflow of population can be noted. Mounting land values discourage intending settlers and compel young men who grow up in the eastern part of the area, at least, to look elsewhere for cheaper land. Tenancy is the only agricultural program for those who have not the daring or the financial ability to buy land at from \$300 to \$500 per acre. These high prices for land create an economic watershed from each side of which population drains off. When a quarter section of land (160 acres), with ordinary improvements, costs \$64,000 the agricultural graduate is dismayed and does not even plan to own it.

The outlook for increase in population is not encouraging, except in the western part of Nebraska, and from the increase of manufacturing interests in the centers of population. Omaha is destined to become a city of a half million within the next twenty years or less. Omaha now leads all the cities of the world in the manufacture of butter. It is now second among cities from the standpoint of the packing house industry. Only Chicago leads Omaha in this huge and growing industry. The immense water power at Keokuk, the rapidly growing manufacturing

interests of Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Des Moines, Omaha and scores of other cities will bring in about the only additions to the present population which may reasonably be expected.

II. SPECIAL ITEMS OF INTEREST DURING THE QUADRENNIUM.

Debts: When the Resident Bishop came to this area three and one-half years ago he found a staggering total of indebtedness on nearly one hundred churches. Plans were immediately put into execution for wiping out these debts. Nearly one hundred campaigns of this sort have been carried to a successful conclusion. About \$500,000 of indebtedness has been paid off and there is not now a single church in the area which has a serious debt.

Retired preachers' fund: Three of the Conferences in Iowa and the large Nebraska Conference have either completed unfinished programs for the endowment of this fund or have initiated and put through such campaigns. The Upper Iowa Conference has completed a campaign giving them \$247,376 in their fund. The Northwest Iowa Conference has begun and carried through a campaign which now gives them \$230,000 endowment. The Nebraska Conference in a three-weeks' campaign in the Fall of 1918, and in the follow-up, has pushed its endowment for this fund, in cash and subscriptions, above \$500,000. The Iowa Conference is to put on a program in April aiming at adding \$300,000 to their present endowment, and the Northwest Nebraska and Des Moines Conferences are facing up to an adequate program for themselves.

College campaigns: In the early weeks of the present quadrennium Iowa Wesleyan completed its half-million-dollar campaign, and two years later Upper Iowa brought to a triumphant conclusion its million-dollar campaign for Cornell College, Upper Iowa University and Epworth Seminary. Morningside College closed its campaign for \$900,000 in January of the present year—this makes a total of over \$2,400,000 added to the funds of these institutions.

Work at State Institutions: The work of the student pastors at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Ames and at the two state universities of Iowa and Nebraska has been of inestimable value. Their work is warmly recommended by the presidents and faculties of these institutions.

We have at Ames 1,412 students who registered as Methodists or as having Methodist preference, 1,100 at Iowa City with the same classification, and more than 1,200 at Lincoln, Nebraska. We are finding missionaries and ministers among this fine body of young men and women and no sums which we are spending produce larger returns for the amounts invested than the funds

necessary to carry forward this significant and strategic undertaking.

Hospitals: The Methodist Hospital in Omaha has completed its second wing at a cost of over \$90,000, has purchased additional land adjacent to the present holdings and has the contracts let for an adequate modern nurses' home. The home is to cost in the neighborhood of \$125,000. Mr. L. O. Jones of Lincoln, Nebraska, has been induced to give up his business career and devote himself to the work of financial secretary of the Methodist Hospital in Des Moines. He conceived the idea of the American White Cross, a society with a nominal annual membership fee of one dollar, to be organized in every local church. This society has been incorporated, and though it was launched in the face of many difficulties and with very insufficient time for the publicity work necessary, the first year's offering already totals above \$20,000, and the society promises to spread widely over the church bringing blessing in its train.

At Sioux City the Northwest Iowa Conference has received a gift of a hospital property valued at \$40,000, furnished and equipped for taking care of fifty-two bed patients, and the only expense involved was paying for the beds and linen which had been furnished by those who had been doing the nursing. Dr. Jepson, the noted surgeon, who gave this property to us, also gave us two hundred and eighty acres of land near the city limits, to be used as a hospital and home for crippled and indigent children, he assuming all the costs and expense of management during his lifetime. This gives us a splendid nucleus for a hospital in that growing metropolis of Northwest Iowa. It has a great field in that part of Iowa and in Southwestern Minnesota, and throughout adjacent territory.

Several other cities in the area are discussing the establishment of hospitals. The membership in this area is being stirred to discharge its ministry of healing.

Gains in membership: The gain in membership of the four years for each of the Conferences of the area is set forth in the following table:

	From	To	Gain
Des Moines.....	62,888	63,541	653
Iowa.....	40,567	40,628	61
Nebraska.....	63,631	70,141	6,510
Northwest German.....	4,366	4,389	23
Northwest Iowa.....	30,597	34,275	3,768
Northwest Nebraska.....	4,788	5,537	749
Upper Iowa.....	41,887	43,060	1,173
Total Gain.....			12,937

The conditions which have caused the shrinkage of membership in other parts of the country and in other churches than

our own have been in full force and effect in the Omaha Area and need not here be discussed. Reports coming in daily, and almost hourly, as this report is written show that the Evangelistic Campaign now on will yield a glorious increase in membership.

GAIN IN PROPERTY VALUES

Des Moines.....	\$393,964
Iowa.....	388,087
Nebraska.....	1,035,530
Northwest German.....	54,020
Northwest Iowa.....	525,103
Northwest Nebraska.....	112,526
Upper Iowa.....	389,097

Total Property Gain.....	\$2,898,327
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GAIN IN MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

Des Moines.....	\$106,415
Iowa.....	45,835
Nebraska.....	131,512
Northwest German.....	54,020
Northwest Iowa.....	77,435
Northwest Nebraska.....	23,441
Upper Iowa.....	54,917

Total Increase.....	\$523,575
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If it were proper to include the increases in salaries which were reported at the last Annual Conference, but which go into effect during the current year, the total increase would be nearer one million dollars than the total given above. One district out of the thirty-two in the area shows an increase of \$22,000 in pastoral support, which increase will be paid during the Conference year, 1920.

INCREASE IN APPORTIONED BENEVOLENCES

Des Moines.....	\$285,881
Iowa.....	125,014
Nebraska.....	263,432
Northwest German.....	.....
Northwest Iowa.....	199,381
Northwest Nebraska.....	15,440
Upper Iowa.....	164,998

Total Increase.....	\$1,054,146
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More than one hundred new churches have been built and every one of them dedicated without debt. The selection and appointment of Rev. J. F. St. Clair as financial adviser, has been the chief factor both in securing the payment of debts and in guarding new church enterprises from the entanglements of heavy indebtedness. These have furnished much needed accommodations for worship and for Sunday school and social

purposes. The building era has especially touched Western Nebraska, and one most gratifying feature of the work of the Centenary has been the decision of thousands of members of the church to become tithers of their income unto God.

Large city missionary projects are well launched in Omaha and Sioux City. Harmony and teamwork have characterized the work of the quadrennium.

PHILADELPHIA AREA

JOSEPH F. BERRY, RESIDENT BISHOP

The area embraces the Philadelphia, Wyoming, New Jersey, and Delaware Conferences, and the Porto Rico Mission Conference. The Pittsburgh Conference has been administered as a part of the Philadelphia Area during several months past.

The quadrennium just closing has been one of the most significant in the history of the Conferences within this area. There have been some unusual situations growing largely out of the world war. The absence from our churches of many thousands of men, the unsettled condition of business, the inflated prices of the common commodities of life, and the strained relations in some manufacturing and mining communities between employers and those employed—these are some of the things which have made religious work very difficult. It has not been at all easy to hold the attention of our people to the responsibilities and work of the church.

Nevertheless we have had a large measure of prosperity.

The one outstanding fact of the quadrennium was, of course, the Centenary Jubilee. The campaign was conducted under the leadership of Dr. George H. Bickley, and was a pronounced success. The doctor retained the superintendency of the Northwest District of the Philadelphia Conference, and, in addition, carried forward the vast work of the Centenary crusade. This he did without a penny of remuneration. The cost of the educational and financial work of the Centenary was much lower, with the exception of a small area in the South, than any other white area. The present prospect is that the collections will be promptly made, and that the shrinkage will not be great.

The condition of both Wyoming Seminary and Pennington Boys' School has notably improved. Wyoming has its largest attendance, is in good financial shape, and enjoys the confidence of its constituency to a remarkable degree. Pennington has been redeemed. Outstanding debts have been paid, the dormitories are as full as they can be, and the old school is enjoying a high state of prosperity. Mr. W. E. Massey, the president of the board, has labored with courage and zeal to bring about this great result.

Our ministers have given loyal support to our periodical literature. The circulation of *The Christian Advocate* has been pushed everywhere, and I am told that this area now leads in the number of subscribers.

The canvass to enlarge our Conference Claimants' Fund has been steadily prosecuted in each of the Conferences, though success has been somewhat modified by the outstanding Centenary crusade.

The high cost of materials and labor has held to the minimum the building of new churches and parsonages, though building enterprises have been successfully carried through where it has seemed imperative.

A forward movement is now under way in Philadelphia to enlarge and reinforce our city mission work. The Goodwill Industries has gripped the imagination and confidence of the church. The center of the movement is admirably located at Sixth and Vine Streets. Branch establishments are projected. There seems to be no question at all about the early success of this unique and practical form of Christian activity. The Fifth Street Temple has been converted into a hive of life and uplift. There is no more successful city mission enterprise in any city. The historic Scott Church, on the south side, has been transferred to the City Missionary Society, and an educational and evangelistic program is being carried forward which is certain to be of vast benefit to thousands of Italians who are to be found in that locality. Two fine lots have been purchased next to our East Calvary Church, and a considerable gift from the Centenary Fund will be used to build an adequate audience room for the largest Methodist colored congregation in America. This devoted congregation gave astonishingly to the Centenary Fund, and Dr. Tindley and his people furnish one of the finest illustrations of intelligent liberality that I have ever known.

The district superintendents of the area have formed an association, and the regular meetings afford an excellent opportunity for all sorts of study of area and local problems which are acute and urgent.

The statistical exhibit which follows will show steady advance during the quadrennium in all items, with the one exception of church membership. Excepting the Delaware Conference (which had a gain of a thousand over the previous year) all the Conferences show a slight loss. In value of church property, ministerial support, and in gifts to disciplinary and apportioned benevolences we have marched straight ahead. And it should be noted that these advances were made prior to Centenary days.

Porto Rico was affected more seriously by war situations than any other part of the area. Economic conditions were very much unsettled. Yet our people, many of whom are very poor, have furnished fine examples of sacrificial giving. The property of our Boys' School at Hatillo has been sold, and a farm, finely located, has been secured. This will give opportunity for improved manual training. We have joined with the other evangelical churches in the island and will have a Union Bible School for the training of ministers and lay workers. This will fill a very urgent need. The greatest present demand upon the Protestant Church in Porto Rico is a larger number of trained

leaders. Rev. Manuel Andujar continues as superintendent of the mission, and is a devoted and successful leader.

During the past two years the Pittsburgh Conference has been under my supervision. With the exception of a falling off last year in the number of full members, every department of the church shows a handsome advance. Pittsburgh Conference was sorely afflicted by the death of its episcopal leader, Bishop Franklin Hamilton, and has suffered not a little from the interruption of his work. Both the ministers and laymen have been loyal to the new temporary leadership which I have tried to give.

As this report is prepared the evangelistic phase of the Centenary is being pushed all over the area. I recently held a "quiet day" with the preachers of each of the districts. In most cases the pastors are their own evangelists. Individual work is receiving special emphasis. In many churches the revival fires already burn. I am praying that there may be a very gratifying increase in our membership during the current year.

I have worked to the limit of my time and strength. That I have not been able to accomplish more, and so make a better report, I sincerely regret.

CONFERENCE	Item	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Delaware.....	M.	25,219	26,963	27,857	28,396	29,133
	P.	\$859,427	\$914,778	\$940,859	\$984,533	\$1,120,245
	M.S.	111,210	113,639	120,989	131,053	153,289
	D.B.	6,988	7,371	9,829	11,174	14,858
	A.B.	6,647	6,800	8,948	10,055	13,408
New Jersey.....	M.	56,765	62,687	66,975	67,495	67,074
	P.	\$5,088,232	\$5,175,111	\$5,259,013	\$5,379,416	\$5,575,322
	M.S.	329,824	336,815	346,264	360,929	380,356
	D.B.	51,959	52,545	59,988	65,589	80,514
	A.B.	34,445	35,550	40,160	45,410	56,218
Philadelphia....	M.	87,388	98,117	100,543	101,218	99,343
	P.	\$10,643,907	\$10,832,436	\$11,014,272	\$11,464,684	\$11,900,744
	M.S.	475,020	488,295	510,757	524,200	547,295
	D.B.	115,049	121,862	131,356	139,960	162,344
	A.B.	75,270	81,351	86,662	91,940	106,234
Wyoming.....	M.	61,872	62,473	64,118	64,553	61,245
	P.	\$3,415,466	\$3,496,244	\$3,661,357	\$3,715,149	\$3,910,882
	M.S.	271,576	279,833	289,748	305,859	318,220
	D.B.	66,524	72,517	74,161	80,968	105,720
	A.B.	47,830	47,319	49,474	53,890	63,475
Phila. Area....	M.	231,244	250,240	259,493	261,662	256,795
	P.	\$20,007,032	\$20,418,569	\$20,875,501	\$21,543,782	\$22,507,193
	M.S.	1,187,630	1,218,582	1,267,758	1,322,041	1,399,160
	D.B.	240,520	254,295	275,334	297,691	363,436
	A.B.	164,192	171,020	185,244	201,295	239,335
Pittsburgh.....	M.	106,112	104,707	106,282	107,147	Minutes
	P.	\$7,732,574	\$7,837,337	\$8,291,593	\$8,522,494	not yet
	M.S.	436,870	449,563	464,121	497,945	received
	D.B.	147,599	164,073	194,282	217,042	
	A.B.	87,664	96,571	109,750	125,370	

NOTE.—Abbreviations Used: M., Full Members on Roll. P., Property—Estimated Value of Churches and Parsonages less Present Indebtedness. M.S., Ministerial Support—Paid Pastors, including House Rent, District Superintendents, Conference Claimants, and Bishops. A.B., Apportioned Benevolences—Total paid to Eight Boards, not including Special Gifts to Home and Foreign Missions or Children's Day Educational Fund. D.B., Disciplinary Benevolences—the Eight Boards, with Children's Day Fund and Women's Missionary Societies, Cash.

Statistics the result of an independent, verified addition by charges of amounts reported in General Minutes.

PITTSBURGH AREA

BISHOP FRANKLIN HAMILTON, DECEASED

REPORTED BY BISHOPS BERRY, McDOWELL, AND BURT

The Pittsburgh Area was created by the action of the General Conference of 1916. It consists of the Erie, Pittsburgh, and West Virginia Conferences. Its territory includes peoples of all races of men. Within its geographical limits are the mountains of West Virginia, the iron industries center of Pittsburgh, a mighty city, and the rural and industrial areas of the Erie Conference. To this area was assigned Bishop Franklin Hamilton. One year and eleven months he wrought as a good workman of God. Then he was transferred by the Great Bishop to the area called Heaven.

The name of Franklin Hamilton is as an ointment poured forth. He will be held in grateful and loving remembrance in all the years to come. He was a brother to every preacher, a friend to every layman, a mighty preacher of the word of God, an organizer whose farsighted statesmanship will be more and more apparent as the superstructure of our area temple shall rise upon the foundation which he laid. His rule and law of life was the Golden Rule and in his administration this law was always supreme.

The high ideals of the man had their blossoming in the concrete program he outlined for the area. Alas, he lived only long enough to see the blossoms put forth, but superintendents, area secretary, pastors and people have wrought along the line of his visions and some blossoms have grown into rich fruit.

Three things he specially desired: a comfortable pastoral support for both active and retired ministers in the area; a great spiritual awakening that would establish the church on firm foundations that it might reach out helpful hands of healing and character building for the many people of foreign speaking languages who dwell within the borders of the area; and to see Beaver College develop into a great woman's college where under Christian influence a beautiful womanhood might be fostered and trained to be the mothers of the race and the leaders of all good and beautiful deeds.

His desires are being fulfilled. Salaries throughout the area have been largely increased.

In the area more than \$300,000 has been added dur-

ing the last four years in each of the three Conferences as endowments to care for the retired ministers, and a new and greater college will in all probability replace Beaver College.

At the last session of the Pittsburgh Conference a commission of about sixty ministers and laymen was created with authority to enlarge Beaver College, or to create a new woman's college if this seemed best, somewhere in western Pennsylvania. An overture has been received from the trustees of the Pennsylvania College for Women, located in Pittsburgh and under the control of the Presbyterian Church, to unite this school with Beaver and build a great Protestant woman's college under the control of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. At present this program has every likelihood of being carried to a successful issue, by the expenditure of an initial sum of \$3,000,000.

Allegheny College under the patronage of the Erie and Pittsburgh Conferences has increased its attendance from 400 to 500 young men and women. It now has buildings worth \$1,000,000 and an endowment of \$1,000,000. A new gymnasium is in process of building worth \$100,000 and an addition to the women's dormitory has been completed at the cost of \$75,000. A new professorship of business administration has been added and seven additional members have been secured for the faculty. President Crawford has resigned and the trustees are planning to celebrate the incoming of the new president by the raising of an additional million dollars for the endowment fund.

During the quadrennium West Virginia Wesleyan College has had two campaigns for endowment, resulting in a total of more than \$1,000,000 being pledged. The enrollment of students of college grade has increased 100 per cent. This year's enrollment shows fifty students preparing for the ministry, and twenty students preparing for missionary life work.

Each Conference in the area is alive to the need of education for its young people and has good hope of doing its share in furnishing young life, trained and consecrated to the service of the Master in the fields at home and abroad.

Neither the aged nor the orphan has been forgotten. The Bradley Children's Home in Pittsburgh Conference and the Home for Boys in Wheeling in West Virginia Conference are caring for the orphan children, and the Hamilton Home for the Aged in the Pittsburgh Conference and the Ida M. Cribbs Memorial Home for Methodist Old People, located at Conneautville, Erie Conference, are providing a tarrying place for the aged in their journey heavenward.

The Centenary program was received with loyalty and finally with enthusiasm throughout the entire area. Bishop Berry, with the concurrence of Bishops Burt and McDowell, appointed

Appleton Bash area secretary. He labored under the disadvantage of not having a resident bishop at his side to direct him, but the ever ready counsel and hearty sympathy of Bishops Berry, Burt, and McDowell lightened his labors and made possible the great success of the Centenary program in the Pittsburgh Area. Eighty per cent of the churches were organized under the unit system; 40,000 intercessors prayed; more than 4,000 tithers pledged a tenth of their income to God; 6,000 minute men stirred the people everywhere by their addresses and enthusiasm and the devoted membership of the area laid upon the altar of the church \$7,332,279.

This victory was made possible by the fine cooperation and abundant labors of district superintendents, pastors, and laymen. Too much praise cannot be given to these men and women. The area has the unique distinction of having the district (the Pittsburgh) that gave the largest amount to the Centenary of any district in Methodism; and the district (the Erie) where every charge and every church in every charge went "over the top," and also the church that secured the largest percentage of tithers.

While all the Conferences in the area did well in the financial campaign, the Erie Conference led the area by securing about \$150,000 more than its quota.

Having brought the tithes into the storehouse, the area is now reaping the blessing promised and evangelistic fires are burning on every hilltop and in every valley. Already with only about 60 per cent of the charges reporting, the record shows that since June 1, 1919, to May 1, 1920, 16,326 persons have been converted and 14,217 have united with the church.

The Centenary has made possible many things long hoped for, but the method of accomplishment unseen. The coke region is supplied with missionaries and community workers, the Good-Will industry has made a helpful beginning in Pittsburgh, and many rural pastors are receiving instruction and help in developing the rural community work in our country churches. Americanization classes are carried on in almost all the large centers of population and new courage and hope is felt and seen on every hand.

[The foregoing report was written by Dr. Appleton Bash, secretary of the Area Centenary Commission during the campaign, and now in official charge of the Area Conservation work. Dr. Bash has proved himself a most efficient leader. Very much of the notable success of the Centenary crusade was due to his wise, alert and enthusiastic labors. No Centenary leader was more devoted to his task, and no one produced finer results.]

PORTLAND AREA

BISHOP M. S. HUGHES, DECEASED

REPORTED BY BISHOP A. W. LEONARD

At the General Conference at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May, 1916, Bishop Matthew S. Hughes was assigned to the Portland Area. He entered at once upon his official duties and at the close of his four years of administration he was, by the unanimous action of all the Conferences of his area, invited to return to the area for another quadrennium.

Because of his untimely death he was prevented from making a written report of his administration.

SAINT LOUIS AREA

WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, RESIDENT BISHOP

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

God's work in the Saint Louis Area has gone seasonably well. Brotherly love and cooperation have been visible and in working order through all the Conferences. Laymen and ministers have been lovely. It would not be possible to desire a more cordial relation than has obtained everywhere. Loving God and trying to show it, has been the unanimous occupation of the people called the Methodist Episcopal Church in these parts for the quadrennium.

In Kansas City, two noble church buildings (both of churchly architecture) have been built in war times and dedicated with great joy on the part of those who had given most to the enterprises.

In Saint Louis, a quarter-million-dollar fund was raised to pay off all the debts on Saint Louis Methodism. Special thanks are to be recorded for this triumph to the generous leadership of George Warren Brown. What a means of grace money is when used for the glory of God.

The Missouri Wesleyan College raised in the Missouri Conference \$550,000, a notable achievement, made possible by absolute loyalty of laymen and ministers.

In the Saint Louis Conference Marionville College has paid off its long standing debt and has started on a renewed career of usefulness in the great Ozark Region.

In the Saint Louis German Conference a noteworthy accession has been made to its endowment fund for Central Wesleyan College.

McKendree College, in the Southern Illinois Conference, has taken a new and splendid grip on life and promises to surpass its history in raising up leaders for the Christian Church. That Conference continues to lead the area in producing preachers. May that power become not less but greater and spread across our church.

The Epworth School for Girls is an institution which is doing God's good work for girls who have gone amiss and is such a form of Christian philanthropy as makes God's heart glad.

The Saint Louis and the Arkansas Conferences present to the General Conference a memorial for the union of those two Conferences which will throw the whole Ozark region into one Conference and make Marionville College the educational institution of the whole region, which is and will be a breeding place

for preachers. This is a statesmanlike procedure which reflects much credit on the Conferences involved.

All the really troublesome church debts in the area have been liquidated during the quadrennium.

Our two colleges for the Black Methodists are George R. Smith Memorial and the Philander Smith, and are doing the best work of their history and are institutions of which our denomination might justly be proud.

The National Training School for Deaconesses, located in Kansas City, Missouri, has had four years of inspiring and satisfactory work and needs not in any regard to be ashamed of its record.

The Centenary was a means of grace and enlargement, and, in the judgment of the resident bishop, was a signal performance, considering the great stretches of sparsely populated mountain territory in this area. The Central Missouri and the Little Rock Conference (colored) were the first to raise their apportionments. White people, in the presence of this, would do well to walk softly.

The Centenary Secretary of the area, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Wright, has wrought with great efficiency and too much credit cannot be accorded him. The district superintendents have been a host for God and the Kingdom. They have proven themselves leaders in every honorable meaning of the word. Ministers were everywhere leaders in their churches. Laymen saw visions and dreamed dreams, and invested in the Kingdom of God.

In the Southern Illinois, the Saint Louis and the Missouri Conferences, Retired Ministers Funds are in process of being raised, the work going on quietly and unostentatiously.

Certain things must be set down as observations demanding the thought of the General Conference.

1. The talk of union between the Methodisms has been hurtful to our Methodist Episcopal work in this area to a degree that no one not on the ground can surmise. This is the unanimous conclusion of our leaders. Either this thing ought to be done and ended or the talk about it stopped. The prolongation of the agitation works only growing harm to us and perturbs our people's minds and disquiets their spirit and stays our progress. The bulk of the membership of the General Conference knew nothing whatever of the real facts as they touch this region, every inch of which is bi-Methodist territory; and therefore in their haste to vote union they retarded rather than accelerated the event. A General Conference should never again be stampeded, but there should be the deliberate weighing of the facts in the case before congealed authorization is given of a method which means not union but provincialization.

2. American speaking Conferences of the Saint Louis Area

have voted that they do not allow the method of Regional Conferences to be a real union at all. It means a raising up a number of provincial Methodisms and the destruction of Methodism's World Church. They believe further that the much-talked of rights of minorities means the consideration of the wishes of the Methodist Episcopal Church in those regions where the issues are not academical but are very real and fundamental.

3. The Conferences, white and black, are a unit in the belief that any concession on the part of our church to race prejudice, however veiled, is unwholesome, unethical and irreligious and would destroy Methodism as a missionary church.

4. The area is a unit in wishing less official intrusion between the appointing power and the churches, and that the men appointed on charges shall not be called from their work without the consent of the presiding bishop for any church matter whatever. What is needed is strict attention to the spiritual interests of the church: less straying talk about methods and more attention to the letting loose power among the people. The only way to make the Centenary a success is to stress, not for a year but for all years, the great business of Methodism, namely, the getting people to God and keeping them there.

The Saint Louis Area contains as loyal and lovable a body of Methodist Christians as can be found. Our residence among them has been like continuous laughter. They are eager for the winning the world to God, not for the sake of Methodism, but for the sake of Christ, our Saviour, and because the world is sin-cursed and lost and sorely needs the forgiveness of sins and the birth again to newness of life in Christ.

To the Only Wise God our Saviour, be glory now and ever.
Amen.

SAINT PAUL AREA

CHARLES BAYARD MITCHELL, RESIDENT BISHOP

It is my pleasure to report that during the past quadrennium there have prevailed, throughout the Saint Paul Area, a beautiful spirit of harmony and a fine exhibition of team-work on the part of pastors and people. I have found the district superintendents always ready to respond to any call, and in every instance in which I have called them together not one has been absent. A very beautiful and friendly spirit prevails among the district superintendents of the three States. In all our gatherings they have had delightful fellowship together. There have come to me no accusations of maladministration concerning the work of any of the district superintendents. Their loyalty, devotion, and industry are beyond all praise.

There has been a widespread revival of religion, and in many places there have been seasons of great spiritual refreshment and large ingatherings of converts. The Area Retreat, held on November 3rd and 4th, was very largely attended, there being present all the district superintendents, all group leaders, and a large number of the pastors. It was an unusual season of pentecostal power and blessing. The pastors and district superintendents returned to their various places of labor inspired with a deep and earnest purpose to carry on the evangelistic program of the Centenary.

Very fortunately for the Saint Paul Area, each of the three States which constitute its geographical area has but one college. The entire Methodism of Minnesota rallies around Hamline University, located in Saint Paul, the Methodism of Wisconsin centers its interest around Lawrence, at Appleton, and the Dakota Methodism is behind the Dakota Wesleyan University. All three of these institutions are thriving in every good way. They command the love and loyalty of the Methodists of the various States in which they are located. Wesley Foundation at Madison, located adjoining the university, with its first building unit, is giving more than promise; it is actually fulfilling a fine work among the Methodist students of the State University. It is really one of the outstanding educational features in our connection. Parker College, located at Winnebago, Minnesota, a secondary school, is starting off in good shape and promises to become a fine feeder for Hamline University.

The area is well supplied with hospitals. Asbury Memorial, in its fine new building, stands second to none in the City of Minneapolis, and ranks among the best hospitals in the United States. It has been full to capacity and is more than paying

expenses. The Methodist State Hospital, located at Mitchell, South Dakota, has already, after but a year and a half, grown so much as to require a second unit to be erected. It has been a splendid scientific, financial, and moral success from the beginning. The two hospitals at Rapid City and Brookings, South Dakota, in smaller but in very efficient ways, are fulfilling their mission. A better small hospital than the one at Rapid City cannot be found anywhere within the bounds of our Methodism. We have the beginnings of a great hospital, under our Methodist auspices, in Madison, Wisconsin. It is remarkably located and gives promise of becoming one of the great institutions of our church. The Wisconsin Deaconess Hospital at Green Bay, Wisconsin, since its opening in 1908, has proved a great blessing to a constantly increasing constituency. Although it is but beginning a great career, its medical and surgical work is unsurpassed. During the quadrennium we have opened a splendid Old People's Home at Sparta. It has been full from the beginning, and will in the near future be very much enlarged. It is a beautiful charity.

At the very beginning of the quadrennium we carried through a remarkable financial campaign in the interest of our Methodist Colleges within the area. More than one and three-quarters millions of dollars were raised for Lawrence, Wesley Foundation at Madison, Hamline University, Parker College, and Dakota Wesleyan. The Centenary quota to this area has been more than met, and we expect before the General Conference convenes every Conference will have gone "over the top." The whole Centenary enterprise has been handled in finest fashion by Area Secretary Dr. E. D. Kohlstedt from his office in Saint Paul. He has been tireless, industrious, consecrated, and wonderfully successful. He is universally popular, and all, both laymen and ministers, yield to him leadership. He is doing a phenomenal work in carrying out the evangelistic program of the Centenary. He has about him, both in the office and in the field, an ideal group of consecrated workers, who have made fine contribution to the success of the Centenary. The Unit System and Every Member Canvass have been almost universally carried out in all our charges and never fails to produce the best results.

Many thousands of dollars have been added to the pastoral support of our ministers and there is a steady increase in every Conference. During the quadrennium such charges as Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Watertown, South Dakota; Prospect Park, Minneapolis; Rochester, Minnesota; Austin, Minnesota; Simpson, Minneapolis, and many others whose debts were not quite so equally burdensome, have all been lifted, and we have not now within the area a case of disturbing indebtedness which hinders

the work of the Kingdom. At the very beginning of the quadrennium the new Hennepin Avenue Church in Minneapolis was dedicated, at the time of the Fall meeting of the Board of Bishops. It is probably the most outstanding ecclesiastical structure in our denomination in any part of the world. It is a monument to the devotion, vision, and generosity of the noble people who worship in that charge.

I have held during the past quadrennium the Wisconsin Conference three times, West Wisconsin three times, Minnesota Conference four times, the Northern Minnesota Conference three times, Dakota Conference three times, and the Northern German four times. I have also held the New Hampshire, the Eastern Swedish, the Delaware, Central Missouri, and Texas once each, the West Texas Conference twice, the Southern German, the Gulf Conference, once each and the Southern Swedish Mission Conference twice.

Not having the reports for the year closing, 1919, the following figures state the facts concerning the membership and church property within the area:

Full members on the church rolls.....	138,065
Sunday school members.....	179,267
Church property, valued at.....	\$9,988,820
Parsonages, valued at.....	\$1,922,025

SAN FRANCISCO AREA

ADNA W. LEONARD, RESIDENT BISHOP

The San Francisco Area lies within the States of California, Arizona, Nevada, and the territory of Hawaii, comprising a total land area of 389,392 square miles and a total population, according to latest statistics, of 3,516,673.

The area includes the California, Southern California, and California German Conferences, and the Arizona, Pacific Japanese, Pacific Chinese, and Hawaii Missions, which Conferences and Missions report a total membership of 88,356.

By the authority of an enabling act passed by the General Conference of 1916, the Nevada Mission became a part of the California and Southern California Conference. That which became a part of the California Conference is now the Nevada Mission District.

AN AREA PROGRAM

In the fall of 1916 I presented to the Conferences and Missions an area program for the quadrennium which was enthusiastically adopted. The scope of the plan was as follows:

First year: Series of efficiency Conferences were held throughout the entire area under the group plan. These Conferences, forty in number, were under the personal direction of the resident bishop, assisted by the district superintendents and representatives of the various benevolent boards of the church. The purpose of the Conferences was to bring the whole program of the whole church to the last Methodist within the bounds of the area.

Second year: During the fall and winter of 1917, Sunday school institutes were conducted by the Board of Sunday Schools in strategic centers throughout the entire area. The chief reason for this series of institutes was to acquaint our churches, pastors and Sunday school superintendents with the latest and most approved methods of modern Sunday school work. There are at present three field secretaries of the Board of Sunday Schools working in the area. One is assigned to the Southern California Conference, one to the Napa District of the California Conference and one to the territory of Hawaii.

Third year: The early part of this year and the latter part of the preceding year were devoted to aiding the government in the prosecution of the war. Our members throughout all the Conferences and Missions responded liberally and sacrificially to all the worthy war-time appeals. Not only did they give of their money to aid the cause of the Allies, but they also gave their

sons and daughters in amazingly large numbers to the army and navy, and also to the various war work activities.

As soon as war was declared I organized the Home Fires League and raised funds which enabled me to place camp pastors, as long as that was permitted, in all the camps and units within the area. Through this organization we were also privileged to supply each chaplain going from this area with \$250 to be used as he saw fit. We are still maintaining work of a special character for the benefit of soldiers and sailors stationed at the following centers: San Francisco, Vallejo, Sacramento, San Pedro, San Diego, and Honolulu.

In a patriotic campaign I was splendidly assisted by Bishop Homer C. Stuntz. The purpose of this campaign was to create public sentiment in support of the war program of our government. Great mass meetings were held in various parts of the area and it was our privilege to address vast throngs of people in defense of the cause of the Allies.

That which is by many regarded as the greatest achievement of our church in this area is the campaign for the endowment of the University of Southern California. Despite the fact that the war was on and in the face of what seemed to be insurmountable difficulties, the people called Methodists residing in Southern California, raised for the endowment and equipment of their university the magnificent sum of \$1,180,591. This assures beyond all question the permanency of this institution.

Then came the Centenary. During the early part of the Centenary Campaign the Rev. Charles E. Guthrie, D.D., general secretary of the Epworth League, and the resident bishop, held a large number of Epworth League rallies under the group plan. In these rallies not only the members of the league were reached, but also the adult members of the church. This afforded us an unusual opportunity of placing the entire Centenary program before our people, which was done very thoroughly. By this plan the entire membership of our church, especially that of California, became familiar with the purpose and scope of the Centenary in the early part of the campaign. The fact that this area was the first to go "over the top" in the big Centenary drive was due in no small degree to these rallies. Our people met their per capita apportionment, \$8.70, and when the reports were all in the Methodists of San Francisco Area subscribed for the Centenary the magnificent sum of \$4,606,310.40. In this connection I cannot speak too highly of the very efficient work of the area secretaries, the Rev. A. Ray Moore, D.D., and the Rev. James A. Geissinger, and also of the loyal support given to the whole Centenary program by the district superintendents, pastors, and laymen.

When I think of what our loyal preachers and laymen ac-

complished for the Kingdom of God in this third year of the quadrennium, I am compelled to call it the year of achievement.

Fourth year: During this year the conservation program of the Centenary engaged our attention. With earnestness and devotion our people have been giving themselves to all the features of the program, but with special emphasis upon evangelism. During the Lenten season of 1920, revivals were general throughout the area and thousands of people accepted Christ as a personal Saviour. Throughout the entire quadrennium a sane and safe pastoral evangelism has been the outstanding characteristic of the endeavors of both preachers and laymen.

DISCIPLINARY BENEVOLENCES

The Centenary has lifted our people to a much higher plane of Christian giving with the following results:

The first year of the present quadrennium the Conferences and Missions of the area contributed for the disciplinary benevolences, \$320,317. The fourth year, under the Centenary plan, they have contributed the sum of \$861,817.

ARIZONA MISSION

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Arizona has been carried forward vigorously during the last quadrennium by Rev. A. W. Adkinson, superintendent. He has a very definite knowledge of the needs of our work and with the larger funds that will be available from the Centenary, the work during the next four years should advance very rapidly. Mormonism is becoming increasingly strong in Arizona, and there is not one town where our pastors are stationed that Mormonism does not make itself felt.

We need immediately funds sufficient to complete the hospital at Phoenix and to establish new work as well as to erect new church buildings.

The Southern California Conference and the Arizona Mission have petitioned the General Conference for an enabling act making it possible for Arizona to become a district of the Southern California Conference. I heartily favor the plan and sincerely trust that the General Conference will grant the request.

THE PACIFIC JAPANESE MISSION

The Pacific Japanese Mission has shown marked progress during the present quadrennium. This work has been very greatly handicapped during the past two years by the anti-Japanese sentiment which at the present time is very strong. That this work under the statesmanlike leadership of Dr. H.

B. Johnson has made such progress is worthy of special mention. There has been constant agitation against the Japanese on the coast since 1905. At times the immigration question has been prominent; then it has been the school question; then the land question and then the picture bride question. The present agitation seems to include all of these phases of opposition to the Japanese. We are not in sympathy with this agitation and believe that the Japanese citizens on the Pacific Coast are being discriminated against. We have found our Methodist Japanese people to be loyal both to the church and to the country.

In Hawaii, immediately after the declaration of war with Germany, 15,000 Japanese volunteered for service in the American army. Such knowledge as I have of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast leads me to say that they are eager to learn our ways and enter heartily into the spirit of our institutions. They are severely criticised if they save their money and send it back to their relatives and friends, and they are condemned if they attempt to invest it here. It is becoming increasingly difficult, if indeed not impossible, for the Japanese to invest money in any large way in any of the enterprises on the Pacific Coast. No organization is doing more toward interpreting the mind of America to Japan, or the mind of Japan to America, than is the Pacific Japanese Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our pastors are doing their utmost to bring about a clearer understanding between Japan and America.

PACIFIC CHINESE MISSION

The Pacific Chinese Mission under the superintendency of Dr. G. L. Pearson is in a wholesome condition. There is not much possibility of growth because of the receding Chinese population. Our Methodist Chinese are very desirous that work under the auspices of our church shall be opened in the Canton provinces of China in order that those coming from China to this country and the Chinese going from America back to China may not be deprived of membership in the church of their choice. There has seemed to be a very wide open field for the work of the Methodist Church in South China. For more than fifty years our Methodist Chinese on the Pacific Coast have been supporting an independent Methodist Mission at Canton, China. The Board of Foreign Missions now has under consideration the advisability of establishing our work in South China.

HAWAII MISSION

Hawaii is one of our most important mission stations. The Buddhists recently have erected a temple in Honolulu which cost \$100,000. The Mormons have erected a temple forty miles from Honolulu at a cost of \$450,000. There are twenty-two different

sects and denominations carrying on some kind of religious work in the city of Honolulu. The Buddhists have thirty-five schools in which there are 14,000 American born Japanese children given daily instruction. The Methodist Episcopal Church now has twenty-two churches and chapels, eight parsonages, four American local preachers, one Japanese, one Filipino and twelve Koreans. The superintendent of the mission, Rev. William H. Fry, D.D., has a very statesmanlike grasp of the whole situation and is carrying forward the church program with splendid results.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

There is no more aggressive force in the area than the Epworth League. It is doing more than any other organization in our church for the deepening of the spiritual life of young people and for the presentation of the call for life service. There are now seven institutes in the area, five of which have been organized during the last quadrennium. The new ones are Shasta, Lake Tahoe and Russian River in the California Conference (Asilomar having been previously organized); Arroyo Grande and High Sierra in the Southern California Conference (Arbamar having been previously organized). Increasingly large numbers of young people are attending these institutes annually, 1,021 being the registrations last year in the California Conference Institutes alone. These institutes are proving to be a great factor in the development of the social and religious life of our young people.

LATIN-AMERICAN WORK

The Latin-American work under the leadership of Dr. Vernon M. McCombs is growing very rapidly. The large number of Mexicans who have come across the border are in need of the evangelizing influence of the Gospel. The Spanish Plaza building will doubtless be erected in the near future, which will then be the headquarters for evangelistic work among the Latin-speaking people of the southwestern part of the United States.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The following is a list of the educational institutions within the area and a brief statement concerning each.

The University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California:

Campus land.....	300,000	
Campus buildings.....	425,000	
College of Law, Tajo Building.....	100,000	acquired this quadrennium
College of Medicine Building.....	42,000	acquired this quadrennium
New Administration Building.....	500,000	acquired this quadrennium
Library, Scientific Apparatus and Furniture.....	88,000	and nearly completed

During this quadrennium a frontage of 195 feet on University Avenue in the four blocks between the old campus and Exposition Park has been acquired.

FUNDS:

Alumni Library Association.....	\$244 00	
Bowen Foundation for Debating Prizes.....	1,250 00	
Chaffey Scholarship.....	20,849 03	
Hoose Memorial Fund.....	10,424 48	
Hough Trust.....	57,511 28	
Hazzard Trust.....	21,972 14	
Law Endowment.....	23,323 73	
New Endowment.....	237,789 36	
Jubilee Endowment.....	1,148,834 50	
Tanzy Trust.....	5,100 00	
West Los Angeles.....	203,453 26	
MacLay Theological.....	42,747 19	
		<hr/> \$1,773,498 97

LIABILITIES:

Law Department—		
Accounts Payable—Miscellaneous.....	\$30 00	
General: Notes Payable—		
Los Angeles Trust & Savings		
Bank (balance).....	\$15,000 00	
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance		
Company (balance).....	67,556 05	
		<hr/> 82,556 05
		82,586 05
		<hr/> \$1,856,085 02

ATTENDANCE 1919-1920—ALL COLLEGES

2,124	Liberal Arts	
572	Summer Session 1919	
135	High School	
289	Music and Art	
108	Medical	
273	Law	
273	Dental	
205	Oratory	
33	Theology	
56	Pharmacy	
		<hr/>
4,068		
406	Reported more than once	
		<hr/>
3,662		

Of all the years that the Rev. George F. Bovard, D.D., has been the president of this great university, the year 1919 to 1920 has been preeminently the greatest. From the standpoint of organization and administrative ability, President Bovard has few superiors. The service he has rendered to the cause of Christian education as the executive head of this great university is worthy of the highest commendation.

COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Estimated value of property and buildings.....	\$264,700
Paid up endowment.....	251,129
Endowment subscriptions and notes receivable.....	178,987
No indebtedness.....	
Attendance 1919-1920.....	375

In the fall and winter of 1916 under the inspiring leadership of President John Seaton, the new endowment was raised, amounting to more than \$300,000. All things considered this was one of the greatest achievements of the Methodist Church of Northern California. In the spring of 1919, Dr. Seaton tendered his resignation as president of the college in order that he might accept the office of assistant secretary of the Board of Education. The trustees were fortunate in securing as the successor of Dr. Seaton, Professor Tully C. Knoles, D.D., who for many years was connected with the department of history and economics in the University of Southern California. He brings to his new position ripe scholarship and administrative ability of a very high order. Although he has been the president of this college for only a little more than a year he has made a large place for himself among the educators of the Golden State.

STATE UNIVERSITIES

The Methodist students in the State Universities of Berkeley, California; Tucson, Arizona; and Reno, Nevada, have been given careful attention. For those in the University of California there is a student pastor who is giving his entire time to their social and religious welfare. The students of the other State Universities within the area have been served by the resident Methodist pastors. A more constructive plan for work among Methodist students in all these State universities is imperative, and is now being given special attention.

NATIONAL MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL

This school of the Woman's Home Missionary Society has had a long and honorable career. Dr. E. R. Willis, who for seventeen years was its honored president and under whom large numbers of deaconesses received their training, resigned in 1918 and was succeeded by the Rev. A. C. Stevens, D.D.

Estimated value of this building.....	\$20,000
Number of students (1920).....	56
Evening class enrollment.....	125
Teachers.....	25
Cost of maintenance.....	12,000
Endowment.....	2,000
Indebtedness.....	None

This school maintains two laboratory stations for students. One is at Forestville, where the students who are training for

rural work are directing the community program. The other laboratory is in the Crocker-Amazon District of San Francisco. This is a center for a model community survey covering approximately one thousand homes.

One of the objectives of this work is a church of all nations which is to be linked up definitely with the Department of Americanization and Evangelism. A step in that direction has already been made in bringing together the Mexican and Filipino groups.

ANGLO-JAPANESE SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO

This is one of the most promising missionary schools of any denomination on the Pacific Coast. The school is included in the church building which, together with the lot on which it stands, is valued at \$25,000. During the past quadrennium the valuable property adjoining the school costing \$10,000 was presented to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension by Professor J. L. Hatfield, a personal friend of the worthy president, Professor Milton S. Vail. The student body numbering 250 in the year 1919-1920 is made up almost entirely of young men, all of whom are graduates of grammar schools in Japan; some are graduates of high schools, while a few are graduates of the university. This school, which is entirely free from debt, is the property of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, is rendering a very great service in the Christianization and Americanization of the Japanese youth of the coast.

SPANISH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT GARDENA, CALIFORNIA

This is a school and home for Mexican boys. Twenty acres of land have been acquired valued at \$22,000, and on this land there are buildings, the value of which is estimated to be \$25,000. The year 1919-1920 has been one of the best years in the history of the school, the enrollment being seventy-five. There is the beginning of an endowment which now amounts to \$4,500, and there is no indebtedness on the institution of any kind. This work is carried on by a local board of Methodists who are especially interested in the education of Mexican boys. Rev. A. Ray Moore, formerly area secretary, has accepted the position of superintendent, and there is every reason to believe the work will show marked development during the ensuing quadrennium.

HOSPITALS, HOMES, AND ORPHANAGES

The *Methodist Hospital of Southern California* is the property of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. The charter for this hospital was received from the State of California in 1912. The present building was erected in 1915. The estimated

value of the property and buildings is \$300,000. The indebtedness on the institution is approximately \$75,000. It is treating annually 3,000 patients and has a reputation for efficiency second to none in the entire state.

At Phoenix, Arizona, there is in process of erection a hospital that will cost not less than \$100,000.00. It was my privilege to lay the cornerstone of the main building in the spring of 1918 and just as soon as it is possible to complete the buildings, we will, as a church, be in a position to do for Arizona what our great hospital in Los Angeles is doing for Southern California.

The *Susannah Wesley Home*, at Honolulu, accommodates at present forty children. When the addition that is soon to be built is completed the entire property will be valued at not less than \$50,000.

The *Mary J. Platt Home and School*, at Tucson, Arizona, has an enrollment of 57 and ministers to Mexican girls, providing them not only a home, but also educational advantages of a most practical character.

The *Oriental Home* for Chinese women and children, located at 940 Washington Street, San Francisco, continues to do a very gratifying work for the Oriental children of San Francisco. The value of the property is estimated at \$50,000. Approximately 40 children are cared for in this home and many of the larger ones receive public school education.

These three homes are owned by the Woman's Home Missionary Society and are rendering a very distinctive service.

The Methodist Church owns two orphanages in the northern part of California, one located in San Francisco, and the other in Oakland. The *McKinley Orphanage* of San Francisco has been in existence since 1897. The property and equipment is valued at \$22,500, and the present accommodations make it possible for the orphanage to care for 54 boys and girls. This year a bequest was received, amounting to \$33,000, which will enable the orphanage to expand its work and extend its influence. The State Board of Control gives this institution its unqualified recommendation.

The *Fred Finch Orphanage* is located at the corner of Peralta Avenue and Hopkins Street, Oakland. In 1891 it was established by Captain D. B. Finch as a memorial to his son, Fred Finch. The property owned by this orphanage consists of twelve acres of land within the city limits of Oakland, upon which there are three dormitory buildings, a dining hall and administration building. The value of the property and buildings is estimated at \$150,000. During the year 1919-1920 ninety-nine children were cared for. With an increase in funds one hundred and fifty children could be cared for in the present equipment of buildings.

Four years ago I appointed the Rev. Samuel Quickmire superintendent of the *Goodwill Industries* of San Francisco. Although there were no funds with which to begin this work, Dr. Quickmire proceeded to organize it until it has become one of the outstanding social service agencies in San Francisco. Property and buildings have been acquired to the amount of \$86,000 on which there is an indebtedness of \$50,000. During the quadrennium these Goodwill Industries have done \$160,000 worth of business, an average of \$40,000 a year, giving during the four years employment to 1,200 individuals.

Two other Goodwill Industries have been started since the organization of this work in San Francisco, one in Oakland, where a property valued at \$20,000 has been purchased, the Board of Home Missions giving \$10,000 of that amount. There has also been organized during the quadrennium a Goodwill Industries in Los Angeles. This work has been greatly strengthened by the munificent gift of Mr. Munger of a city block valued at approximately \$400,000. This building is to be used not only as a home for the Goodwill Industries, but also as a social center for the Latin-speaking people of Los Angeles and Southern California.

CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

The California Christian Advocate has had the largest subscription list during this quadrennium that it has ever had. The editor, Dr. F. M. Larkin, has been alert to every interest of the church and continues to exert an increasingly large influence not only in church matters, but in social and civic reform matters.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

The Methodist Book Concern located in San Francisco is meeting a definite need, and under the efficient management of Mr. Howard M. Boys is doing an increasing volume of business. The building is not as well located as it should be. If arrangements could be made to relocate the Book Concern on Market Street in connection with the contemplated downtown Market Street Church, it would render the greatest possible service to the church and to the Kingdom.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

The Anti-Saloon League has been supported very generously by the Methodist people throughout the area. Very largely through the efforts of this organization the Prohibition Amendment was ratified by the State Legislature.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

In San Francisco plans are being formulated to bring the church back into the very heart of that great metropolis. With the aid of the Centenary definite plans are under way for the establishment of a great downtown preaching center on or very near Market Street.

We need a Latin-American building, like that which is to be erected in Los Angeles, in the Latin-American quarters of San Francisco. A plan of cooperation between the Board of Home Missions and the Woman's Home Missionary Society would make possible such an enterprise.

In the third year of the quadrennium I was assigned to the Conferences in the Atlantic Area. It was my privilege to preside at the Atlanta, Georgia, and Savannah Conferences. Because of the influenza epidemic the South Carolina Conference was postponed until such a late date that I was compelled to return to the Pacific Coast before it convened. Upon my request Bishop Leete held the Conference. In the spring of 1919, I presided at the sessions of the Kansas and Lincoln Conferences.

I submit the above report realizing that it is a bare outline of the multitudinous activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the San Francisco Area.

CONFERENCE	Item	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Arizona Mission.....	M.	2,936	3,339	3,571	3,829	3,638
	P.	\$257,263	\$275,192	\$304,112	\$318,103	
	M.S.	29,410	33,203	35,958	37,519	
	D.B.	3,956	4,647	5,484	7,017	\$18,560
	A.B.	2,890	3,682	4,441	5,701	11,802
California.....	M.	24,580	24,827	25,628	26,059	26,363
	P.	\$2,887,189	\$2,871,633	\$2,852,976	\$2,843,509	
	M.S.	218,499	222,314	227,012	232,914	
	D.B.	40,425	41,870	52,913	62,415	\$140,401
	A.B.	22,822	24,052	33,300	40,708	58,540
California German...	M.	1,212	1,147	1,180	1,195	1,243
	P.	\$291,575	\$283,941	\$286,860	\$294,625	
	M.S.	16,856	18,253	18,260	20,731	\$20,740
	D.B.	3,783	3,990	4,282	4,722	6,054
	A.B.	1,994	2,180	2,290	2,439	5,457
Nevada Mission.....	M.	1,439	1,381	1,484	1,141	Now included in Cal. and So. Cal. Conf.
	P.	\$196,603	\$199,330	\$193,915	\$183,909	
	M.S.	22,362	23,450	24,424	22,873	
	D.B.	1,638	2,076	2,196	1,910	
	A.B.	1,361	1,616	1,761	1,548	
Pac. Chinese Miss...	M.	338	338	283	290	304
	P.	\$71,000	\$73,000	\$76,000	\$59,000	\$75,000
	M.S.	1,290	1,762	1,676	1,907	2,501
	D.B.	840	630	807	916	4,550
	A.B.	840	630	807	916	4,550
Pac. Japanese Miss...	M.	1,003	1,113	1,240	1,307	1,411
	P.	133,762	\$143,410	\$149,016	\$160,092	\$162,293
	M.S.	4,916	5,319	6,327	8,887	11,357
	D.B.	1,326	1,355	1,475	1,622	6,273
	A.B.	1,298	1,324	1,473	1,616	6,264

CONFERENCE	Item	1915	1916	1917	1917	1919
Southern California..	M.	50,210	50,859	52,217	53,961	53,716
	P.	\$3,699,132	\$3,727,982	\$3,873,336	\$3,895,104	\$4,111,559
	M.S.	346,112	360,796	371,915	387,612	413,343
	D.B.	139,407	167,771	168,390	182,387	351,307
	A.B.	58,753	64,494	78,375	90,780	238,222
San Francisco Area..	M.	81,718	83,004	85,603	87,782	88,356
	P.	\$7,536,524	\$7,574,488	\$7,736,215	\$7,754,342	
	M.S.	639,445	665,097	685,572	712,443	
	D.B.	191,375	222,339	235,547	260,989	\$529,419
	A.B.	89,958	97,978	122,447	143,708	330,729

NOTE.—Abbreviations: M., Full Members on Roll. P., Property—Estimated Value of Churches and Parsonages less Present Indebtedness. M.S., Ministerial Support, Paid Pastors, including House Rent, District Superintendent, Conference Claimants, and Bishops. A.B., Apportioned Benevolences, Total Paid to Eight Boards, not including Special Gifts to Home and Foreign Missions or Children's Day Educational Fund. D.B., Disciplinary Benevolences, the Eight Boards with Children's Day Fund and Women's Missionary Societies, Cash Statistics, the result of an independent, verified addition by charges of amounts reported in General Minutes.

N. B.—The following reckoning includes only charges reporting some cash payment to pastor's salary.

CONFERENCE	Year	Charges Net	Members Net	Salary, including House Rent Net	Average Salary	House Rent Net	Cash Salary Net	Average Cash Salary	Per Capita
Arizona Miss...	1915	27					\$20,283	\$751	
	1918	29	3,819	\$35,003	\$1,207	\$6,374	28,629	987	\$7 50
	1919								
California.....	1915	200					174,110	871	
	1918	176	25,849	202,585	1,151	34,106	168,479	957	6 52
	1919								
Cal. German...	1915	17					10,976	646	
	1918	17	1,195	19,126	1,125	4,332	14,794	870	12 38
	1919								
So. California..	1915	262					269,458	1,028	
	1918	265	53,520	344,711	1,301	49,489	295,222	1,114	5 52
	1919	258	53,072	368,665	1,429	51,492	317,173	1,229	5 98
Supported by Board of Home Missions: (Figures reported should represent only sums paid in partial self-support.)									
Pac. Chin. Mis.	1915								
	1918								
	1919	8	304	\$2,621	\$328	(No rental value recorded)			
Pac. Jap. Miss.	1915								
	1918								
	1919	21	1,396	10,842	516	3,720	7,122	339	5 10

WASHINGTON AREA

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL, RESIDENT BISHOP

This area contains the Baltimore, Central Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wilmington Conferences. The General Minutes of 1919 show membership as follows:

	Members
Baltimore Conference.....	71,191
Central Pennsylvania Conference.....	90,477
Washington Conference.....	33,301
Wilmington Conference.....	49,257
Total.....	244,266

Pastoral charges and ministerial appointments run thus:

Conference	Pastoral Charges	Filled by Bishop's Appointment	Left to be Supplied
Baltimore	223	182	41
Central Pennsylvania	259	203	56
Washington	161	137	24
Wilmington	195	142	53
	838	664	174

These figures are presented without comment but they tell a very interesting and significant story and bear profoundly upon the life of the church in this Area.

I held the Baltimore Conference in 1918 and 1920, the Central Pennsylvania in 1917, 1918, and 1919, the Washington in 1917, 1918, and 1920, the Wilmington in 1917, 1919, and 1920. In addition I held the North-East Ohio in 1917, the Ohio, West Virginia, and Pittsburgh in 1918, the Erie and New York East in 1919. I have also been in residential supervision of the West Virginia Conference since the death of Bishop Franklin Hamilton.

The outstanding movements in the area during the quadrennium were two: The Educational Jubilee and the Centenary.

The Educational Jubilee brought a quarter of a million dollars to Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, half as much to Dickinson College and the final payment of the Conference to Goucher College—all from Central Pennsylvania. It brought about \$250,000 to the Wesley Collegiate Institute at Dover, Delaware, from the Wilmington Conference and its friends. It brought new life, a new and noble site and new outlook to Morgan College, putting that institution in the way to do a worthy work for the Negro people in the border Atlantic States.

Not as a part of the Jubilee but as a feature of the four years must be gratefully recorded the forward movement of the American University. The Chancellor will make fuller report of the significant service and striking development of the University. What it did for the Government during the war makes a proud chapter in our history.

The area shared the Centenary movement to the full. Full reports will appear elsewhere. It is enough here to report that the Bishop gave to both the Jubilee and the Centenary movements the full measure of his sympathy and as large a degree of service as strength and other duties would permit. It is my firm conviction that no greater blessing ever came to a church than the discovery of what it could do, as these movements have revealed it to the church. The future of the church that has got a vision of stewardship and intercession for the whole world seems to me much surer and larger than its present.

Running parallel with the Centenary, the Central Pennsylvania Conference has made a splendid beginning on both a Home for the Aged and a Home for Children, the Baltimore has greatly enlarged her already existing institutions for the same purposes, and has acquired the Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore by a case of unsurpassed faith and generosity, while each of the Conferences has made real and large increases both in their permanent funds and annual income for the Retired Preachers.

The Board of Temperance will make its own report of its first quadrennium in the Nation's Capital. The next development in the Capital should be the creation of a worthy denominational building in which all the interests centering in the Capital could be adequately housed and which would constitute a conspicuous and commanding center of interest for the hosts of Methodists who come yearly to the Capital of the country. In no other city would such a building mean so much for the denomination at large.

The Sunday school movement, notably in Central Pennsylvania and Wilmington Conferences, the Epworth League movement with its institutes in all the Conferences, the rural church movement in each of the Conferences, and the Evangelistic movement everywhere in progress as this report is being written can only be mentioned and not elaborated. More attention will be paid to each of them in the next four years. The Conferences will make that certain, no matter who is bishop resident. The Conferences have had a vision of the value of young life, the worth of work for it in Sunday school and League. Few Conferences have done or are doing better than portions of these in this regard. It is the dawn of a better day, a day when the Discipline of the church will be worked practically for the benefit of the youth of the area.

And we shall not rest until we have an evangelistic church in the area. Our task will not be done when we have secured an evangelistic ministry. One of the pastors of the Area has given us a motto in the title of a book he has written: "Every Church its own Evangelist." That is our aim and goal.

During the entire quadrennium the work of serving our own and other churches in connection with the war has put upon the bishop resident in this area heavy and constant burdens. I have been a member of the Executive Committee of the War Time Commission of the Churches; Chairman of the "General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, recognized by mutual agreement as a standing committee of the General War Time Commission of the Churches in all that concerns the appointment and assignment of chaplains."

"With the great and rapid expansion of the armed forces of the country when on April 6, 1917, we entered upon the war, it was realized by those interested in the religious welfare of the soldiers and sailors that a large number of competent men would be needed to serve as chaplains. There were at that time in the Regular Army 69 chaplains (Protestant 53, Catholic 16) and in the Navy 44 (Protestant 31, Catholic 13)."

Some idea of the work of the Committee can be gained from these figures:

Total number of chaplains in Army on November 11, 1918...	2,230
Total number of chaplains in Navy on November 11, 1918...	196
Total number of applications received for chaplaincies by the Committee.....	7,931
Protestant applications approved to the War Department...	2,592
Protestant applications approved by the Navy Department..	139
Total number of Protestant appointments in the Army.....	1,317
Total number of Protestant appointments in the Navy.....	122

While the war lasted, I was in Washington almost constantly, endeavoring to serve the churches and our own church by visiting the Departments, interviewing members of Congress, attending meetings pertaining to the war and, in all other ways, doing my best to render that service to our country and our allies that I felt our church expected of me. It is a pleasure to report and to record the perfect cooperation of the church as a whole in this matter. It would not be fair if I did not say here, though it may be said elsewhere, that, as long as I live, I shall be proud and grateful because of the response of our church when the Government called for chaplains and soldiers, nurses, and clerks to help win the great war.

I renew in this report a statement made four years ago in reporting another area. I have had an increasing conviction of the value of the District as the denominational unit for the

promotion of the denominational enterprises, denominational spirit, and denominational unity.

In making this report of the Washington Area, I beg to record my great appreciation of the condition in which I found the area after the administration of Bishop Cranston. I desire also to make most grateful record of the patience, kindness, and cooperation of ministers and laymen throughout each of the Conferences during these strenuous years.

WICHITA AREA

WILLIAM O. SHEPARD, RESIDENT BISHOP

As soon after the close of the General Conference of 1916 as a suitable residence could be secured, the headquarters for the area, which includes Kansas, Oklahoma and half of Texas, were removed from Kansas City, Kansas, to Wichita. A kind reception was given the bishop and his family by the churches of Wichita, and the city has been found to be a pleasant place in which to live. Wichita is one of the most flourishing cities of the whole country, especially since the opening of the great oil-fields of which it is an operating and refining center, but the city is not so great as to present the overwhelming problems of a metropolis, nor is the Methodism of the city in itself commanding enough to give it unquestioned headship in the area. The distance of the city from trunk lines and terminal points of railroads has much increased the difficulty of the continuous travel the office necessitates.

The work of the quadrennium has been affected very seriously by the agitation concerning "unification," by the war, and by the extraordinary activities of the Centenary.

Within the Wichita Area there is a larger white membership living in what is claimed as the "South" than in any other area of the church. The prospect of "unification" in the early part of the quadrennium almost wholly paralyzed the building activities, and very seriously affected evangelism, in all this large portion of the area. Probably the building of churches to the value of three-quarters of a million of dollars has been postponed, and much of it made impossible by the action of the last General Conference on the question of "unification." The resident bishop and the district superintendents adopted plans and published resolutions calling for the earnest prosecution of the work irrespective of the imminence of "unification," but these did but little toward overcoming the irresolution of official boards. The solution of this most important matter of "unification" is most desirable because of the practical questions involved.

The Wichita Area was surpassed by none in the loyal support it gave the government during the war. At the time of the writing of this report figures are not available, but it is well known that these Middle Western States, from the rural section of America, contributed their full quota to the army and navy, and more than that in cleanliness and nobility. Although for a time there seemed to be some increase in interest in the churches, their normal work was soon almost suspended.

Before the churches recovered from the distractions caused

by the war, the Centenary came, and the area adjusted itself as speedily as possible to the organization and endeavor of the great movement. The area, for reasons given later, could not make a simultaneous canvass, and some force was thus lost. Notwithstanding this the area nearly everywhere "went over the top," and before the subscription lists are closed the area as a whole will do so.

The western sections of Kansas and Oklahoma have suffered during the three years of the quadrennium from an unbroken drouth. Thousands of people have moved elsewhere. Cattle have died in windrows in the fields. It has been a difficult task to keep our heroic ministers in their charges. Only the courage of the pastors and people, and the inspiration of the district superintendents, have saved much of our work from disorganization. The greater calamity of the war has obscured from public notice this long period of suffering in our "near frontier," but some recognition is due these "makers of the nation." The Centenary drive was an impossibility in such places.

Four of the colleges of the area have changed presidents during the quadrennium. The Oklahoma Methodist University has removed to Oklahoma City, and is now called The Oklahoma City College. Property has been secured in that marvelously thriving city, and the friends of the college are confidently anticipating a bright future for the school. The Southwestern College at Winfield in the first year of the quadrennium secured an endowment subscription of over six hundred thousand dollars. The Baker University endowment has been paid and the school is prospering. Kansas Wesleyan has gradually increased its endowment, but under the leadership of its new president is about to launch a wide campaign for increased funds.

The movements for Conference Claimants' endowment funds, except in the Southwest Kansas Conference where it was very successful, have been somewhat retarded, but only so, by the Centenary and the calls for money incident to the war. In every Conference considerable sums have been obtained, and the organization and interest have been maintained ready for the further prosecution of the work at the proper moment.

The great hospital at Kansas City, Kansas, has been very successful during the quadrennium. The slight balance of debt will soon be cared for. At Wichita a hospital, up to date in every respect, will soon be ready for occupancy. When completed the building will have cost a half a million dollars, and the hospital will be one of the finest in the church. Mention should be made of the very efficient work done by our hospitals at Guthrie and Hutchinson. The former is about to make extensive additions. Two years ago its embarrassing debt was fully paid.

The Wichita Area was the first in the church in 1917 in the increase in church membership. For the reasons above given, which are affecting the whole church, and for local conditions mentioned, this fine increase has not been maintained. There has been, however, a great response to the call to evangelism, and it may be confidently believed that the earnest and devout Methodism of the Wichita Area will not fail the Head of the church in this crucial moment in the world's history.

At the request of the General Conference Commission on Methodist Work in Europe, the resident bishop went to Central Europe in November, 1919, and this report is written from there.

2. FOREIGN FIELDS

AFRICA

REPORT OF BISHOP E. S. JOHNSON

When I went to the session of the General Conference at Saratoga Springs in 1916 I had not the remotest thought that I should be relieved of my membership in the Northwest Iowa Conference, in which the twenty-seven years of my ministry had been spent. The circumstances under which you selected me for this task forced me to the belief that God was calling me through you to Africa, and my covenants with him compelled my willing acquiescence. Many years before I had definitely consecrated myself to God on the grave of David Livingstone and had offered myself for Africa should opportunity ever arise for me to go. So, keenly conscious that I was altogether unequal to the task but depending upon One who is altogether able, I steadfastly set my face toward the Dark Continent.

I need not relate the war-time delays nor the imminent dangers through which my family and I passed on our way to Africa.

My princely colleague, Bishop Alexander P. Camphor, with his estimable wife, left New York two days before my family and I sailed. We exchanged greetings by wireless at sea and I tried to find him in Liverpool, but, alas, I had seen him in the flesh for the last time. A few weeks ago, passing about three hundred miles from the coast of Liberia, en route from Capetown to Funchal, I addressed a marconigram greeting to Bishop Camphor in Monrovia not knowing that he had already gone to his reward, and that his body lay in his beloved America.

With my wife and son I arrived in Capetown early in March, 1917, and took the first train northward on the Cape-to-Cairo railway. At Bulawayo we were cordially received by the Rhodesia Synod of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was then in session, and we there enjoyed fraternal and profitable intercourse with the Rev. Dr. Haigh, a secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society and a former president of the British Wesleyan Conference, who was on a world missionary tour which, to the great loss of the missionary world, he did not live to complete. From Bulawayo my wife and son accompanied the Rev. J. R. Gates to Old Umtali, where my son filled a vacancy in the depleted mission staff.

I continued my journey northward to Kambove in the Belgian Congo. Here I met the Congo Mission and, at the request of the Mission and by virtue of an Enabling Act passed by the General Conference of 1916, I organized the "Congo Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," March 28, 1917, and held a session of the Conference.

There is in my mind no question as to the wisdom of my widely revered predecessor, Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, and of our pioneering missionary, Rev. John M. Springer, in opening up work in this part of the Belgian Congo and in assuming for our church the occupancy of a part of the Katanga province, for which no other provision had been made. This territory is about the size of the State of Iowa. A feeble beginning was all we could boast here, but a glorious opportunity presented itself. However, here as elsewhere, the King's business requires haste. We are the only Protestant Christian missionary activity in all the great copper fields, notwithstanding several towns have been started on the railroad. Professor J. Du Plessis, of South Africa, in his book, "Thrice Through the Dark Continent," in which he describes his tour through thirty mission fields, in the course of which he visited four hundred and fifty missionaries, says of our work: "This Mission has a grand opportunity. The rich copper mines of Elisabethville and Kambove are great centers of labor. The evangelistic opportunity is immense. The Methodist Episcopal Church is only in its beginning. A white man must be stationed at Elisabethville. Schools must be opened, and teachers for these schools trained. The field is white and promising, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Springer will return from the States with a body of earnest and qualified assistants."

The Conference was organized with only four members, one of whom was on his station about three hundred and fifty miles from the railroad, and a probationer was received during the session. The Conference took advantage of ¶ 423 to recognize the only lay male missionary within the Mission as an associate member.

The major part of our work in the Congo and the larger number of members were at Kapanga, near Mwata Yamvo's village, on the Lulua River, in the western part of the Katanga province. Medical work here as elsewhere opened the way for evangelistic advance. Several weeks' journey from the railroad Dr. Piper had conducted his ministry of healing and had led many to seek and find healing for their sin-sick souls. He was afterwards joined by a nurse and by an earnest evangelistic couple. On my subsequent visits to and conferences in the Congo I found that considerable advance had been made in our work along the railroad, as well as at Kapanga. At the latter place,

and in the neighboring villages, a revival of happy proportions had resulted in many conversions under the labors of Mr. Brinton and his earnest native workers.

At its second session the Conference adopted a well-worked-out policy for its medical, educational, industrial, and evangelistic development and extension, in harmony with an all-South African program, which had been in the meantime formulated by an interconference Commission.

Considerable advance in material lines was made in the Belgian Congo between my first and second visits, including the building of a substantial house and a commodious native church at Elisabethville.

Educationally we are still at the beginning of things, but we are working steadfastly toward a well-formed program. We have to build as we go, first learning the language, then reducing it to writing and teaching the native. Of literature we have two or three gospels, a few songs and a primer in one of the languages of the interior. But we are going on to perfection and we are encouraged by the earnest and successful efforts of the people to learn and the rapidity with which learners become teachers, so that we are able to have very elementary schools in many villages. As soon as a certain standard is reached the pupils come to the mission station school and later the Congo Institute will receive the more advanced and help them to large leadership among their people.

Agricultural and industrial training has a large part in our plans. Instructions in how to live and how to care for the children has already borne fruit. In all our educational efforts, however, we do not forget that our chief business is to impart a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Quite reasonably, as we think, the Belgian government insists that we shall not teach their native subjects in English. Elementary education should be in the native language, and we should gain the larger confidence of the administration if our missionaries were able to use the French language with some facility. Some administrators scarcely conceal the fact that they would a little rather not have Protestant foreign missions in the country. However, it must be said that our missionaries have acted wisely and have, so far as I have seen, given no occasion for friction.

RHODESIA

If Bishop Hartzell had no other monument in Africa, our center of missionary activity in Rhodesia, in a beautiful valley at the foot of a mountain which has taken my beloved predecessor's name, would attest his statesmanship and perpetuate his memory. Here, in April, 1917, I held a session of the Rhodesia

Mission Conference. At eight o'clock on a delightful summer morning fourteen hundred and seventy natives awaited the coming of the Bishop. Many of them had arrived the previous evening, having come from distant villages, one, two or three days' journey. In their village groups they lined, for three-quarters of a mile, both sides of the road by which the Bishop and his wife would approach the mission house. I will not take your time to describe that day, which lasted far into the moonlight night, and which was a great and glorious introduction to the Conference which opened next morning.

Notwithstanding very discouraging conditions, arising from a drought of the preceding year, every missionary presented a hopeful report to the Conference. Native pastor-teachers had remained courageously at their posts when there was no money to pay them and had gladly suffered loss for the gospel's sake. I examined these men with all possible exactness. Their literary attainments, measured by European or American standards, were very meager, yet most of them had used every opportunity to learn and many of them had actually learned everything we had published in their language. What more could they do? A number had learned the English language and were eagerly seeking knowledge through the medium. One thing most of them seemed to have clearly learned, namely, the truth as it is in Jesus. Their lives witnessed that they were apt learners in the school of Christ. In prayer and preaching some of them are highly gifted, and they seem to excel in parabolic teaching. May God use them more and more for the redemption of their race. The Conference made provisions, which have since been put into operation with excellent results, for these pastor-teachers to be relieved from their stations at intervals, according to an arranged schedule, for study at Old Umtali.

Rhodesia is British territory and our work here does not suffer some of the disabilities experienced elsewhere. Our educational work has government endorsement and aid. Government inspectors visit all our schools. Their reports highly commend the attainments of our pupils. These same reports, however, seriously criticise the insufficiency of our buildings and equipment, especially in the matter of housing our boys at Mutumbara. Several reports have mentioned with high praise our agricultural training. An inspector told me that in this department we showed better results than any other institution in Rhodesia. With increased equipment much more can be done.

Pioneer medical work under Dr. Gurney has made us welcome with our message everywhere in that part of Rhodesia assigned to our church and at least a thousand villages have definitely appealed to us to come to them. O, for men and means to respond to the Macedonian call! The fields are quite white here.

At my first Rhodesian Conference session a unified mission policy was adopted and greater team work initiated. The policy embraced medical work, educational work (including agricultural, industrial, Bible and normal training), evangelism and extension work in addition to translation and publication in native language.

Our missionary force is altogether too small for the work now being attempted. The South Africa Missionary Conference assigned to our church, to be worked from Rhodesia, a territory twice as large as the State of Iowa, lying in Portuguese East Africa. The territory is wholly untouched, the only approach to missionary activity within its borders being the Christian influence of two or three Sena "boys" who have had some training at Old Umtali.

It was ardently hoped by the missionaries that the great Centenary program of our church would provide missionaries, buildings and equipment of all sorts to adequately occupy and evangelize our field. The askings, from Rhodesia at least, were approximately equal to the task faced, except that they were based upon the current prices of materials and current salaries, both of which have largely advanced. They are disappointed at finding that, at present, there is no provision for entering any of the wide-open doors and that even their present work can scarcely be efficiently maintained under the appropriations announced to them. Missionaries working tirelessly and devotedly over there are praying that the kingdom of God may not be stayed at the moment when, were the means forthcoming, it would find ready acceptance. If Christianity does not occupy this very territory shortly Mohammedanism will.

INHAMBANE

By a toilsome way, and after having spent a night and a day in the deep, tossing at anchor until the fury of a storm should abate, I reached Inhambane for my first visitation in June, 1917, and found a brave little band of missionaries teaching and preaching and healing with full self-abandon. Most of them were quite proficient in the language of the government, Portuguese, as well as of a native tongue, Sheetswa.

During the session of the Conference, which was conducted in English, I had frequent meetings with the *amadoda*, or leaders among the native evangelists, with whom I conferred through an interpreter. The reports of the missionaries showed commendable activity in all departments. Our medical work was appreciated not only by the natives and our Portuguese neighbors, but also by the Mohammedan Indian traders. With poor housing and with almost nothing in the way of equipment much progress has been made in the education of our native

Christians, several boys having passed with credit government examinations. Conference Sunday services were held under a remarkable large tree beneath whose thickly foliaged and widely spreading branches about twelve hundred people gathered, and there was room for more. The multitude was eagerly attentive to all the services, which included the ordination of a native deacon, the first of his tribe to be ordained.

To understand the problems peculiar to our Inhambane Mission it is necessary to know that we inherited a system. Each pastor-teacher, known locally as a *muvangeli*, or evangelist, is the chief of his village, which has usually grown up about him. He receives from us his license and a small amount toward his support, but we have no property interest in his church, his home, or his village. Our only hold upon him is that of moral influence. It sometimes happens that when a pastor-teacher is subjected to discipline on account of moral delinquency, especially if his leading people are concerned with him in his misconduct, he can swing his whole village away from us. Similarly, if he becomes dissatisfied and ambitious he can lead a defection. Such a defection arose during the quadrennium and took away from us five pastor-teachers and many of their people. The occasion of this defection may appear later. I am glad to report that the church at large has remained steadfast and that many of the circuits report considerable increase in membership and adherents. If we only had sufficient missionaries to keep constant touch with all our stations, the danger of defection would be reduced to a minimum. Inhambane has asked for at least twenty-two additional missionaries, and they have not asked too largely. Our training center at Kambini has done excellent work, and is developing well-rounded manhood among the natives. The Mission Press has printed millions of pages, and the natives are now supplied in their own language with the Bible, a hymn book, the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, One Hundred Catechetical Questions, and some elementary readers. A good beginning has been made in the arrangement of a Conference course of study for the natives, and it is hoped that a number of young men will persevere to the completion of the course. The last Conference adopted a comprehensive educational policy, and also formulated plans for model Christian villages, which should do much to develop the native in good citizenship, as well as give him every opportunity for Christian conduct.

JOHANNESBURG

Some thirty thousand native workers from Inhambane annually go to Johannesburg to work in the mines. These young men are Portuguese subjects, and their language differs from

all other native languages spoken on the Rand. Many of them are members of our church in Inhambane. For years they have been importuning us to shepherd them in their new surroundings. Several societies working in Johannesburg strongly urged us to minister to these Portuguese subjects, but some objection was made on the part of one society, and the Board of Foreign Missions delayed any action on the matter until they should have a deputation study the situation on the field. This study was finally accomplished, and we have at last provided spiritual oversight for our people there by a missionary who talks to them in their own language and the government language of their country. Our delay in entering upon the work gave the defection in Inhambane, to which I have referred, opportunity to strengthen itself and to gain much financial support from those who thought we were neglecting them.

ANGOLA

In Angola I found fewer missionaries on the field than had been there at any one time since Bishop Taylor took out his little band in 1885. However, this handful of missionaries was doing a noble work, and the Conference made provision for immediate extension along educational, industrial, and evangelistic lines. A flourishing school exists in Loanda, in which Portuguese natives and children of mixed parentage sit side by side in the classes, and are prepared for the government examination. Our work here would be greatly reinforced if we had a medical staff. At the time of my first visit there was no sort of relief for the diseases of the people. Recently two nurses have been sent out from Sweden. We have boarding schools at Quiongua and Quessua.

The policy adopted by the Conference sought to supply a very great need, namely, some course of preparation beyond the Segundo Grau examination held at Loanda, which is about equal to our seventh grade, which will hold our young folks to us until they are settled in the faith and ready to enter upon a life of service for their fellows. As it is they too often go back to their semiheathen or heathen homes and revert to the state of their parents.

The interior of Angola is one tremendous call to us to carry the gospel to them. Many regions, quite thickly populated, are entirely without the gospel, and our call is clear.

MADEIRA

Protestant work in Madeira is very largely the result of a remarkable revival which took place in the island under a Presbyterian physician about the middle of the last century. Our missionaries encountered much persecution when we took up

work some score or more years ago. On the ushering in of the Portuguese Republic religious liberty was proclaimed, and persecution has not been so open. We have not made any great progress in recent years, especially outside the city of Funchal. In Funchal we have an excellent building and much good work has been done. A number of young men have turned from Romanism and are ardent evangelistic Christians. Some who, having renounced Romanism, had swung out into unbelief, have also been won to Christ. There is opportunity in Madeira for earnest, aggressive work, which cannot, however, be carried on successfully without the addition of well-prepared men to our mission force.

CROSSING THE CONTINENT

It was my earnest desire to discover the extent of the task which you assigned me four years ago; and in order to acquaint myself with the field and its condition, I determined to attempt the crossing of the continent from Loanda, on the west coast, to the Cape-to-Cairo railway, feeling that in no other way could I come so surely into contact with my real life work. The Reverend Roy S. Smyres, a young missionary from the Congo, accompanied me on this journey, and recorded my notes on the country and the peoples through which we passed. After holding the West Central Africa Conference in Loanda last June, we took our equipment for the journey and started eastward. The governor-general of the province had very kindly placed at my service a private railway car, and I was authorized to have it coupled to any train by which I desired to travel, and have it uncoupled at any station at which I desired to stop. By this means I was able to visit and thoroughly inspect several populous districts near the railroad; and I took the opportunity of calling together all the native workers at each mission station. By the railroad I reached Malange, 315 miles from Loanda. From this point I visited Quessua and the site proposed for a central training school. We had been informed that we could travel by motor truck a distance of about 375 miles. We engaged the truck, packed therein our camping outfit and taking with us for this part of the journey the Reverend J. G. Wengatz, of Quiongua, and four native boys, we made the start. Alas for the roads and the motor truck! The first day we got along very well. After that, however, we had almost constant trouble, and I have pictures showing several stunts performed by this motor truck. Much of our time was taken up with the building or repairing of bridges, or digging the car out. After a week we had traveled about 225 miles. The car was utterly unable to negotiate the roads further, and we had to abandon it, and go into camp while we waited for carriers to carry our loads. The

rest of the journey, about eight hundred miles, was accomplished on foot, which distance we covered in about two months, including our visitation of Kapanga. Our average day's walk was about eighteen miles. We encountered swamps, rivers, mountains and forests and went through the wildest of country; but in all the journey we suffered no serious harm. Time fails me to tell of the numerous tribes met on the way, but I must say that for a thousand miles or more we did not cross the track of any missionary activity except at the one station of our own at Kapanga. The whole field is entirely unoccupied. It remains for us to put a chain of stations from the coast to the railway, and illumine that part of the Dark Continent. I have peered into the pagan darkness. I have seen the hands stretched out to us. I have heard the voices that have called to me in different tongues from out the depths. What a privilege to see and hear them! but what a fearful responsibility to know them and their condition! In the presence of these forlorn multitudes the Master's voice is imperative. "Give ye them to eat"; "Go teach them." There they are. Most of them had never seen a missionary before. What will the Centenary do for them?

MOHAMMEDANISM

Mohammedanism has made large inroads not only in North Africa, but also, and much more largely than is sometimes supposed, in the East and South. Its presence is very evident in Cape Town, and it has made large gains in Portuguese East. There are many people in this country who think that it is all right for Mohammedanism to capture the African native, and some say that the African Mohammedan is better than the African Christian. They do not know Mohammedanism. They have not engaged in medical practice where the Mohammedan trader carries on his insidious propaganda among the people. It is true the Mohammedan gives to the native a conception of God. It is also true that he makes the native content with a lower ethical standard than that on which a Christian insists. It is terribly true that the native who has accepted Mohammedanism is exceedingly difficult of access by Christianity. Our hope against the inroads of Mohammedanism is to pre-occupy the field. The Bishop of Uganda tells me that Mohammedanism is no longer a menace to them there because the natives find in Christianity that which Mohammedanism cannot give.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

I found the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society doing excellent work in Old Umtali. This work has been augmented and extended during the quadrennium so that

they now carry on their activities in three centers and are meeting with much success. Their work in Quessua was, on my first visit, poorly staffed; but the force has been increased and the work is more promising. Excellent results have already been accomplished also at Gikuki, where they took over a school a little more than a year ago.

WAR AND POST-WAR CONDITIONS

Africa, to its very center, is changing, has changed. It will never be the same again. Not only has civilization impinged upon the great masses of natives, but the war propaganda called for the use of the natives from the far interior. I have seen the native troops under Belgian officers returning from the campaign in German East Africa. On sea and land I have seen large numbers of natives who have been taken from the interior to do their bit in the great war. A new Africa is already upon us. If it is to be a better Africa depends now upon the loyalty of the Christian Church and the response it makes to the Master's command to go and disciple all nations. The African is aroused from his lethargy. He is on the move. Where he has come in contact with civilization he is fast learning the lesson of the power of combination, as is evidenced by the recent strikes on the Rand. He is seized with the spirit of unrest. He needs the religion of Jesus to hold him steady as he emerges into race consciousness.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION

Members of three of the Mission Conferences over which I have had supervision have met as an interconference commission on two occasions. At the last meeting, held October 16, 1919, they resolved to memorialize the General Conference to order the organization of a Central Conference for the four following Mission Conferences: West Central Africa, Congo, Rhodesia, and Inhambane; and that such Central Conference be named The South Africa Central Conference. I heartily concur in this memorial, and recommend that its petition be granted.

No one of these Mission Conferences is at present eligible to become an Annual Conference, and so the thirty or more members of the several Conferences, itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have no vote on constitutional matters and no representation in the General Conference. I should be glad if some means could be found whereby this group of Methodist ministers could have some representation in this body.

CONCLUSION

I have sincerely tried to do the work which I believe you sent

me to do. I have visited, during the quadrennium, every mission station save two in all four Conferences, including Madeira, and in addition have visited a large number of the outstations. I have spent in each mission and in Madeira, at least one period of from seven to twelve weeks. I have also sought to gain a close acquaintance with the people to whom I am sent by seriously undertaking to acquire a working knowledge of the Portuguese and of two native languages.

I desire to express my appreciation of the visit and the kindly criticisms and constructive suggestions of the deputation sent out by the Centenary Commission, consisting of Mr. Charles H. Fahs, the Reverend Earnest B. Caldwell, and the Reverend Willis S. Rowe, who accompanied me in Inhambane, Johannesburg, Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo, in all of which places they made patient and thorough investigation of conditions, and carefully studied our programs for future work. My warmest thanks are also due to the brotherly courtesies and administrative help of Bishop William F. Anderson, who visited our Madeira stations with me.

Your missionaries in Africa are men and women of rare courage and devotion and I am glad to be a yoke-fellow with them and with their blessed Lord for the redemption of a wonderful race.

CHINA

REPORT OF BISHOP WILSON S. LEWIS

Recognizing in 1908 the call of the church to episcopal residence in China as the call of God to this great land, I acknowledge with gratitude that during the twelve years the conviction has deepened, that the voice of the church in this matter is the voice of God. Gladly, therefore, we accepted, in 1916, the assignment of the General Conference to residence in Shanghai, China. Happy to be a colaborer in this great task with that statesman, Christian, scholar, saint, Bishop Bashford, we entered upon the quadrennium with high hopes for efficient service and achievement. Happily for us, the decrees of Heaven were hidden from our eyes. Bishop Bashford returned to China in the Fall of 1916, and presided at the North China, Central China, Kiangsi, Foochow, and Yenping Conferences. Returning to America on account of the failing health of Mrs. Bashford, all unknown to himself, he bade a final adieu to China as a place of residence. He continued to toil assiduously and beyond his strength for the people of his love, until March 18, 1919. On the morning of this day his eyes opened on new fields of service reserved for the sons of God.

The years 1916 and 1917 were given to the supervision of the work in China with special emphasis upon those activities in Conferences, districts, and local churches that related to the great Centenary Movement. In the survey which was conducted throughout our churches the urgent need of our vast field became most impressive. The nation was in the throes of a great revolution, which broke into a flame in 1911 and has deepened in power and intensity until the present moment. The world war threw the glare of its conflagration across the oceans into China, and its horrid throb was felt from the Pacific to the Himalayas. Every phase of life felt the hot breath of a raging world. Old forms, ancient customs, and even languages, were changing in a night. The Central Government at Peking lost its grip upon the nation, the government of the provinces was weak, robber bands increased everywhere, and many parts of the country suffered grievously from pillage and rapine.

These conditions brought new and unexpected elements to the fore. The wisest men of the nation felt that the security afforded by China's ancient classics, like her ancient walls, had been broken down. The wisdom of the sages could not cope with the elements that now engulfed the nation. They therefore began to inquire as never before, Is there not a higher wisdom, something better than we have known, that could save us as

a nation in the hour of our calamity? Such considerations as these furnished a new opportunity for the church of Jesus Christ. In the glare of the great conflagration new and unexpected paths were revealed in the heart and life of this great people.

China is a commercial nation. She was doing business on substantially the same principles that now obtain when Jesus was born in Bethlehem. We had always supposed that she was utterly greedy, full of covetousness, but in this we found that we had misinterpreted the great heart of this race. In the Centenary survey the Chinese churches expressed a willingness to give of their means to the extent of \$800,000, and to co-operate in the gifts of land for schools and churches, and the consecration of the lives of their sons and daughters to service in the Kingdom of God. They promised to respond in quality and kind, according to their ability, as did the churches in the United States, on this great Centenary Movement.

Ancient lovers of learning, the authors of the greatest ethic that has ever been produced by non-Christian peoples, the Chinese of to-day locate with unerring vision the cause of the weakness of the race in meeting the responsibilities of representative government. While their wise men realize the potency of monarchy in defensive and aggressive activities in government, and many in the last eight years have looked longingly toward the flesh pots of Egypt, yet so large a majority of the Chinese race has turned its back forever on absolutism in government that kings and emperors have fled this soil never to return. It is no longer a question here between monarchy and democracy, the only alternative in government possible to the Chinese race is democracy or anarchy. The sentiment is deep in the nation that the only defense against anarchy is education, and the only hope for stable government rests in that type of learning which is rooted in democracy.

These facts, revealed in the investigation of 1916 and 1917, became our guiding star to points of emphasis that the church should register in its Centenary plans. We must establish an educational system which shall include the training of China's youth from their earliest years to full college and university courses. The church has long seen the opportunity for service in college and university courses, but it has failed hitherto to place that emphasis upon primary education that the needs of the country demanded. We therefore resolved to ask largely in our Centenary program for our primary school system, including the first twelve years of school life.

Evangelism was studied from the point of view of those strategic centers which constitute the fountain heads in the currents of national life. The great centers of population are

the power points for the propagation of the life that we represent. Here we must build great churches and organize about these churches evangelistic forces that shall send the heart-throb from the center out through the rural communities, reaching distant mountain villages. Those who begin at the rim of civilization, with the thought of extending life currents from surface to center, will find themselves confronted with all the power of nature's resistless forces. To die in such a cause, seeking to carry through such measures, is to die as the fool dieth. We, therefore, have selected great strategic centers in which we plan to assemble such personalities, institutions, and potent evangelistic forces, as shall not only impress deeply the local environment, but extend the Kingdom of Heaven to related and dependent populations.

Earth's physical needs, created by the touch of sin in the flesh of man, under the Gospel message may become a citadel of power in the salvation of men and races. The Centenary survey did not neglect the physical needs of China's stricken bodies. Large plans were formulated for the establishment of hospitals, dispensaries, and schools of medicine, cooperating with the great program of the China Medical Board. During this period, 1916-17, the China Medical Board were erecting commodious buildings in the City of Peking to be used as a great national medical college. They were also securing land for a similar institution in Shanghai. We, therefore, had good opportunity to study our own medical program in the light of the superb plans being wrought out in our very presence by the China Medical Board. We found that, with far less financial investment than hitherto needed, in cooperation with the China Medical Board, we might accomplish our purposes in doing our share of the healing of the communities in which we are working. Teaching, preaching, healing, are Christ's methods for spreading the Kingdom among a lost race. We are seeking to follow him and his ways in the establishment of the church in China.

January 1, 1918, I arrived in America and entered upon the task of helping to carry through the Centenary program, authorized by the General Conference of 1916. Never before in the history of Christianity had such a program been launched. Could the General Conference of 1916 have known that America would be engaged in the World War before the Centenary program could be carried through, it is not conceivable that it ever would have been authorized. I think it is safe to say that a majority of the church, certainly the most thoughtful of our communion, found themselves utterly bewildered and astonished that the church could be engaged in such an enterprise when the nation was in the midst of a life and death struggle which in-

volved Christian civilization itself. It is small wonder that some of the wise leaders of the church hesitated, while others questioned with astonishment the nature of a providence that had thrust our denomination into so unparalleled a position before Christendom and the world. Investigation revealed that the program could not be carried through during the continuance of the war. To have attempted to do this would have brought down on the church the condemnation of the government, and the most patriotic of our communion would probably have been filled with shame and apology for a leadership that would do so dastardly a thing. It is needless to say that under circumstances so trying, involved, impossible, those who were in any way connected with the Centenary propaganda were walking a most thorny path. Privileged to be a sharer in this great toil, the burden and anxiety was keenly felt and severely taxed whatever patience and endurance we possessed. The dominant factors which contributed to the unparalleled success of the Centenary were far beyond the grasp or power of any man, group of men, or the church itself. This is an instance where the visible program does not account for the phenomena. Whatever of value or promise or potency was brought to the church in the Centenary Movement, must be attributed to the great Head of the church. Our gratitude for the things accomplished by the Wonder Worker must be exceeded by the consciousness that he is still among us. That he will lead us still in the completion of the task just begun, should be and is the occasion for heart searching confession and intercession.

Returning to China in June, 1919, I entered upon the task of administering our seven Conferences. Conscious that the church in China, as such, missionaries and Chinese alike, were imbued by a deep desire, not yet expressed, for national consciousness and world vision, we resolved that as much opportunity for such expression should be given as could be afforded in Conference sessions and in the China section of the Central Conference for Eastern Asia. The menace of the nation and the church is provincialism. In this respect we are not far removed from the tribal age. Family, clan, prefecture, province, constitute the mountain top of vision for the Chinese race. The long line of emperors and rulers of foreign birth has been an almost impassable barrier to that flow of patriotic enthusiasm for the life and destiny of the nation so necessary to stable national government and the highest weal of the race. That our Chinese church might become torch-bearers to the nation, in lifting her eyes from the provincial, the insular, to a vision of national and international relations and consciousness, has been the theme of anxious thought and prayer during the years.

To this end the Board of Foreign Missions responded to our

invitation to set aside Rev. Ralph A. Ward, D.D., for service on the field, in order that the Board of Foreign Missions might be interpreted to the Chinese church in the new light made possible by the success of the Centenary Movement. With a group of secretaries and trained workers, he has visited all of the Conferences. The finance committees in the various Conferences have responded to the invitation of the authorities of the church to review with great care the entire financial situation of the Conferences. The financial needs of the church have been made plain in statistical statements that bear every mark of accuracy. The opportunities of the church to press the work of the Kingdom in unoccupied areas everywhere adjacent to our churches, has been clearly revealed. Our Conference sessions have all been preceded by days and sometimes weeks of study to ascertain the facts, the tendencies, the underlying principles necessary to a successful and permanent advance. All of this information is to be assembled, correlated, and adjusted to fit a great national program, which we hope, under the blessing of God, the church will carry through during the next four years.

EUROPE

REPORT OF BISHOP J. L. NUELSEN

It is with a very keen sense of its insufficiency that I present this report. An adequate survey of the work which the Methodist Episcopal Church has carried on in Europe during the last quadrennium would require a discussion of the political, social, economic, moral, and religious conditions created by the war and its unexpected aftermath in war-torn, famine-swept, disease-haunted, misery-scourged Europe. The limits of this report preclude such exhaustive treatment. I must content myself with indicating the barest outlines. And in order to do even this much, I must omit details, statistics, the mentioning of many names. To be sure, figures are the backbone of every report. Mere generalities without the support of facts that can be substantiated by statistical details, are evasive, intangible. It is the loyalty, the devotion, the courage, the faith, the sacrifices of the individuals that make great achievements possible. We do not for one moment forget this. But in this report I shall endeavor to confine myself to the great, outstanding issues. Details and statistics will be brought before the General Conference in the reports which the Commission on Europe, ordered by the last General Conference, and the various boards of the church, operating in Europe, will present. Perhaps I may be permitted to refer for a fuller discussion of the problems and opportunities which we are facing to my report to the Board of Foreign Missions, published in the annual report of 1918.

EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION

The General Conference of 1916, while assigning but one Bishop to reside in Europe, authorized the Board of Bishops to give to the resident Bishop such help as in the judgment of the Board was required. The Board of Bishops assigned Bishop Anderson to give episcopal supervision to the work in France, Italy, North Africa, and also to preside at the Annual Conferences in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland. Bishop Anderson devoted much of his time during the quadrennium to the work in southern Europe and North Africa, visiting the field every year, giving aggressive, personal leadership, seizing upon the many new opportunities for the Methodist Episcopal Church to render a larger service, representing in a masterly way the genius and the aims of Methodism to the various governments and to the public at large, and bringing to our workers a wider vision and new inspiration. His official visit to and his presidency of the Scandinavian Conferences in the summer of

1919 were greatly enjoyed by our people and made a permanent impression.

COMMISSIONS AND DEPUTATIONS

I desire to express my great gratification with the work done by the various deputations sent to Europe by the General Conference Commission on Methodist Work in Europe, by the Centenary Committee, by the Committee on War Emergency and Reconstruction of the Board of Foreign Missions, and by the Board of Sunday Schools. The careful and detailed study given to all phases of our work in its relation to present conditions in Europe, the agencies set to work at once for relief and reconstruction, the plans formulated for the future development as a result of these investigations, the encouragement and uplift brought to our workers on the field by the personal, sympathetic contact with these eminent representatives of the home church: Bishops Burt, Shepard, and Henderson, Drs. F. M. North, L. H. Murlin, E. G. Richardson, A. J. Bucher, L. O. Hartman, E. L. Mills, Mr. Hanford Crawford, and others, have been of very great value and are highly appreciated.

The work of the commission relieves me of the duty of bringing before the General Conference specific recommendations.

THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES

Just a glimpse at the several countries and the outstanding features of our work.

France—A few years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church carried on a substantial but modest work, mainly on evangelistic lines, in the villages of the Savoy and in a few cities in southern France. Outside of that limited section our church was hardly known. Now the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church is known and respected all over the country. At the very spot where the American forces met the advancing enemy and turned the tide of the war, in Chateau Thierry, overlooking the famous bridge across the Marne, we find the Methodist headquarters for the work of rebuilding the moral and social life in thirty-two villages along the Marne. Orphan homes and a model farm have been established in the vicinity of Lyon and Grenoble. Under the leadership of Dr. E. W. Bysshe, a force of over thirty experienced men and women are now at work, bringing new hope and a new outlook upon life, and a clearer conception of the constructive power of vital evangelical Christianity to thousands who have lost not only their material possessions but their faith in God and man. Our work in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, notably in the cities of Strassbourg and Colmar, which formerly belonged to the South German Conference, has been transferred to the France Mission Conference.

Italy—Even before Trieste was wrested from the hands of the enemy, the Italy Annual Conference, under the presidency of Bishop Anderson, resolved to hold the ensuing session in that center of the territory that was yet to be redeemed, an action prophetic of the share that Methodism is willing to assume in the spiritual redemption of these provinces. In addition to the relief work carried on in the devastated territories of Goritzia and Udine new properties have been acquired for educational and orphan work in Florence and Naples; the magnificent site for the new college on Monte Mario, overlooking the Eternal City, has been enlarged by the acquisition of valuable adjoining property, and plans are under way for the strengthening by suitable equipment, of our work in several important industrial centers. Cranston Institute in Rome, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, is filled to its capacity. Italian Methodism, under the inspiration of Dr. B. M. Tipple's constructive and statesmanlike vision, faces a great future.

Little *Switzerland* has been, during all these years since the outbreak of the war, the heart of Europe. Most of the works of mercy and help had their international headquarters in that sturdy, old democracy, and radiated into all corners of the distracted suffering continent. Our church and our people took an active part in relief work. The Methodists opened their homes to thousands of underfed children from Vienna, Germany, and Italy. They collected clothing and provisions, sharing their own scant rations with those who faced starvation, and sent whatever they could spare to clothe and feed the naked and hungry. Several of the Swiss relief committees are manned by Swiss laymen. The Centenary movement has taken firm hold upon our people and although the economic condition of the country is anything but bright, the Swiss Methodists are determined to do their full share.

The same is true of our Scandinavian Methodists. In *Denmark, Sweden and Norway* the Centenary campaign is in full swing. On account of war conditions in Europe it was deemed best not to begin the real campaign until hostilities should have ceased. The program adopted by the Conferences at their last session is bold, requiring great faith, great devotion, and giving on a scale hitherto thought impossible. But again we see that a great program, calling for great sacrifices, carries with it an appeal that meets with response. Thus far our Scandinavian churches have gone even beyond their own expectations. Helped by the Centenary funds contributed in America, we confidently expect to place Scandinavian Methodism, during the next quadrennium, upon a self-supporting financial basis, equipping it for larger usefulness and greater conquests.

The evangelistic and social work which has been carried on in the city of Copenhagen with marvelous success, by Pastor Anton Bast, has been extended by this great leader to other cities, not only in Denmark but in the other Scandinavian countries. Under his leadership, our Scandinavian brethren have also taken their share in carrying the burden of starving Europe. They opened their homes to underfed children from Vienna and Germany even at a time when political feeling ran quite high; they sent money, food, clothing across the Baltic sea to those that are in dire need.

Finland, the beautiful country of the thousand lakes, has passed through severe difficulties, especially before the armistice. Invaded successively by the Russians, the Red army, the Germans, stripped of its resources, cut off from the outside world, it faced famine. The accounts of the sufferings which our pastors and members had to endure are heart rending. But quicker than any of the other belligerent peoples, the hardy Finlanders seem to rally. They are looking hopefully into the future. Methodism, relieved of a great impediment by the liquidation of the entire church debt, a Centenary achievement made possible by the favorable rate of exchange, is ready to make its important contribution to the upbuilding of this promising young republic.

What shall I say of distracted *Russia*? Dr. George A. Simons and his sister remained at their post in Petrograd helping the distressed, comforting the dying, although daily confronted by personal suffering and in danger of life, as long as the American government permitted any American citizens to stay in the country. They were among the very last Americans to leave Russia. For many months we had no knowledge whatever concerning our work in Petrograd. All efforts to get in touch with Sister Anna, our heroic deaconess, or others have failed. Now, however, Dr. Simons brings word that our property is intact, that Sister Anna is living, doing as much good as she can, respected even by the Bolshevist rulers, but being compelled to sell one piece of furniture after another, one garment after another, in order to buy bread. All we can do for the present is to pray for God's continued protection over her and for the speedy restoration of peace and order.

One thing is sure. Russia presents a missionary opportunity of unprecedented magnitude and importance. We must be ready with means, with a company of well-equipped, devoted men and women to enter Russia as soon as the doors open and to evangelize the masses of the Russian peasants whose religious nature responds to the gospel call as very few people do. Russia is for the immediate future the most challenging field.

Our Russian Mission comprised also work in the former

Baltic provinces, now the independent republics of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania. This work has been carried on in spite of war and revolution and occupation. During the German occupation our churches at Kovno and Wirbaken were regularly supplied by members of the North Germany Conference. These Baltic republics, starting out, after centuries of oppression, to develop their own national life, need and deserve encouragement and help. We have the opportunity of becoming a determinant factor in the life of these newly formed nations.

Until April, 1917, I was in close touch with our work in the territory of the central empires.

On the day on which America declared war on *Germany* I addressed a letter to all the district superintendents in Germany placing them in charge of the work on the basis of ¶ 190, § 2 of the Discipline, viz.: "The duties of a district superintendent are: In the absence of a Bishop to take charge of all the Traveling Ministers, Local Preachers, and Exhorters in his District as the Discipline directs." It was necessary thus to construe this disciplinary provision and to temporarily sever my connection with the work in Germany, both in order to safeguard our work by enabling our pastors to state to the German government that they were not under the direction of a citizen of an enemy nation, and also in view of the instructions issued by our own government prohibiting any communication whatever with persons in hostile countries. The direction of the work in Austria-Hungary was retained by me until we declared war also upon that country. Since we did not sever diplomatic relations with Bulgaria I was at liberty to remain in charge of the work in that country, although it was most of the time impossible to communicate with our workers.

In the autumn of 1919, although peace between the United States and the Central Powers had not been ratified, I felt justified, after consultation with our government, to formally assume again charge of the work in Germany and Austria-Hungary. I found the work intact, but greatly weakened by the loss of approximately one thousand men who were killed in war, by the death of a number of ministers, among them some of the leaders of the Conferences, by the physical and nervous exhaustion of both ministers and lay members, men, women, and children, produced by the effects of the prolonged undernourishment, by the general dejection in view of the impossible economic situation. But I found also the dominant conviction that Methodism is destined to perform a conspicuous part in the building of the new democratic Germany and a holy determination to spend everything and be spent in this service.

My first duty seemed to me to obtain permission from our government to alleviate the physical suffering. By the quick

response of the Board of Foreign Missions and by the magnificent liberality of the German-speaking Methodists in America I was enabled to send provisions into Germany and Austria before any other American or English relief action set in. The Methodist relief work has since assumed large proportions and has called forth ministerial commendation even on the part of the radical socialists. It has done much to show to the extreme radicals that, after all, Christian fellowship is not an idle word.

While the war was raging it seemed almost inevitable that Methodism in Germany would be compelled to sever its organic connection with an organization that emphasized so markedly its Americanism. I counseled moderation and delaying decisive steps until passions should cool down, judgments could be clarified, and the whole situation be more normal again. To my mind it would have been a great pity if any branch of the church of Jesus Christ, especially a church that places the emphasis not upon externals but upon the spiritual message, should separate on national lines while other agencies, some of them indifferent, even hostile to Christianity, strain every effort to extol the ideal of universal brotherhood above national issues. I am glad to report that both the Annual and the Lay Electoral Conferences have passed resolutions in which their organic relation to the world embracing the Methodist Episcopal Church is taken for granted. They have elected their delegates to the General Conference and have passed memorials asking for certain changes in the Discipline. The delegates from the Germany Conferences have not yet arrived, and it is doubtful whether they will be able to come. The Department of State has granted permission for them to enter America, but according to my latest advices the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Germany had on April 9th not yet received formal authorization from Washington, and in view of prevailing labor disturbances affecting the sailings of several steamboat lines the German delegates may find it impossible to secure transportation.

The Methodists in Germany are ready to remain in the Methodist Episcopal Church, provided the church does not give them to understand that a separation is desired, and I am convinced that this decision is inspired by idealistic motives and not by the lower motive of the expectancy of financial subsidies.

The *Austria-Hungary Mission Conference* has lost its unity like the empire which formed its boundary. The Italian Church at Trieste has been transferred to the Italy Conference. Southern Hungary now belongs to the kingdom of Jugo-Slavia. Budapest is completely separated from Vienna. I divided the work into three districts according to the national boundary lines,

giving to each district as much independence as the exigencies of the case demand. In the face of difficulties which we have no conception of in this blessed country, in the face of hunger and cold the superintendent of the Mission Conference, Rev. F. H. Otto Melle, and his faithful coworkers have done a marvelous work. Austria is to-day open to the gospel and the Methodists are asked to take the leadership in the evangelization of that country, which two hundred years ago was Protestant, but which was forced back into Romanism by the relentless cruelty of the Hapsburgs.

When Bishop Burt came for the first time to Vienna he found in front of the hall where our services were held a sign: "Admittance only for invited guests." We were not allowed to conduct public services. When the bishop visited Vienna in January, 1920, together with the deputation, representatives of all Protestant churches filled one of the largest halls in the city to welcome and hear the Methodist visitors and every courtesy was shown to them by the government.

Bulgaria is the only field in Europe, aside from Russia proper, which I have not been able to visit during the quadrennium. Dr. E. E. Count, our superintendent, who was in the country at the beginning of the quadrennium until ordered home, and who returned to the field again in 1919 via Constantinople, reports wide open doors and multiplying opportunities. The girls' school at Lovetch, which was closed for some years owing to the lack of food, has again been opened.

The European area includes now a new field, namely *Spain*. A beginning has been made by taking over two schools, one in Seville, the other in Alicante. To the educational approach we hope soon to add the evangelistic approach and build a vigorous type of evangelical Christianity into the life of the nation.

By action of the last General Conference our work in *North Africa* has been added to the European area. The field has received adequate episcopal supervision through repeated visits made by Bishop Anderson. The Centenary movement makes it possible for us to strengthen our positions all along the line and to make this work, so full of interest and of importance, a growing power.

OUTSTANDING FACTS

Even a cursory glance at our European field in its relation to the church at home and to the general situation in Europe will reveal three outstanding facts:

1. A growing appreciation on the part of the European governments and churches of the vital service rendered by Methodism in the work of reconstruction and an increasing

appreciation on the part of the home church of the obligation of Methodism to render such service in Europe.

Formerly we Methodists were looked upon in all the European countries as interlopers who interfered with the privileges of the established churches. We received scant recognition; in most places we were publicly attacked or at least covertly opposed. Now we are welcomed by the governments of all the countries in which we are at work. The attitude of intolerance and suppression has disappeared. Prejudices have vanished; legal impediments have been removed; religious liberty has been granted. The tasks confronting the various peoples and the national churches are so stupendous that we are readily received as coworkers. The home church, on the other hand, formerly took hardly more than a mild interest in the work, at least in the Protestant countries of Europe. There were a large number of "conscientious objectors" in whose mind there was a serious question mark as to any obligation which Methodism might have towards the peoples of central and northern Europe in view of the increasing demands of the non-Christian populations. There is now no doubt as to the imperative claims which all of continental Europe has upon the material help, the spiritual message, the ethical ideals of Methodism. If ever a church was providentially led to begin work in any part of the world the Methodist Episcopal Church was led to begin its work in Europe. If ever a church has had a divine summons to intensify, to strengthen, to enlarge its work in any given field in order to meet the challenge, the Methodist Episcopal Church is summoned to do so in Europe at this particular time. In the glaring light of the great conflagration we can plainly read this outstanding fact. The superb way in which the church has responded to the call of the Board of Foreign Missions for funds immediately available for war emergency and reconstruction is ample proof of the new vision of her unique opportunity and obligation which the church has experienced.

2. The second outstanding fact is the remarkable way in which God is summoning the Methodist Episcopal Church to a position of leadership in the life of the new Europe. I say this not in the spirit of boastfulness, nor in disparagement to the labors of other ecclesiastical organizations—more than ever such spirit would be repellent at this time—I make this statement merely as a record of a plain fact. It adds an additional burden to our task. But we cannot brush it aside, nor do we wish to do so.

We are facing to-day in Europe a situation so complicated, so chaotic, so full of uncertainties, so menacing to the peace of the whole world that it requires the combined strength and

wisdom and grace and heroic service of Christianity to cope with it. The challenge to the Christian forces is now even more insisting than the call to patriotic service was a short time ago. Europe is not at peace to-day. The war is really not over. It is being carried on with other means. Every one of the European nations, the newly created ones and the old ones, the large and the small, are armed. Why? Because they are filled with suspicion against their neighbors. Europe cannot work out its own salvation. Europe is bankrupt, financially and to a great extent morally. Europe cannot, after its total exhaustion, after its utter collapse, accomplish the hard work of digging down to rock bottom and rearing the edifice of a new civilization. Europe is dazed, is suspicious, is despairing, is hopelessly lost unless America lends a brother's helping hand, not in order to help the various European countries to keep up their armament. Let them disarm and let America help them to get on a sound economic basis. And let America bring her moral and spiritual influence to bear upon the European situation.

And why is the Methodist Episcopal Church especially called to take a leading part in helping and guiding Europe?

In the first place, because we are already on the ground. We are the only evangelical organization that ministers among the different nations and races of Europe, among the Latin races and the Teutons and the Slavs, in the north and the south, the east and the west, in countries that were neutral and in those that belonged to the two opposing groups. We do not need to slowly build up an organization. We have it in working order, reaching even now the needs in the different countries without loss of time and without friction. Take the matter of material relief. In every one of the war-stricken, hunger-menaced countries Methodist preachers and Methodist deaconesses were in close touch with the needs of the people. The Board of Foreign Missions was in position to send and distribute, through our own agents, food, clothing, medicines, tools to those who needed them most in France and Italy, in Germany and Austria, in Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Poland, Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania, and to the refugees in the neutral countries. And we are ready to enter Russia with food and clothing as soon as the door opens. We are known now better than ever before; we are trusted now more than ever. For this reason Methodism is called by God at this time to take the leadership in the work of reuniting the peoples of Europe which have been torn asunder and which at this very moment are more widely separated from each other than before the war, of uniting them in a league firmer and stronger than the League of Nations, in a fellowship of Christian love. We need a League

of Nations. We shall have it. But we also need this spiritual fellowship. This above every hour is the hour in the world's history to win the world and redeem it and unite it through the all-conquering power of the Christ love.

It was Anatole France, the greatest of living French literary men, who, but a few weeks ago in addressing a congress of French teachers; counseled them to read and ponder and practice the words of another great Frenchman, Michel Cordaye: "My Maker hateth hatred! Burn all the books which teach hatred. Exalt work, work and love." Would to God that these words were heard and heeded in every country in the world.

In the second place, the Methodist Episcopal Church has the advantage of being a world church, not a national church, and yet representing the strength of American Christianity. There are to-day two tremendous currents deeply affecting the European mind, apparently divergent and yet lifting up to a higher common level. The one is the newly awakened nationalism, the other the emerging of a new supernationalism largely influenced by American ideals. The orientation of the European nations is westward. The European mind is deeply impressed with the cleanness and clearness and idealism of the American mind, with the boundless willingness of the American people to render help wherever help is needed without ulterior, selfish political interests. I say advisedly the American people, and I thank God that the masses in Europe have not lost their faith in the American people. Nothing has impressed me so profoundly as this trust in the American people which I found all over Europe. And the American people cannot disappoint Europe. The mind of Europe has had two great shocks. The first came when the war broke out and the dazzling structure of modern kultur collapsed. The second was the disillusionment when the peace revealed the sickening spectacle of imperialistic and economic intrigues for national aggrandizement, thinly covered by high-sounding altruistic phrases. The best and finest minds in Europe are in danger of losing their faith in idealism. They can hardly stand a third shock. America cannot fail here. American Christianity cannot falter. Methodism as the strongest single factor in American Protestantism dare not lag.

Nationalism, unchecked by the ideal of international service, nationalism without the vision of the kingdom of God that has no frontiers, is a bane, a curse. Internationalism that is based merely on material interests or that seeks to equalize everything is a rope of sand. But nationalism that aims to develop the finest and best racial and national gifts and talents of mind and character in order to put them to the service of humanity; and

internationalism or better supernationalism that unites the best and truest of every nation in a common agency for protection and uplift means the solution of the political and economic problems of to-day.

The Methodist Episcopal Church faces this problem to-day in the European countries as no other organization does. By solving it in her own sphere she will educate the people to the solution of this problem in the wider sphere of international relations. Nationalism is not the last word. We do not render the best service to Europe by developing independent national churches, only loosely connected with the church in America. Neither is the Americanization of Europe the final goal. We do not render the best service by attempting to put the American stamp upon every detail of the administration of our work outside of America. Let exhausted Europe feel the strong, warm heart-beat of the great church in America, not in order to absorb it, not in order to Americanize it, but in order to strengthen and guide it, so that every European nation may make its own contribution to the life of the whole church. Then we are truly the body of Christ and each a member in its own part. Methodism has the opportunity to show the way and render this service to the church and to the world.

The third and last outstanding fact which I desire to point out, is the providential preparation of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the work before us. We are better prepared and more fully equipped to put into operation without delay the forces that make for the salvation of Europe. To my mind it is a clear proof that God Almighty is still leading this church of ours, that he, through the Centenary movement, which started before the church had any conception of the gigantic tasks that awaited her in Europe, gave to the church a wider vision and a clearer understanding of her relation to the world's needs, and that he placed at her disposal increasing material means and a growing number of workers needed for the work. We did not lose any time organizing and educating our people. When the emergency arose we were ready to act. The Centenary campaign had supplied all those requirements.

Our church, in her organization, is a remarkable union of democratic principles and of efficient centralized administration. The democracy of Methodism, the absolute freedom from state interference are features of organization which appeal to-day more than ever to the European peoples who are trying to develop their life upon democratic principles. And above all, we stress the gospel of the moral transformation of the individual and of society, through the power of the Spirit of God. This appeals to an age that has suffered grievously from the failure of a civilization based upon mere intellectual and technical

efficiency. The Methodist note of jubilant joy so marked in our preaching and singing and prayer and experience gives cheer to a world darkened by sorrow and bathed in tears. Our emphasis upon fellowship, upon the practical social implications of the religion of Jesus Christ is especially needed in a time when the European nations have become separated by trenches and economic walls and when class hatred threatens to disrupt society. Louder, more passionately than songs of hatred were sung by the world, the church, especially the Methodists, whose special mission it is to spread scriptural holiness that is perfect love over the lands, must sing the song of the love of Christ, all embracing, all pervading, all uplifting, all transforming; the love of Christ which is far from being sentimental and weak, which is the only power that can and will effectually overcome militarism and all other isms that rest on brutal force, the love of Christ which is the only constructive power.

Everything that Methodism has achieved thus far is merely the preparation for her real work and service in this hour of the world's greatest crisis. To my mind, the real crisis is just beginning. The issues of the war are pushed into the background. Radicalism preaches its gospel of a complete change of the social order, of a new construction of society, but upon purely materialistic principles. To-day it is in Petrograd and Moscow, in Berlin and Budapest, in Paris and Copenhagen. To-morrow it will be in Asia and Africa and America. We cannot achieve anything by mere criticism or repression. We likewise must preach the gospel of a new construction, but on spiritual principles. I do not believe in reconstruction. I do not want any rebuilding of the effete, rotten, imperialistic, power-drunk European civilization, misnamed Christian civilization. I want a new construction with new tools according to a new plan upon a new foundation. Old, to be sure, as God's love, but new because never tried in earnest; in its application to social and national life; the foundation of love to God and man.

I am aware that this is to be a report, not a missionary address. But I beg you to indulge me just a moment or two. When presenting my report four years ago I had before my mental vision the sight of the thousands of men whom I had seen going into battle and coming from battle, the wounded, the dying, the dead, the wretched prisoners. To-day I am haunted by the sight of thousands of pale, hollow-eyed, careworn, hunger-pinched faces of mothers and maidens; by the sight of emaciated, half-dressed, weak, sickly, subnormal children—all over Europe, thousands of them, hundreds of thousands, millions. Draw a line through the devastated areas of Belgium and France from north to south, go eastward through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, into Austria, Hungary, Servia,

Albania, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, farther east through the Balkan states, and Russia, clear through to Siberia and the Indian Ocean, and you will find hardly one child in a thousand that is normal, physically or intellectually or morally. The condition of European childhood is the most serious and far-reaching problem. What is to become of Europe if we allow a whole generation to grow up physically, intellectually, morally subnormal, not able to grapple with the problems which will confront European society thirty years from now? No more insistent plea to-day than the plea of childhood of Europe. No greater contribution to the new Europe could be made by the Methodist Episcopal Church than by taking care every year, for a certain period of time, of at least a hundred thousand children in the different countries of Europe. This is something worth while. It can be done. It should be done. We have made a very creditable beginning and I am prepared to submit detailed plans to do this work on a large scale.

The picture I have drawn is dark. Need we despair? No, a thousand times, no! This is no time for pessimism. But we have learned in the severe school of war that it is necessary to face realities and come to grips with stern facts in order to conquer them. And we have also learned to hold on with a larger faith to the truth that where the power of sin abounds the power of grace does much more abound. And to-day and to-morrow and the day after our Master is able to do in Europe as everywhere, exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh even in us who are a part of his church.

INDIA, MALAYSIA, AND THE PHILIPPINES

REPORTS OF BISHOPS F. W. WARNE, J. E. ROBINSON,
AND J. W. ROBINSON

During the last quadrennium the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in its Southern Asia mission field has been faced with unusual difficulties. Nevertheless, it is able to report unusual victories. War and famine and pestilence have touched us, afflicting our people and retarding our progress. In all parts of our vast area the poverty of the people made them keenly susceptible to the high price of living which grew out of war conditions. The failure of the Indian monsoon in 1918 terribly accentuated the food shortage of the land, and our workers and converts shared the destitution which afflicted the poverty-stricken multitudes. A benevolent government, assisted by domestic and foreign charity, did all possible to relieve distress, but in great areas the people remained underfed. This prepared a fertile field for the dreadful epidemic of influenza when it appeared, and inside of a few months that scourge claimed between six and seven millions of the people of the Indian empire alone. In some places a quarter of our Methodist community was swept away by it, and in the whole of our field this one disease claimed approximately thirty thousand of our people and large numbers of our trained workers.

In one particular the war affected us as it affected no other field. The one hundred million Mohammedans within the area were deeply moved when Turkey joined the Central Powers, and the jihad was proclaimed against the Allies. Especially within the Indian empire this was a test of loyalty such as seldom comes to a people. A situation tense and big with possibilities of calamity at once arose. It is to the credit of the more than threescore million Mohammedans in India that, under the guidance of their leaders, humanity and loyalty triumphed over prejudice and fanaticism, and in the end their weight was felt on the side of human freedom, and not against it. The more than two millions of Indians who at the various fronts took up their share of war burdens, defending France, garrisoning Egypt, capturing Palestine and conquering Mesopotamia and East Africa, bear striking testimony to the loyalty of our people and their readiness to self-sacrifice for the sake of humanity. The Methodist Episcopal Church in India gave approximately ten thousand of her sons to the various kinds of war work, all of whom acquitted themselves worthily

and hundreds of whom were faithful unto death. Following close upon the armistice, the Afghan war was a decidedly disturbing element in India's national life because of the religious susceptibilities of the people involved, and because of its coincidence with the political unrest that narrowly escaped development into incipient rebellion. Whatever affects the people of a land affects likewise the work of the missionary, and because of this war and famine and pestilence with all their concomitants the obstacles to our progress have been more obvious and more persistent than during any like period in the past history of the field.

In the matter of supervision the area has been at a disadvantage. In 1912 and again in 1916 the General Conference took preliminary action setting off the territory now included in the Philippine Islands, the Netherlands Indies and the Malaysia Conferences into a separate field, to be known as Southeastern Asia. Both times, however, because of complications which developed before the close of the session, and at the urgent solicitation of the delegates from the Conferences named, General Conference rescinded its earlier action and left the field as it had been to be administered by the Missionary Bishops of Southern Asia. This proved particularly unfortunate for our work during the quadrennium under review. Hardly had the Saratoga Springs General Conference closed its sessions when one of the four administrators for the whole area, Bishop William Perry Eveland, whose residence had been fixed at Manila and whose work included what had been designated as the Southeastern Asia field, was taken from us by strange and sudden death. At a later date the exigencies of the Centenary campaign in America took from us another of our Missionary Bishops for a period of twenty months, and during the latter part of the quadrennium serious ill health prevented a third from giving fullest possible service.

The Board of Bishops, realizing the difficulties under which we labored, generously sent two of their number to our help for limited periods, Bishop William Burt and Bishop Homer C. Stuntz. By reason of previous experience on the mission field, both these men were peculiarly fitted to help us in this crisis. Their administration was fully appreciated by the Conferences over which they presided, and contact with them was an inspiration to our people. But even with the help of these experienced general superintendents it cannot be said that the field, and more especially the southeastern section of it, had the close supervision during the quadrennium that it needed to secure its best development.

Nevertheless, while the obstacles without and the defects of organization within have been very real to us and without doubt

have retarded our work, we realize that the hand of our God has been upon us for good. Adequate blessing has been our portion, and a success that is bewildering has come to us. Doors that had remained closed have opened wide to us, hands that angrily threatened now earnestly beckon us to come, and events that threatened calamity to all our hopes have proved the gateway to opportunities undreamed of in the past. A century ago Henry Martyn, that prince among missionaries, after years of apparently fruitless effort among a bigoted people, in effect wrote that if he ever witnessed the conversion of a Hindu to Christ he would have seen what to him would be more marvelous than a resurrection from the dead. A half century ago an infidel writer, claiming that the historic triumphs of Christianity had always been won over decaying nations and dying religions, tauntingly challenged: "If Christianity wishes to learn what it cannot accomplish let it try itself on India." These two opinions well express the hopelessness of the task of converting India as it appeared but a few decades ago. But the early missionaries of our church, in common with those of other Protestant denominations, went out with courage and with a faith that took the great commission at its face value. For years they toiled with little apparent result. Then came years when we counted our converts by the dozens and the scores. To-day the tide is flowing strong. During the quadrennium that closed with our last statistical report the Methodist Episcopal Church alone in her Southern Asia mission field baptized a total of 163,571 persons, and has now gathered about her altars a baptized Christian community of 421,846.

The work in this area is so widespread and carried on under such different circumstances that it is impossible to generalize as to the field as a whole. This will be the more recognized when it is understood that within the territory are occupied centers that are five thousand miles apart, that the area involved is equal to that of the United States, and that within its borders live over 400,000,000 people, a quarter of the inhabitants of the earth. A part of this vast field is politically under the Dutch flag, another part is under the American flag, but the larger portion is under the British flag. To each of these governments we owe a debt of gratitude for protection afforded, for friendship manifested and for favors shown. As yet the world little realizes what a debt of gratitude the dark places of the earth owe to these three colonizing and civilizing powers, or what they have done to heal the open sores of humanity formerly so prevalent in some of these lands. In this quadrennial report the work in the territory under each of these flags will be treated separately, though the size and the importance of the work in the Indian empire will abundantly justify

considering it apart from that which is found in other British territory.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

The newest field of activity of the Methodist Episcopal Church in its Southern Asia mission field is under the Dutch flag, and includes centers in Java, North Sumatra, West Borneo, Banka, and South Sumatra. Begun but fifteen years ago, and with the slenderest of resources, we have already many well-established stations and a baptized Methodist community of approximately fifteen hundred persons. These figures are not large, but it is to be remembered that we began as an educational mission among the Chinese immigrants (a people who are willing and able to pay for the teaching the mission gives their children) and that we are yet in the day of small things. Nevertheless the progress already made promises both a rapid and a wide development of Methodism in this island empire. The results of the Centenary released us from the bonds that tied us to self-supporting educational work, and already the evangelist and the medical missionary are taking their rightful places. The friendliness of the Dutch people and the generosity of the Dutch government in encouraging the establishment of mission hospitals, have already given us one splendid institution of this kind in Java, and funds from local sources are now available for four others just as soon as qualified doctors and nurses are available from America. Evangelism will undoubtedly be pressed in every center, but it is altogether probable that the key that opens the door of access to the almost 40,000,000 bigoted Mohammedans of the Netherlands Indies will be found in the blessed art of healing. They need the hospitals, they understand the medical missionary, and it is this branch of our activities that will break down the prejudice which at present they hold against all things Christian.

Few of the mission fields of the world call to us with a louder voice than does Netherlands Indies. Here are 48,000,000 people, mostly Mohammedans, with a proportionately smaller number of missionaries working among them than is the case in any other large field. In Java among the more than 30,000,000 Mohammedans, there is not yet one Christian to the thousand, and the Mohammedans are rapidly spreading their influence to the animistic tribes. The various missionary societies of Holland, and one or two of the German societies, have done a noble work in certain restricted areas, and will continue to do so. But we must not forget that the entire population of Holland is less than the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, and we cannot expect the churches of that country unaided to bear the entire burden of evangeliz-

ing these teeming millions. No other American or English society has opened work here as yet. And so it comes that with a soil as fertile as any in the world, with a climate that is perhaps the most healthful of any within the tropics, and with an inflow of population from overcrowded India and China that bids fair within a short century to make it more populous than either India or China, Netherlands Indies needs the help of American Methodism in laying the foundation for a future Christian empire in this island world.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The largest field under the American flag occupied by the Board of Foreign Missions is the Philippine Islands, and the work there has proved worthy of this proud distinction. We are persuaded the Methodist Episcopal Church has not yet recognized the growth of the work or the unique success that has already crowned the efforts of its missionaries in that distant dependency. Less than two decades ago this work was begun under difficult circumstances, but we already have a community of 56,702. The momentum the work has already attained is a guarantee for the future. In the earlier days of our efforts there we were at times embarrassed by the attitude and actions of men who came to us because they were anti-papists rather than because they were desirous of being real Christians. That day has gone by, and it is now recognized by the people of the territory we occupy that we are not there to fight anybody or any society, but only to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land. This is bringing to us in ever-increasing numbers the hungry of heart and the burdened of soul. The doctrines which we preach are truly appreciated by men and women who have been rescued from the mockeries of an empty ritualism and redeemed from the grinding oppression of a selfish ecclesiasticism. To them conversion is a definite and wonderful event, and the witness of the Spirit an ever-present privilege. Our Filipino Methodists enjoy their religion, and because of their glowing testimonies our work spreads rapidly among their friends and neighbors. This joy of salvation, this fervor of faith, this power in testimony manifested by a people who have but recently come to the light, points us back to the days of early Methodism, and causes us to rejoice that it has been our privilege to carry to them these verities of the religion of Christ.

By agreement with other Protestant missions our activities are confined to that part of the Island of Luzon which lies north of the parallel running through Manila. Within this area calls are coming to us from every side. As rapidly as we can train workers they are absorbed in our growing constituency. Both

our schools for nurses and our school for the training of evangelistic women workers, located in Manila, enjoy a unique opportunity for preparing the young womanhood of the community for religious and social service. Among the oppressed womanhood of the Orient the Filipino woman is the one who can look men in the face without either bashfulness or boldness, and with the preparation these institutions give them these young people of our church are going out into the provinces and saturating the community we touch with a gospel that saves and then serves. The Union Theological Seminary at Manila, in which we have a part, is also preparing young men for the ministry of our church. But as yet the number coming from it is entirely inadequate to our need. No larger problem is before our church in the Philippines than that which has to do with the providing of an adequate number of trained young men for our ministry. To depend on the untrained men who come to us from Romanism, converted though they may have been when they turned from their errors, is to lean on a broken reed. Only when they have been born again at Methodist altars, and then in our training schools made familiar with our doctrines, our policy and our methods of work, can we expect from our rising generation of ministers such cooperation as will enable us to build up a community that will be a credit to our traditions of a righteous and spiritually aggressive Christianity.

In the Philippine Islands the government makes abundant provision for the education of all children. This makes it unnecessary for us to maintain such educational institutions as are imperative in most mission fields. However, that our more promising young people may receive definite religious instruction and become established in righteousness in a way that is otherwise impossible, both the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions have established hostels for the care of such boys and girls as may be committed to us. These hostels have been established in connection with the provincial high schools and also with the University of Manila, and are filled to overflowing with both Protestant and Catholic young people who have placed themselves under our care. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of this work among the young people, for through it the leavening power of a real spirituality is being diffused among those who in the near future will be leaders in the national life of the islands.

In days gone by, especially in the rural districts, the loss of child life and the mortality among women in childbirth took a frightful toll of human life in the Philippines. Recognizing a great need, our Mary Johnson Memorial Hospital in Manila, in addition to its extensive general work, inaugurated classes in nursing and midwifery that have been remarkably successful.

Wherever these graduates go, not only is the child and mother life conserved, but through the instruction spread abroad regarding hygiene and sanitation changes are being brought about in vital statistics that seem almost incredible.

For many years the Methodist Publishing House in Manila had a precarious existence. Begun without capital and depending entirely on local work, the difficulties of maintaining it were so great the decision to close down had been reached. However, the need for such an institution in the mission field is so urgent this decision had to be rescinded. The tide has now turned. A new site on one of the chief business streets of the city was secured at advantageous rates, work is flowing in, and the stability of the press now seems assured. The American Bible Society is cooperating with the missionaries of all societies in placing the Word of God in the homes of the people, and our hope is this press in its turn will enable our workers to scatter broadcast the religious literature which up to the present has been so difficult to secure from any source.

A notable enterprise that is now claiming the attention of the Protestant missionaries in the islands is the establishment of a union Christian college. Provision was made through the Centenary for our part of the expense, and as soon as the other missions are ready to assume their share of the burden the plan will be carried to completion. Pending this fuller development, our own mission has taken the preliminary steps, securing a splendid site overlooking the city of Manila, and organized the first classes.

Our evangelistic work in this field is a rapidly growing one. The remarkable development of our Filipino workers in steadfastness and zeal and administrative ability has enabled us to make a much larger use of the indigenous ministry than is usual in the newer mission fields. Of the eight districts in the Conference three are under Filipino superintendents who are proving worthy of the task to which they have been assigned. Self-support has been developed to an extent probably unparalleled in our other fields. At the last session of the Annual Conference nine tenths of the circuits were reported as receiving no mission money, and the remaining tenth represented circuits in which the work is only now being opened up.

To one who is familiar with the slow development of mission work in the distinctively heathen lands, the rapid spread of the gospel in the Philippines, the stability of our converts there, and the rapidly acquired efficiency of our indigenous ministry, are all a cause for wonder and thanksgiving. It voices loudly the fact that though the Romanism of the earlier days was corrupt and unworthy, still this poorest form of Christianity furnishes a foundation for the development of spiritual life and moral

character that is far better than is found in the best of the non-Christian systems.

The territory occupied by us in the Philippines is a restricted one. It should be possible for us to so thoroughly evangelize it within the next two or three decades that it will stand a completed piece of work, self-supporting and self-propagating, free from all dependence on the Board of Foreign Missions. Such resources as will come to us from the Centenary should make possible an intensive cultivation of the field that will hasten this desirable end.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia is under the British flag, but in all other respects it is so different from India and Burma as to necessitate separate consideration. Formed as a self-supporting mission, with its funds derived almost entirely from educational work among the Chinese people of the colony, both its dominant interests and its preeminent successes have necessarily been determined by the conditions it has had to face. In due time funds from the Board of Foreign Missions supplemented those earned on the field, and a new impulse was given to evangelism. Nevertheless, to this day the early bent of the work influences our policy, and to a remarkable degree we are in Malaysia as an educational mission. We point with pardonable pride and with gratitude to our great self-supporting schools in Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, and Penang, and to our smaller but no less successful institutions in other centers. More than 8,000 students are studying under Christian teachers in these schools, and the property occupied by them is valued at more than a half million dollars, almost all of which came from local sources. By far the larger part of the money invested in these schools, both for property and running expenses, comes to us from people who are not yet Christians, which fact emphasizes the opportunity we face and the hold our missionaries have already secured on the people among whom they work. All over the Malay peninsula and the Netherlands Indies, in the ports that dot the shores of the Indian Ocean and the China Sea, are to be found men who have received their education in our Malaysia schools. And when you find one of these graduates you invariably find either a Christian or a man friendly to Christianity. While our statistics for this area do not show the Christian community we could desire, a leavening work through these schools is going on which promises large results in the future. Within these schools frequent revival services are held and from among the more serious-minded students we have many converts. So it comes that our Christian community

of approximately 8,000 contains a higher percentage of educated persons than is usually the case in our mission fields.

While educational work has claimed our large attention, each of these schools is a center for evangelistic effort among the surrounding community. But in pressing evangelistic work our great drawback has been the impossibility of securing indigenous workers. Up to the present time for most of our young men the lure of large wealth to be made in rubber and tin has been more attractive than lives of self-sacrificing service. The training school for workers has long been established, but the secret of securing students worthy the ministry is as yet an unsolved problem. We have tried to meet some of the more urgent and immediate demands by importing workers from China, but the transplanted man does not take root. We can only trust that the very earnest attempt now being made to place before our young men the claims of the ministry may be successful, and the essential local workers thus found.

Up to the present our effort in this field has been almost entirely confined to the immigrants from China, India, and Europe. We are now planning to open work among the Malays, the indigenous people of the peninsula. Bigoted in religion, holding themselves haughtily aloof from all that makes for advancement in civilization, being forced to the wall and crowded off the map by the more progressive and ambitious Chinese, this remnant of a former Mohammedan civilization is as yet almost entirely untouched by Christianity. It remains to be seen what can be done for a race so unresponsive. Nevertheless the missionaries of our church in this field are now making their plans whereby the offer of salvation in Christ will be lovingly and patiently placed before them.

One of the developments in this area that demands immediate attention is the establishment of a college that will make complete our educational system. At present no institution of college grade is found nearer than Hongkong, 1,500 miles distant across a stormy sea. A site of twenty-seven acres on a beautiful hill overlooking the harbor of Singapore has been secured for the buildings, generous gifts from local sources have been pledged supplementing what we expect from the Centenary, and the government has expressed its willingness to have us proceed. Thus a long-cherished project which will greatly strengthen our work is approaching realization.

The Methodist Publishing House in Singapore is now firmly established and is an example of what persistence and consecrated ability can accomplish. Opened in the early days of the mission in the dingy quarters of a back street, with no equipment and no financial backing, it has fought its way until it is one of the conspicuous business concerns of the city. With

a modern building on a choice corner lot, with a flourishing local business, this press is now furnishing the literature needed for the prosecution of our work in both the Malaysia and Netherlands Indies fields. During the past year the last of the debt on its business premises has been paid, and in addition to the amount it has put into literature it has had a surplus to use in the erection of churches.

In Malaysia, in the Netherlands Indies and in the Philippine Islands the pressing need for the present is the reinforcement of the missionary staff. War conditions have reduced our working force to the breaking point, and much that has been gained in the past will be lost in the present unless help soon arrives. The Centenary has given us the funds we have needed, but it cannot be emphasized too strongly that money cannot take the place of men.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE

The extent of the territory occupied, the number of the peoples touched, the magnitude of the enterprises maintained, as well as the tangible results achieved, make it inevitable that in any report of the Southern Asia mission field that part which falls within the Indian empire should be given the dominant place. Naturally a unit in itself, the India field therefore claims separate treatment. Founded by William Butler in 1856, receiving its baptism of fire in the tragic Indian mutiny, struggling for years with little apparent results against the hoary faiths and the spiritual inertia of the dominant religious beliefs of the people, then slowly but surely gaining momentum, to-day the work of our church is found in every part of the land. On the advice of Alexander Duff we founded our mission in distant Rohilkhand under the shadow of the Himalayas. But open doors and beckoning opportunity have ever been the call of God to us. What were our outposts but a decade ago are now our centers. In the northwest our frontiers are now in Baluchistan on the Afghan and Persian borders. In the north we are knocking at the doors of the closed lands, Nepal and Tibet. On the east we look from the top of the Shan hills of Burma over into Indo-China. In the interior we have penetrated the jungle fastnesses and are winning our converts from the aboriginal tribes hidden therein. Desert waste and fertile plain, mountain valley and jungle fastness know and welcome the voice of our preachers. And the end is not yet! The war has opened to us a new door we feel we must enter, with the consent of the Board of Foreign Missions and in harmony with the rules of comity existing between our own and other Boards. Mesopotamia, at the very door of India, was conquered by Indian troops and is now governed by Indian officials. Our own

Christians, who are other Indians, are flowing into that land. During the past year our laymen there won for Christ by personal effort and had baptized by army chaplains a total of one hundred and fifty non-Christians. We must follow our people and give to them and their converts spiritual care and a church home. We are not simply a mission to which is assigned the task of evangelizing a limited area. We are a church of the living God, planted in a fertile soil, and we see no limit to our growth until joining our forces with our brethren of the Eastern Asia field, we have compassed the needs of the weary and heavily-laden of that Christless continent. We realize the magnitude of our task, but we are convinced the gospel we carry is adequate to the opportunity we face. The incarnation, the life of Christ, the atonement of Calvary, the coming again of Christ to receive to glory the purchase of his own blood—all manifestations of the boundless love of God for a fallen race—constitute a message that is the savor of life unto life to these peoples. By nature religious, the people of India are mystics, and the inner light, the witness of the Spirit, the religion that warms the heart and illuminates the soul as is ever proclaimed by the people called Methodists, is wonderfully attractive to them. Humbly and with thankfulness we may say of our beloved church as was prophesied of our beloved Master, "Nations that know thee not shall run unto thee because of the Lord thy God and the Holy One of Israel."

OUR TASK

With a territory three fourths the size of the United States, with a population three times as great as that of the United States and all its dependencies, with ancient faiths and hoary superstitions embedded in the very fiber of its social and economic life, with the masses of its people steeped in an ignorance and superstition incomprehensible, India confronts the Christian Church as perhaps the most difficult task it has ever attempted. Adding to and emphasizing other difficulties, the tower of Babel has cast a dense shadow over the land. The forty-two major languages and the two hundred and forty well-defined dialects in use among the people are a very real barrier to the approach of the missionary. Nor is it a decadent faith we are trying to supplant. Hinduism; that marvelous congeries of religious and social beliefs and customs, is alive. With its intangible doctrines, its tyrannical priesthood, its degrading customs and its satanic caste system, it is a veritable fortress standing in our path. Mohammedanism, with its strange mixture of truth and error, with its powerful appeal to some of the nobler qualities and most of the ignoble qualities of human nature, with its remembered pride of conquest and rule in the land, is

alive. Aggressive in its propaganda and making rapid inroads among the animistic peoples and the outcastes, it is the active rival of Christianity in the conquest of India. Buddhism, with the example of its great founder and the pride of a great past, is alive! Burma, its stronghold, is apparently as well satisfied with its old religion as it ever has been in the past. Facing such adversaries, Christianity has no easy task before it. The higher classes, enjoying the preeminence given them by caste, certainly seek no change that will deprive them of that advantage. The masses, apathetic in the hopelessness of their serfdom and expecting no release from their bondage, having resigned themselves to the thought of an endless transmigration pointing toward oblivion, seem deaf to the moral and the spiritual appeal. This is the field to which you sent your missionaries, and to any one who does not believe in the divine power back of Christianity it would be a hopeless task. But the mighty "Go ye" of Christ pointed to India also, and here to the classes and the masses your missionaries came, and they have preached to all alike. To them the classes and the masses are as one, and to Hindu, to Mohammedan, to Buddhist, to animist, they have taken the same message of salvation. Some denominations have founded their missions to the Mohammedans, or to the high castes, or to the low castes. Our own church has never felt justified in making such distinctions. Ours is a mission to the peoples of the land. It is true our large success has been among the lowly. It is also true that as we look to the future our large plan is that the poor may have the gospel preached to them. But experience has taught us that where there is a successful work among the outcastes, there the hungry of heart among the high caste people are most likely to seek and find the Saviour of men. In no sense are we a mission to either the high caste Hindus or to the Mohammedans, yet we have had results among both classes such as perhaps no special mission to either has yet achieved. As we to-day review the work of our mission in this vast and difficult field of India and Burma we deeply feel that worthier lives and deeper consecration would have more highly exalted our Christ among the people, but we also feel that it is God's blessing upon our work that has enabled us during the quadrennium to baptize from all classes a total of 151,327 souls, and gives us now gathered a baptized Methodist community of 356,100.

OUR MINISTRY

In cultivating the field assigned us we find most effective those ordinary forms of church work with which we are all familiar, though of course we adapt them to local conditions. Our Methodist policy is marvelously fitted for aggressive work

in mission lands, and is being approximated in fact if not in terminology by some of the other stronger denominational organizations. Our connectional system gives a close supervision to established work that makes for stability, and it gives us a power to extend to new territory that is the secret of our rapid growth. As in the home land, so it is on the mission field, the ministry is the mainspring of our system, the point of contact also with the people we are seeking to reach. India Methodism owes more than can be told to the pioneer missionaries who, without the encouragement of visible results, came and laid broad and deep the foundations of our present work. We rejoice, too, that even now our Boards are sending us missionaries, men and women, who are worthy successors to the early pioneers. The only complaint we have concerning the young men and women now being sent to the field is that there are not enough of them. For some years war conditions have prevented reinforcements from arriving, a growing work has added heavier burdens, and terms of service unduly prolonged are breaking down our workers on the field. Reinforcements, adequate reinforcements and reinforcements at once, is the cry we send to the young Methodists of America. Of ease and comfort and prospect of preferment we can make no offer, but to the young men and women of Methodism who, constrained by the love of Christ, count not their lives dear unto them, but are ready to make themselves a free-will offering in this, the day of his power, the Southern Asia mission field sends out the call for help.

While we will need missionaries for years to come, the time is past in this field when our chief reliance is on the minister from beyond the sea. As organizer, inspirer, stabilizer, the missionary still has his place, but it is to the Indian ministry we now anxiously turn our eyes. To the great mass of the people the missionary is a man apart. They appreciate his self-sacrifice in leaving home and friends and native land; they recognize the uprightness of his character, the worthiness of his example, and they wonder at the love he shows the people of a strange tongue and an alien race. But it is the Indian minister, of like form and fashion to themselves, to whom they really look. He speaks the language they understand; he is tempted in all points like unto themselves; he, therefore, is best able to interpret unto them the love of God that was manifested unto him through Christ Jesus, our Lord. On the mission field the missionary must decrease and the minister must increase, and we pray that the day may be hastened when the missionary shall have so done his work that he can safely leave the task to the indigenous minister.

To this very end special effort is being made in all our

India field to raise up trained workers from among the sons of the soil. Our first theological seminary for many years was sufficient for this task, but as other peoples have been reached we have been compelled to open new schools in other language areas. In addition to the mother institution at Bareilly, we now have for the Hindi speaking people a school at Jabalpur, for the Gujaratis a school at Baroda, for the Bengalis one at Calcutta, for the Marathis one at Kampti, and for the Telugu field one at Hyderabad. In addition to these higher grade schools for the training of our ministry there are many district training schools for the preparation of village workers. These latter institutions are most important, for while the men who come from them may never reach the ranks of the ordained ministry, they will be the leaders of our village communities and on their faithfulness and ability will depend the general intelligence and the spiritual life of our mass movement Christians. The low level of the intelligence of the depressed classes, from whom most of our workers come, the dense ignorance of everything that has not to do with their old ways of life, the soul-destroying superstitions they have drunk in with their mother's milk, all make it imperative that even those most thoroughly converted should have careful training before they have committed to them the care of souls. Hence we count no effort too great and no expense too heavy that looks to the adequate education of our ministry and the training of our village workers.

The support of this indigenous ministry is a matter that also claims our attention. While our people as a rule are pitifully poor, we recognize that the church we are establishing cannot be permanently sustained by foreign funds. To ask for continuous help would be an injustice to the home church and an injury to the spirituality of our people. We are bending every effort, therefore, to the training of our people in the principles of stewardship. Tithing bands are being formed in all our circuits and the ideal of self-support is continually held before them. An objective of our Centenary effort, and one to which we hope to attain, looks to the doubling in every circuit of the amount they have hitherto given for their own ministry. Poor though our membership may be, the people are generous. If we could judge them by what they have left for themselves after giving rather than by the total of their contributions, they would in many places be an example to the home church. In one mass movement community consisting of about twenty-five thousand village Christians, their contributions last year averaged one dollar and sixty cents per family, a liberality that involves such self-sacrifice as is unusual in more favored lands. As the Christian community under each village pastor grows

larger, such giving as now obtains in our better trained communities will solve the problem of self-support.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

In non-Christian lands the second-generation Christian is either the glory or the shame of the church. He is the visible proof of the practical outcome of the new religion that produced him. Methodism in India has every right to be proud of her second-generation Christians. We attribute this to the fact that by every means in our power we have tried to lead our young people to the experience of definite conversion. During the past quadrennium we have stressed this aspect of our work as never before. Through the generosity of the Board of Sunday Schools and of the Epworth League we have been able to place in the field secretaries for these two branches of our activities, with results better than we could have anticipated. Numbers have increased, but the great advance has been in the quality of the work accomplished. Our latest statistics show that we now have 864 League chapters with a membership of 29,898. Our Sunday schools number 5,902 and their attendance of 164,460 pupils is approximately equal to the combined Sunday school attendance of all other churches operating in the same field. In one of our districts the zeal of our people is so great and the efficiency of our organization so thorough that every village in which a Christian lives has its Sunday school, an ideal other districts are striving to realize. Our Centenary objective for Sunday school attendance is a total of a quarter of a million before 1923, and to this we hope to attain.

OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK

Indian social conditions have forced us into educational work to a degree that is unusual in most mission lands. There is certainly room for schools in a land where even to-day but one woman out of a hundred and one man out of ten is literate even in the loosest use of that term. It is to be said to the credit of the British government that it has gone to the limit of its resources in both funds and teachers in providing schools, and to the limit of its power in making these schools available for high and low alike. But dependent as it is to a very large degree on the high caste people for its supply of masters, it is not always able to prevent these prejudiced teachers from using unfair pressure to make the schools practically high caste institutions. For the present we must therefore of necessity arrange for the education of our converts' children. In the early days, when our community was small, this was not difficult. Now it has become one of our heaviest tasks, but so important and far-reaching in

its results as to more than justify all we can put into it of either effort or money. Our ideal is to give every one of our Christian children so much of an education as will enable him to read his Bible. Beyond that minimum, we desire to give every child whose future depends on us just as much of an education as it can take. From the standpoint of education the local proverb, "good enough for father, good enough for son," is not being accepted for our Methodist children. Does the high caste parent deny us his children? Then we will by a Christian education make our own high caste men and women from the children of these lowly converts. The preacher in the village has orders to be on the lookout for the likely boy or girl, and see that the promising ones get into the primary schools. From there as they prove worthy they are pushed on up to the grammar school, then the high school, and then the college and seminary, as they are able to receive. All of our schools are regularly examined by government inspectors, and consequently maintain an unusually high standard of efficiency. We are justly proud of our Isabella Thoburn Woman's College at Lucknow, the first of all colleges established for the education of women on the continent of Asia. It is to-day doing a work that approaches the ideal set for it by the sainted missionary whose name it bears. The American Presbyterian Church has now united with us in the support of this institution and a large expansion of its plant is certain within a few years. Our college for men, also at Lucknow, has made remarkable advances within the past quadrennium. Already it is taking a leading place among the Christian colleges of the land in the number of Christian young men graduated from its halls. To this institution we look for our educated ministry of the future, and the indications already are most encouraging.

From the beginning we have given attention to industrial education as a means of bettering the economic standing of our converts. We have had a measure of success, but the fact that up to the present the financial worth of a literary education even when but of the primary grade has been so large, decidedly limits the popularity of this branch of our educational system. However, the new industrial era which seems to have come to India through the war may decidedly change this aspect of the economic life of the people, and so it comes that our large industrial plants at Aligarh, Nadiad and Kolar, and the smaller institutions in other centers now have before them an era of larger usefulness. Our commercial school in connection with the Christian College at Lucknow, the pioneer institution of its kind in India, has done a remarkable work in opening doors to lucrative employment and positions of influence to the young men of our community. Previous to its establishment it

was next to impossible for a Christian young man to secure a permanent position in any public office. But the efficiency of the young men it trains in stenography, in typewriting, in book-keeping, and in higher commercial subjects has been the open sesame that has placed our reliable young men in commercial and government offices from one end of the land to the other. Since it began its work there has never been a time when its supply of graduates was equal to the demand for their services. No one thing in our work has done more to break down the unreasonable prejudice against the Christian office man than this commercial school, and the prosperous and influential community it gives us in the larger cities furnishes a splendid basis for self-support. Government officials have found that in the tense rivalry between the Hindu and Mohammedan members of their office staffs these Christian young men can be relied upon to be impartial, and as a consequence they hold more of the subordinate positions of responsibility than the numerical size of our community would warrant. In a remarkable way their entrance into this phase of commercial, educational and official life is breaking down the prejudice against Christianity and making the people to understand that uprightness of character and real ability go along with the religion they formerly despised.

The prejudice that even now keeps the children of our low caste converts from the public schools is beginning to give way, and we can look forward to the time when we can discontinue our lower grade day schools and have all our children educated at state expense. Already in some sections where compulsory primary education is being introduced, the refusal of high caste teachers to work in the schools among the depressed classes is compelling the employment of Christian masters. With the spread of primary education this condition will grow, and to a remarkable degree the instructors of the millions of low caste children will be from among the Christians. We are unable at present to tell what number of our own children are attending government schools and the institutions of other missions, though we know the number is considerable. But to-day in our own mission in the India and Burma field we have a total of 1,537 schools of all grades, and in which are studying 47,010 pupils.

VARIED INTEREST

The intellectual awakening of the past few years has added importance to the value of our large publishing houses in Lucknow and Madras. From the beginning these presses have had to depend on local job work for their support. In spite of this handicap they have advanced to the status of solid business propositions, and year by year in many languages they are

turning out millions of pages of Christian literature. They are providing clean literature in an area where clean literature is scarce; they are providing books for our courses of study in the various vernaculars, and such denominational publications as are most urgently needed they are providing. The Indian Witness, from our Lucknow press, is the leading evangelical paper of India, and is read by the missionaries of most missions. The *Kaukab-I-Hind*, our Hindustani vernacular organ, also has an influence reaching beyond our own borders, and local publications in the various vernaculars are exercising a leavening and enlightening influence that more than pays for all the effort these presses have cost us. Nevertheless, in a land where as yet Christian literature is conspicuous by its absence, and where almost a half million of Methodist people must have such teaching as can best be given through the printed page, we need the prestige and the help that would come to us through a closer alliance of our mission presses with the Methodist Book Concern in America.

Of the two first women sent to this field by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society one was a doctor. To this day, more especially among women, the art of healing has been one of our practical methods of gaining access to, and influence with, the people. It is impossible to indicate the beneficence of the stream of mercy that flows to suffering humanity from our seven major hospitals and the numerous dispensaries we have established in various parts of the empire. It is to be regretted that for more than a year three of these large hospitals have stood idle because we have had no woman doctors to supply the vacancies. The awful ravages of tuberculosis have compelled us to take steps to protect our own community, and a splendid institution for women and children has already been established at Tilaunia on the border of the Rajputana desert, while a similar institution for men, made possible by the Centenary, will be established in the immediate future.

Our churches for the Anglo-Indian community and our splendid English schools in Darjeeling, Naini Tal, Cawnpore, Poona, Calcutta, and Bangalore in India and Rangoon and Thandaung in Burma, minister to a community that is both needy and worthy. Both churches and schools are largely self-supporting. Aside from their influence as missionary agencies these schools are of utility to us in that they furnish places where the children of our missionaries may receive their preliminary education without being completely separated from their parents. It is to be noted that our missionary boys and girls going from these institutions to the colleges and universities in America take high rank in their classes, and that from them we are already securing many splendid second-generation missionaries. From these

English schools also come well-qualified teachers of our vernacular schools and leaders for general work, while the English-speaking churches have given, and continue to give, outstanding Christian laymen, helpers in every form of religious work and examples of zeal and rectitude, that we rejoice to place before our Indian church. This work among the Anglo-Indians is an effort apart, but it should be maintained. The latest development for promoting its welfare was the organization in January of this year of the English Mission, as provided in the enabling act granted by the last General Conference.

THE CENTENARY

No quadrennium passes but that the missionaries on the field feel they owe a debt of gratitude to the Board of Foreign Missions and to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for help given and courtesy shown over and above what we have a right to expect. This quadrennium, in addition to all else that has been done for us, we feel we owe these two societies special thanks for the very special help that has come to us through the Jubilee celebration of the one and the Centenary effort of the other. The success of these movements in the home land has heartened the mission workers of all lands. In India we rejoice at the financial help the Centenary will bring us, and we plan to use it in such a way as will both promote and conserve our general work. Not content simply to receive, the missionaries in all the areas of our Southern Asia mission field planned for a Centenary movement of their own, designed to accomplish objectives that would leave us a more aggressive and a more symmetrically developed church than we are. In our India and Burma field the tenseness of the war situation and the prevalence of famine conditions made it wise to postpone the culminative push until 1921, though the campaign is even now being pressed with vigor. Among the other things we seek to accomplish in India in this Centenary campaign is a baptized community totaling a half million, multiplying our full membership by two, a Sunday school attendance of a quarter of a million, the doubling of the number of our primary schools and their Christian students, doubling the number of our theological and Bible training school attendants, distributing a total of 5,000,000 Scripture portions, stewardship bands for tithing both time and money in each circuit, and multiplying by two the amount now received from the churches for self-support. This all has to do with the regular development of ordinary church work. They are objectives that will not be easy to attain, but the success already achieved convinces us they are within reach. In special financial objectives we have also set a difficult goal to be attained. A general fund of Rs. 100,000 for

the higher education of young men studying for the ministry seems certain of attainment, while the various Conference objectives for local institutions and for Conference and Mission claimants funds total approximately five million rupees.

OUR REQUESTS

That our work may be the more firmly established and that it may be prosecuted to better advantage, our delegates to this body bring certain memorials which we are sure will receive your most careful consideration. The very large territory covered by some of our Conferences, the difficulties of travel and the diversity of tongues spoken, with the inevitable confusion and delay in the work of their annual sessions, leads us to ask for enabling acts looking to the formation of four additional Annual and three Mission Conferences. If added explanation is needed to justify these requests we point out that up to the present our unit of work has been the District rather than the Annual Conference. The scarcity in the earlier days of men with educational qualifications sufficient to justify Annual Conference membership led us to a very large use of local preachers and exhorters. The fact that the District Conference was born in India, and that in the Southern Asia field we have now sixty-four of these organizations with membership ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty, shows the extent to which this arm of our service has been organized. However, changing conditions make advisable a change of plan. Educated young men in increasing numbers are asking for and are worthy of Annual Conference membership. To this add the fact that in the era of intensive work on which we are now entering the smaller Conference area in which there are a comparatively smaller number of districts furnishes by far the most convenient unit for close supervision and cultivation, and you have the reasons for these requests.

The proposed increase in the number of our Conferences has a direct bearing on another request that is sent up by the Central Conference. We realize that even as at present organized the expense involved in bringing our delegates to America to attend General Conference is out of proportion to any contribution we can make to the expense fund or any help they can give in the routine work in which they take part. Of course to increase the number of Conferences as is asked but intensifies this difficulty. Our Central Conference memorial to you is that General Conference formulate such legislation as will give the Southern Asia mission field, or such part of it as is found at present within the Indian empire, a status approximately that of the Regional Conference as outlined in the negotiations looking to the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church

and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. If this plan of union is accepted this memorial will not call for action, but whether accepted or not, we ask that this status be granted us as soon as the requisite steps can be taken. There is no thought of separation from the mother organization or any request for abatement of responsibility or the relinquishment of essential rights. To us it seems but the natural development essential for the establishment of a world-wide Methodist Episcopal Church. It would enable us in a way otherwise impossible, to develop a Methodism instinct with all that is essential in our doctrine and policy, yet adapted to the life and thought and ideals of the mighty Indian empire. We would of course accept a modified representation in the General Conference, realizing the justice of such a reduction under the circumstances; but we would want the privilege either of nominating to the General Conference the men we desire for Bishops and other connectional officers or of electing them subject to ratification by the General Conference. We submit the memorial with the conviction that there would be decided advantages both for this mission field and for the home church in some such arrangement.

The southeastern division of the field, including the Malaysia, the Netherlands Indies and the Philippine Islands Conferences, once again memorialize that they be set off into a separate episcopal area, with a Bishop resident at Manila and also at Singapore. If the area is not formed into a Regional Conference the memorial is recommended by the interests of the work.

With a unanimous vote the Central Conference also petitions for the election of two Bishops for that part of the field within the Indian empire. One of these is needed to take the place of Bishop J. E. Robinson, who retires at the close of this session of the General Conference. The present Missionary Bishops in charge are in full agreement with this vote of the Central Conference, holding that the unprecedented development of the work, especially in the mass movement regions, the large building program that will necessarily grow out of the success of the Centenary, and the delicate political situation that will naturally develop during the transition period leading up to home rule, all make it necessary to ask this increase of one in the number of resident Bishops for the area mentioned. In the time of severe testing that is ahead we are convinced close and careful supervision is essential.

The passing of the amendment that finally banished the liquor traffic from the United States has profoundly stirred the forces of righteousness in other lands. In the Indian empire we are already in the thick of the fight, and we ask from you help that will aid us in winning a like victory. Conditions

are entirely propitious at present, but the liquor forces are awakening to the danger that confronts them, and they are rapidly strengthening their hold. It is to be regretted that neither by precept nor example does the average European in that land aid the cause of either total abstinence or prohibition. It is still more to be regretted that the social drink custom of even the better class Europeans is bringing about a rapid spread of the drink habit among the class of Indians who most come in contact with them. Most of all is it to be regretted that there is no active prohibition sentiment among the chaplains of the state church or the European congregations to which they minister. Our hope is in the very strong temperance sentiment to be found among large classes of both Hindus and Mohammedans. They are at one with us in demanding immediate and complete prohibition. They are not acquainted, however, with the methods of trickery and deceit with which the liquor interests conduct their propaganda, and so will need our cooperation in the fight. This they shall have. Inasmuch as the recognized leaders of India's political development are a unit in favor of prohibition, and inasmuch as under the reform government about to be inaugurated the department of excise is to be one of the subjects transferred to Indian control, we recognize our opportunity. As it has been in America, so it now is in India. Methodism stands as leader in aggressive temperance propaganda, and it is to our people that the prohibition forces now mustering will look for encouragement and inspiration. Our appeal is that the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals give us such help as will enable our church to carry out a research and publicity campaign worthy the opportunity we face. With this help and such other wise assistance as the temperance forces of England and other Christian lands can give us, we are convinced that within the next decade there is a possibility of writing India's 325,000,000 people in the dry column of the world's moral book account.

The final request that our Central Conference makes from this General Conference is recognized as an unusual one. It is one of the glories of Methodism that it adapts its methods to the needs of the field. It hesitates at no change of policy or tradition that promises success unless such change is contrary to the plain teaching of the Bible. We ask that you take such action as will allow us to license women to preach and in due course grant them ordination. We ask this not because we belong to that class of restless souls who seek change for change's sake, but we ask it for the sake of the womanhood of India. In prosecuting our work we face conditions which cannot be ignored. The seclusion of women in that land is the outgrowth

of centuries of social custom stronger than law. The Pardah must be displaced by Christianity, but it cannot be ruthlessly torn aside without a shock to the modesty of the women concerned that may endanger character. To-day among the higher class women of many parts of that land our preachers may not place the hand on the head in Christian baptism without doing violence to a modesty as delicate and as sincere as would be offended by a wanton touch in our beloved America. We recognize that the standard observed by these women is based on false ideals, and we seek its change. Nevertheless, we are wise to realize that the deeply ingrained customs of centuries, especially when they relate to ideals designed to safeguard the virtue of women, are not to be swept aside in a day. Nor do we best secure a substitute for the wrong ideal by doing violence to its precepts. For centuries among large classes of our people four high walls have been regarded as the surest safeguard to woman's virtue. We recognize the fallacy and wrong of this ideal, but we do also recognize that escape from these walls and all they signify must be a process and not an act. When we remember the thousands of modest women in the past who have accepted Christ and with him the ignominy in the eyes of their relatives and friends and the wound to their own conscientious modesty that came with baptism at the hand of a man, we could wish this privilege might have been granted years ago. For the sake of the thousands and tens of thousands of modest women who have learned to love Christ through the faithful labors of our woman missionaries, and who are yet kept back by a modesty as conscientious as any woman can know, from the final act which acknowledges him as their Lord and Saviour, we ask that you make it possible for us to set aside women of approved character and experience, and who have themselves heard the call to preach the gospel, to carry to its logical and righteous conclusion the very work for which the church has sent them to this field.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED

In the course of this report figures indicating the progress of our work have been given as different subjects in different areas were under review. It may be wise at this point to give a summary of some of the results that have been accomplished in the Southern Asia mission field as a whole. It is to be remembered that this is not prophecy, but accomplishment, not what we hope to do, but the harvest that has been given us of God. Had we been more faithful and more earnest without doubt the results would have been more abundant, but such as they are they show that the hand of our God has been upon us for good. We have 6,304 organized Sunday schools with 198,944

attendants. In our 1,880 educational institutions of all grades we have 56,225 pupils. During the quadrennium our people contributed for the ministry and benevolences the sum of Rs.881,295. The church now owns property suited to its various purposes valued at Rs.15,069,116. This, of course, includes the property appropriations from both the home societies, but a very large fraction of the total was raised by the missionaries on the field and through special gifts, and indicates a business ability of high order. During the quadrennium there were 163,571 baptisms, and our baptized Methodist community now totals 421,846, an increase of 81,449 for this quadrennium.

THE OUTLOOK

We rejoice in these victories, but we also recognize that the very success of our work has brought with it dangers to the welfare of the church. The multitudes who have come to us through the mass movement must be more thoroughly assimilated if we are to maintain a high standard of moral principle and spiritual life. All the children of our converts must be provided for in our own or in government schools, for we do not want a community of baptized heathen. The inquirers that are flocking to us must not be kept waiting and held at arm's length until they turn from us in discouragement. The growing church must become both self-supporting and self-propagating.

Aside from the spiritual development of our own people, strangely enough, one of the problems that causes us real concern for the welfare of the kingdom is a thing for which many earnest souls are praying. What many desire, but what we fear, is the attempt being made to amalgamate the converts of all the missions into an Indian national church. Denominational aggressiveness is decried and held to be almost disloyalty, and a vigorous propaganda is being carried on to this end among Indian Christians. To them the prayer of our Lord for spiritual unity is made to appear as a cry of agony from his heart for organic and visible union, while the Christian press of both England and America is being used to create an atmosphere favorable to the organization of a national church in India. It may seem ungenerous to stand against such a movement, but frankly we fear its results. Its largest appeal is really to the national spirit, and looks upon the church as a buttress to the state. We cannot misread history. National churches have always proved the grave of spiritual life and the source of ecclesiastical oppression and priestly bigotry. Denominationalism may indeed be abused, but the purity of essential doctrine, the liberty of conscience and the freedom of worship which we enjoy to-day are ours because dissent won them for us from state churches. With no desire to claim superiority for Methodism,

we still hold we were raised up of God for a purpose which has not yet been exhausted. A full and free salvation through the merits of Christ is not the gospel commonly preached or the doctrine that would dominate in the proposed new national church. The authority of the Word of God as over against ancient tradition or human wisdom is not yet recognized by dominant elements as the basis of faith and practice. In the development of our church life and in the training of our workers such doctrines as conversion from sin, the witness of the Spirit, sanctification of heart and holiness of life seem to us absolutely essential. If we are to be thrown into the melting pot with all other denominations for the formation of a national church, we must recognize that the resulting amalgam, while resembling some other denominations in both policy and doctrine, will have in it few of the things that can be recognized as that for which we really stand. Our plea is first for spiritual unity as an essential for organic union. We hold ourselves ready to recognize the membership, the discipline and the orders of all bodies that will give us reciprocal treatment. Our pulpits are open to all ministers whose pulpits are in turn open to us. When unity has become a reality, comity and cooperation will appear as sure proofs of it, and organic union may then well claim our attention. Till that time comes we trust that Methodism in India may be allowed to continue unhindered the distinctive work to which God called it and in the fulfillment of which our church has ever received its greatest blessing.

Political conditions also cause us grave concern. In two of the countries of this Southern Asia mission field, momentous changes are taking place. The wise and beneficent rule of the British in India and of the Americans in the Philippine Islands has had its natural result, and these peoples who have been governed by others are now entering upon the perils as well as the blessings of a large measure of self-government. In the Philippines the political unrest naturally accompanying such a transition has already largely passed away, and it is not likely that even complete independence would offer any serious menace to the religious liberty that has been given to the people of those islands. Those of us who are Americans may well rejoice in the justice and the liberality of our beloved nation in that having freed a people from ecclesiastical and political oppression, within the short space of a quarter of a century it prepared them for and granted unto them practical self-government.

In India the task has been a greater one, and now that it nears completion those who are most familiar with what the British government has done and the circumstances under which it has been accomplished are convinced that Great Britain deserves a gratitude from India and from the world which has not yet been

realized. The awakening national consciousness has naturally created an antipathy to all things foreign, and at times it has been feared that Christian missions and all they represent might suffer in the impending change. But the rising tide of democracy is beginning to recognize the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, even though that doctrine cuts directly athwart the caste system, and Christ, the great exemplar of that universal brotherhood, has won for himself a place in this new national consciousness that bids fair to more than counterbalance any adverse influences. But we must remember the end is not yet in sight. According to the recent proclamation of the king the new system of government is to be inaugurated during the latter part of the current year, and in the turmoil of change it is likely that for a time the distractions and dangers of political strife may deepen. The infant church will need wisdom and close supervision in its leadership and deep devotion from its membership that it may profit by these currents of deep feeling and not be swept from the points of vantage it has already secured.

When we turn from these perplexities and consider the outlook for the field as a whole, we find it indeed white unto the harvest. In spite of the obvious defects that are inevitable among the newly converted from heathenism, our people are examples for good before their non-Christian neighbors. The bitter opposition of the higher classes is neither so violent nor so persistent as it was in the recent past. In addition to the winning of converts the gospel has been exercising a leavening influence that is important beyond measure. The grosser forms of superstition and worship are rapidly disappearing among the better classes. Not only so, but in the fight against child marriage, against enforced widowhood and the degradation of women, against the use of opium and other narcotics, against infanticide and the social evil, against the disfranchisement and the oppression of the outcastes, we are securing the active co-operation of educated India. India is not yet Christian, but to a remarkable degree the ideals of Christianity are finding a place in the life and thought of the educated classes.

What of the masses? It is to them that we turn. Our ambition has ever been that the poor might have the gospel preached unto them. You sent your missionaries to this land and told them to cry: "Ho, everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the waters!" The message was given and the thirsty of soul have come. We have taught and baptized in the name of Christ as we have had strength, and God has given the increase. A movement such as the Christian Church has never experienced is now on among those depressed masses. During our special annual evangelistic effort last year over six thousand converts from heathenism were baptized in one short month. To-day there

stand before us with outstretched hands and yearning hearts groups of inquirers that aggregate approximately two hundred thousand whom we are compelled to put on our waiting list. With our present staff we are able to instruct and baptize about forty thousand of these every year. But the waiting group never grows smaller. Rather it is increasing year by year, for behind this two hundred thousand is an ever-growing multitude who, having heard something of the gospel of Christ, have turned their faces toward the light. From the sixty or more millions of the depressed classes, from the undeveloped animistic jungle tribes, from the serious-minded of the higher castes, and even from the hungry-hearted of the Mohammedans, is an ever-increasing flow of inquirers who seek for a salvation of which they may have the evidence in their own hearts. This work in our own church is glorious, but we are not to forget that the like work of other churches is also helping build the kingdom. In that land where Henry Martyn longed to see one converted Hindu with a longing that made him think of such a possibility as paralleling a resurrection from the dead, there are to-day approximately five million people who bow the knee to the name of Christ. They are not all spiritually minded men, they are not chiefly Protestants, but they love the Christ we love and are our brethren in the faith. In other words, out of every seventy persons in populous India one calls himself a Christian. Even so the fight is but begun. There is much pioneer plodding yet to do, and years of weary effort are yet ahead of us. Nevertheless the flowing tide, with a momentum that nothing but sinful indifference and neglect on our part can stop, is bringing to us a needy people, eager for instruction in the religion of Christ. May the Methodist Episcopal Church—may all the churches of Christendom—gird themselves for this task. The sign of ancient days is once more with us: there is the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees, and it is time to advance. If we are faithful to our opportunities and to the high calling of our Lord and Master, then India the benighted, India the sin-cursed, India the suffering, India and the other nations in the Southern Asia field, shall indeed become diadems in the crown of our God.

JAPAN AND KOREA

REPORT OF BISHOP HERBERT WELCH

If one were choosing a colleague who in the retired relation should stand by his side as sponsor, counselor, and friend, whom could he choose better than Bishop Merriman C. Harris? From the time of my appointment he has been brotherly, considerate, self-effacing. He has opened the way for me, lent me his friends, and turned to the account of the cause and the help of a younger brother the strong hold which years of loving service had given him upon the confidence and the affection of the people of the Japanese Empire. As I have become better acquainted with the situation, I have learned more deeply to appreciate what he has done for the kingdom of God and for Methodism in the Orient. I trust that his residence may be continued indefinitely at Tokyo.

In making up this report of my personal work for the past quadrennium, the first impression which stands out in my own thought is that of the variety of experiences. There have been gales in the North Pacific, dust storms on the plains, the memorable passage through the rapids and gorges of the upper Yangtze, earthquakes, epidemics of divers diseases, glimpses of relief work in Siberia or camp work in the United States, bandits and civil war in China, an attempted revolution (by no means bloodless) in Korea, a typhoon ripping off the roof and wrenching the house in Tokyo, and finally a blaze of glory in which our home in Seoul, with its contents, was destroyed by a midnight fire. The last thing one is tempted to say of this quadrennium is to accuse it of being monotonous and tame!

The World War did not touch the Far East directly in a serious way. But the Far East has had troubles of its own, many of them growing out of this same war. Never in modern times were conditions so generally disturbed throughout the Orient, from Siberia southward, as in these recent days.

The social and international situation has had much to do with shaping my work. The exigencies of war seemed to necessitate efforts to combat pro-Germanism among a few of our missionaries and many of our native Christians. In making clear the moral issues of the war and in expounding the professed and doubtless the real aims of the Allies, it appeared that one could render an educational and ethical service. The Czecho-Slovak crisis in Siberia and the relief and military work connected with the sending of allied troops into that region called for volunteers for Red Cross, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association work; and I was glad

to encourage some of our missionaries to enter this special service, and myself made a brief trip into northern Manchuria in August, 1918, in the interests of the Red Cross.

On the other hand, the Centenary undertaking at home, together with the necessity for consultation with the officers of the Mission Boards, called for two trips to the United States during the quadrennium where one perhaps would ordinarily have sufficed.

These various journeyings have caused me to travel since the last General Conference a little over a hundred and fifty thousand miles, by land and by water, in a great variety of conveyances. In spite of the months needed to prepare for our first outcoming and of the two trips to the home base, I find that I have spent two and a half years of the quadrennium within the bounds of my own area. Of this time, a little more than six months have been passed in the city of Seoul, about seven months in China and most of the remainder in Tokyo and the sixteen other missionary residence stations of our church in Korea and Japan. These have all (with a single exception) been visited at least twice, some of them several times. Of the twenty-five Methodist stations in China I have seen sixteen, half of these more than once.

It is quite evident that even under normal conditions a major part of one's time cannot be spent at his official residence in whatever city that may be fixed. Whether that residence should be in Seoul or in Tokyo has sometimes been debated. It is true that important considerations demand the use of many days in the political, social, educational, and commercial center of the Japanese Empire; but in view of the present political conditions and in view of the fact that the Japan Methodist Church is an independent organization, with its own bishop resident in Tokyo, I believe that it is wise to continue the Episcopal residence for this area in Seoul.

During the quadrennium I have met the Japan Mission Council five times, the East and West Japan Woman's Conferences each four times. Because of a change of schedule, the Korean Annual and Woman's Conferences have been held only three times since the General Conference of 1916, and I have presided at all of these meetings. The seven Conferences in China I have held once each, and there have been, of course, numberless committee and board meetings, denominational and interdenominational. I have also visited each of the two Annual Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church twice, and with Dr. J. F. Goucher, served as fraternal delegate to their General Conference.

Our relation to the Japan Methodist Church is close and vital. The growth of this twelve-year-old church, with three

mothers, cannot fail to be of lively interest to us. While not yet a large organization, it is one of increasing vigor. Its gains in the various items of church activity have been excellent and especially so during the last quadrennium. It now numbers about sixteen thousand full members and—hopeful sign!—has forty thousand enrolled in its Sunday schools. Its giving for church objects has improved until the annual contributions amount to nearly \$6 per active member. The last General Conference of the Japan Methodist Church, meeting in October, 1919, was notable for its spirit of democracy and of progress. A social program along the line made familiar to us in the American churches by frequent repetition was unanimously adopted. The laymen are already members of the Annual Conference and it has been suggested that they should constitute part of the cabinet. The bishops have heretofore been elected for eight-year terms, but this year the term was reduced to four years. The new executive succeeding Bishop Hiraiwa, who for nearly two quadrenniums has given such strong and efficient leadership to the church, is Dr. Kogoro Uzaki. He comes to this office from the presidency of our boys' school at Nagasaki, the Chinzei Gakuin, although he himself was formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His training and experience in the United States and in Japan, his high character, his pronounced abilities, his affability and tact, his brotherly spirit with both Japanese and foreigners, unite to justify his choice by the church for these difficult responsibilities.

The beginning of this new administration is coincident with the formal inauguration of the great forward movement, which promises to be for the church in Japan what the Centenary has been for our churches in America. Its objectives are evangelism, especially by personal work, education in Christian stewardship with emphasis on tithing, and a financial goal of \$300,000. When this program was agreed upon in a gathering of ministers and laymen at Kamakura in December last, the scene was one of great seriousness and deep impressiveness. It may well prove that for the Japan Methodist Church this meeting was as epochal as the Niagara Falls meeting of 1917 for American Methodism. A really new era of interest and power seems to have opened.

In Korea during the three Conference years the changes have been as interesting as those in the home Conferences. There has been a reduction of about 25 per cent in the number of Methodist schools for boys and girls and in the number of pupils attending them. In the Sunday schools there was an increase in the number of the schools and in their attendance until last year, when a sharp decline occurred. The number

of baptisms also increased until the disturbed conditions of the past twelve months, during which latter period fewer probationers also have been received. The number of enrolled seekers shows a steady decline as does the number of probationers, but the number of full members displays a steady though slight growth during this quadrennium as for a considerable period before that. The full members and probationers now number 18,533. The only phase in which there is an undiminished and accelerated gain is the financial. For ministerial support, for buildings and improvements, for current expenses, and for benevolent causes the contributions have rapidly increased. So that while the total gifts of the church in 1916 were reported as \$24,859, the reports of 1919 show a total of \$51,315. This means that the distraction of the people's thoughts because of the political uprising and the shaking off of loosely attached adherents because of the embarrassment and in some places the actual persecution of Christians have resulted in holding down the members of the church, but have not meant a loss of zeal and faith on the part of genuine Christians. Indeed, these have grown and deepened and the church has been solidified; the new stirrings in the life of the people offer now a rare opportunity for Christian progress.

If attention be directed to the missionary force in these countries it will be noted that there is practically no increase in the number of missionaries. Illness and retirement have created gaps which it is hard to fill. Large reinforcements are needed at once. The missionaries, however, have a new confidence in the home church because of the marvelous success of the Centenary Movement, and they are finding a new response and cooperation on the field. This is especially notable in the mission schools, whose alumni are beginning to organize and to rally to the support of their own institutions.

On the whole, the work of the Methodist Church in this area during the quadrennium would be called intensive rather than extensive. It is a period of consolidation rather than of large advance. A church consciousness is being created. The Centenary and similar movements usher in a new day.

As to China, I need not report conditions. It is sufficient to say that because of the long detention of Bishop Lewis in the United States on urgent business of the church, and the lamented illness and death of Bishop Bashford, our great leader, it was necessary for me to give more time to China than would otherwise have been asked—time employed in correspondence and advice, as well as in visitation. While the three countries were recognized by the last General Conference as constituting one area under the joint superintendence of three bishops, it has been recognized in practice that Bishops Bash-

ford and Lewis had the chief responsibility for China. The Central Conference of eastern Asia has now recommended that Korea and Japan constitute one Episcopal Area, distinct from the one or more areas in China.

This quadrennium has been a time of getting acquainted with a new and strange and highly interesting field; a time of organization and coordination, of attempting to unify the work of the men's missions, the women's missions, and the native churches, of the appointment of Policy Committees and the laying out of programs. I have proceeded on the theory that the bishop's relation is the same to the women's work as to the men's, to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as to the Board of Foreign Missions. It is quickly discovered that the work of a bishop on a foreign field demands a more detailed knowledge of the situation and a more intimate contact with the workers than would be necessary on the home field. The work in Japan, Korea, and China, in the midst of political suspicions and estrangements, has been at times delicate and embarrassing. But as one surveys this broad field of the Orient in which so large a fraction of the earth's population dwells, as he appreciates that the center of the world's political interest is likely to be on the shores of this Pacific Ocean during the generation to come, as he perceives the hopeless condition of these countries without Christ and understands that only as the Christian principles of integrity and honor and justice and altruism and brotherhood, and peace become dominant in private and in public life, can these nations hope to survive and flourish—then he is easily convinced that it is immensely worth while to give something of labor and love and life in order to help Jesus Christ here come into His own.

MEXICO

REPORT OF BISHOP F. J. MCCONNELL

During the past four years the general situation in Mexico has notably improved. The revolution was carried through by the leadership of Carranza and Obregon and has been successful in a sense of establishing the main principles for which the revolution was started. Apart from the banditry in the hill regions, conditions are fairly stable. The paper currency which was issued in such large quantities during the early years of Carranza's leadership has been retired, the problem of unemployment has been handled with unusual success, a beginning even at redistribution of land has been made.

The overthrow of Carranza has been due chiefly to personal reasons. He has not been able to make those personal adjustments which would hold the loyalty of his followers. Obregon and Gonzales have been as devoted to revolutionary principles as has Carranza. The defeat of Carranza is not the defeat of the revolution. Obregon is not reactionary, or at least has not shown reactionary tendencies yet. What the future will be no one can tell, but it is hardly likely that the people will join in much fighting. It is encouraging to note that the new holders of power are professedly friendly to the United States.

Throughout the last four years the people of the United States have, we are convinced, been friendly with the people of Mexico. Many events have occurred to try the patience of the people north of the Rio Grande, but the blame here is not all to the south of the line. If Americans have been abused in Mexico, Mexicans have been abused in the United States. We must not forget that there is in our country a militaristic element not unfriendly to the idea of invasion of Mexico. Nor must we forget that commercial companies of the United States doing business in Mexico while they for the most part disavow all purpose of armed intervention in Mexico, nevertheless advocate measures which, if carried out, can only result in armed intervention. For example, an official of a United States company at work near Tampico recently testified before the United States Senate investigating committee that nobody is calling for armed intervention. Later the same witness advocated the breaking of relations between the United States and Mexico, the support by Americans of plans to overthrow Carranza, the blockade of Mexican ports by the United States navy. Asked if this would not finally lead to the use of a strong arm in Mexico itself, pre-

sumably by the United States, the reply was that the witness supposed so. In the same connection it was brought out by the Senate commission that a publicity agent, with a salary of \$20,000 a year, is definitely assigned by the commercial company to the task of seeing that the situations in Mexico are properly featured in the United States press.

It is perfectly possible for the United States to conquer Mexico by force of arms. Such conquest will be much more costly than the vast majority of us imagine, but after eight years of rather close familiarity with Mexico I do not believe that sufficient cause for intervention has ever yet appeared. And if intervention finally comes, it will bring to Mexico nothing but physical benefit, better roads, better sanitation, better school buildings. The abyss between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin mind will be deepened, further effort at Protestant advance will be handicapped, suspicion of the United States will extend clear to the tip of Cape Horn and a legacy of hate of the United States will be bequeathed to Mexico.

In spite of all difficulties the Methodist work in Mexico has gone ahead wonderfully well. The native workers took hold of the Centenary with zest, the American missionaries worked with redoubled energy. It is a gratification to be able to report that on my last trip I found just twice as many missionaries at work in the field as when I first went to work in Mexico nearly eight years ago and the increased resources which the Centenary will send into Mexico will, I am sure, be most wisely handled. It may not be well known that by cooperative agreement among the denominations at work in Mexico a scheme of division of territory has been devised and is being strictly adhered to. A union theological seminary and a mission press have been established and are in operation, union hospitals and schools have been provided for. The Latin-American cooperative committee, under the leadership of Dr. S. G. Inman, has rendered incalculable service to Mexico.

A little over a year ago I went down to a little village called Pipralotla, at the foot of Popocatepetl. I went to carry two thousand dollars in gold, an advance from the Centenary fund, for a new school building. As I was about to leave the village a committee of old men waited on me. At first I thought they were bandits, but they were only the pulpit supply committee. Standing bareheaded in the morning light, his hair as white as the snow of the mountain above him, the eldest of this group spoke as follows: "We are a feeble people. Typhus has cut down our numbers. The young men have marched off to the wars and have never come back. The only ones left are the old men, the women, and children of seven and eight years of age. The only chance these young people get is through the door of

the school house." Then this old man drew himself up to his full height, stretched forth his arms and said, "This community is as a standing wall, standing but tottering and about to fall. The only thing that prevents its falling is the outstretched arm of Miguel Rojas, our teacher, and the strength put into his arm by the people of the United States." I submit that my brother of the white hair has pointed the way to put strength in Mexico's arm against all her enemies inside and out.

As to the future, the best plan for Mexico is to help her help herself, to encourage Mexicans to work out their problems in their own way with self-support on the increase. I trust the time will soon come when, if advisable, all the American missionaries can go to some other field and allow Mexico to work as a self-sufficing unit in the divine kingdom. I wish to express the gratitude of the Mexicans for the kindly and helpful attitude of the office of the Board of Foreign Missions toward the Mexican field. Dr. Frank Mason North, in general charge of the field, and Dr. Harry Farmer, secretary in direct charge of Mexico, have spared no pains to understand Mexico and have ministered most intelligently to its needs. The present satisfactory conditions would not have been possible without the sympathetic cooperation of these men.

SOUTH AMERICA

REPORT OF BISHOP W. F. OLDHAM

CORRIENTES 718, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

The past four years in South America, as everywhere, have registered profound changes—the hearts of men have been deeply moved and their whole mental landscape changed.

The outstanding result of this is the changing center of gravity in the mental life of the Latin lands. Hitherto, they have been the close, if unconscious followers of European ideas and habits of thought. While their political programs were couched in the terms of North America, their social habits, their forms of conduct, their philosophy of life, were largely influenced by their European traditions and contacts.

North and South America, physically conjoined, have really been very remote from each other. Each has known but little of the other. We have traveled like the Pullman cars on a train, coupled together, but looking out of the windows on the sides, and seeing nothing through the closed doors of the next car.

Both the continents awake to mutual knowledge and understanding, and a true Pan-Americanism of mind and soul begins to appear. This means more than words can convey to the future of this twin continent. Each half needs the other, each has its own contribution to make for the enrichment of the final "America"; that group of self-governing republics, each leading its distinctive life and yet all so bound together in mental good-will and elevated purpose that God may greatly use the stupendous forces that stretch from Baffin's Bay to Tierra del Fuego in the making of that new world in which righteousness and peace shall prevail.

Another development of these years is that out of the quickening and clash of men's thoughts, is coming a better day for the masses of the workingmen. And there is need for this, for amid the largest abundance of natural resources, while a few have grown very rich, the poor have been poor with a poverty disconcerting to see. Great wars cannot be fought for political liberty without quickening the minds of men regarding social and economic oppressions. Here again, while the red-handed methods of oppressed Europe find some imitation, the more ordered programs of the Anglo-Saxon world are finding response in these Latin lands.

All this makes for the progress of the gospel, and for the help of the work of the American missionary. His is a gospel of international understanding and good-will, of economic and

social justice, and brotherly kindness. It is his high errand to show that the "new earth" cannot be built except under the "new heavens," and the growing desire for the one gives him larger opportunity to set forth the other. Aroused interest in the one affords him enlarged opportunity to teach that full philosophy of life that covers time and eternity.

The area in which Methodism operates is vast and difficult. From Panama to Punta Arenas is 4,500 miles. From the coast of Central Chile to where the South Atlantic rolls into the bay of Montevideo, Uruguay, is 1,200 miles. The areas of Panama, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, and Uruguay are combinedly greater than that of the United States, while the difficulties, to say nothing of the dangers, of travel are manifold. From sea level to mountain heights of 12,000 to 15,000 feet your missionaries are scattered. Some of them live where, amidst vast possibilities, the food supplies are yet undeveloped, scant, expensive, and monotonously lacking in variety. The climatic changes are extreme, the summer's heat is scorching, and the winter's cold, without furnaces and stoves and with poor fuel supply, is hard to bear. And these physical disabilities are the least to be encountered. What is much harder is the dumb passivity of religious indifference on the one hand, and the worse devotion to religious forms, with absence of either spiritual understanding or ethical restraint, on the other. However kindly disposed one may be, he cannot but note that the total outcome of the prevalence of Roman Catholicism through the centuries, undisputed, makes poor preparation for either clean morality or intelligent spiritual worship. While there are beautiful exceptions, the prevailing life is at once a challenge to earnest missionary effort and to the utmost fortitude and patience in endeavoring to turn back the tides of centuries.

But it is not all discouraging. The people of South America, if religiously lethargic, when once awakened are both oppressively earnest and affectionately grateful, and among the intelligent, who are prevailingly agnostic, there is growing appreciation of the fact that the social programs they desire are stimulated and fostered by the evangelical teaching.

The degree of success attained by our Methodist missions during the quadrannium is not easy to measure—least of all, can it be tabulated in figures. It is not as much in the record of church membership or pastoral salaries and church edifices that this progress may be read, as in the slow but steady change of climate—the larger degree of acceptance of our presence as of significance to public progress and the public good, and most of all perhaps in the new feeling of hope and expectation of impending movements of marked forwardness that fills the mind of the young church itself. There is a "going of the wind in

the tops of the mulberry trees," and the expectation of a continent-wide revival is everywhere felt.

Will not the church at home unite with the scattered groups of South America for such a sweep of revival fires over these Southern republics as may change the whole aspect of life? Your missionaries crave this cooperation in their most difficult but most inviting task.

The methods of evangelization are, as usual, those of preaching and teaching, and the spread of evangelistical literature. The beginnings of medical work, that most powerful advocate and exponent of gospel principles, is just beginning to be made possible by the munificence of Centenary gifts.

Preaching in South America, when of a high order, finds immediate hearing. Commonplace preaching finds even less response than with us of the North. We have not sufficiently given ourselves to the finding and due preparation of preachers. This must take a front place in the program of the near future. Men of some education, of virility of spirit, with powers of utterance and filled with holy zeal, can turn these lands upside down. We must set ourselves, with God's blessing, to produce such men in larger numbers, and largely they must be produced here—for no land can ever be adequately evangelized except by its own sons and daughters. Our schools are beginning to produce the men and women, who, having learned the principles of the gospel in these institutions, have there been converted, and are in increasing numbers offering themselves for further gospel training to enter the service of the church.

Other great purposes being served by the schools are the spiritual leavening of circles otherwise closed to gospel influences. The daily impact of Christian teachers, the systematic conduct of Bible classes, the frequent words spoken by the teachers, formal and incidental, all have their results, and many hundreds of men and women, scattered through the foremost homes of South America, are held to higher ideals and nobler conduct, even though not making open profession of their evangelistic beliefs. These are the products of our schools.

And also the schools are the great bridges of internationalism. These Northern men and women, of intellectual and moral elevation, cannot live their years in closest and most intimate contact with hundreds of the finest young men and women of these south lands without giving and receiving such impressions as tend to higher mental esteem and good-will. No better intermingling of the highest values of the two civilizations can be found, nor no happier results than in these schools. Here the very soul of the North passes into the South, enriching and being enriched. The strongest ties of Pan-Americanism are here silently woven into abiding strength.

The Centenary promises us that third great agency—the Hospital. It is needed, and its outcomes are more visible. Our first, and up to now, our only nurse, Miss Rose Driver, at La Paz, Bolivia, had scarcely reached her field when an epidemic struck the school and several bright lads' lives were threatened. Her skill and devotion were successfully used, and the dividends in confidence and gratitude, accruing to the mission, have been immediate. When nurses are multiplied, doctors are added, and hospitals provided, prejudices will die faster, and the teacher and preacher be more immediately accepted.

METHODIST MISSIONS ARE FOUND IN

PANAMA

The Panama Mission is a small but vigorous beginning, with churches and schools strategically placed in and near the Canal Zone and at David in the interior.

COSTA RICA

A mission has recently been opened in Costa Rica, which gives promise. Here, because of climate and the quality of the people, should be located a commanding college, and a training school for native workers for all this region.

PERU

The great republic, where Spanish power centered—here is the “North Andes Mission,” with its churches and schools on the coast, at Callao and Lima, the capital. And its mountain work on the crests of the Andes, in the “Huancayo District.” In these districts hopeful beginnings are found. Where religious liberty is only a few years old there are already a dozen beginnings of congregations with well-ordered Sunday schools and groups of eager hearers. The schools are full, and Methodism is taking root rapidly.

BOLIVIA

The spacious republic sits on the roof of the western world. Bolivia is young, enterprising, active, and has before it growth and prosperity. Its mineral-filled mountains, their slopes, grazed by llamas, and sheep, and cattle, its tropical valleys, calling for occupation; its vast forests and grassy plains hold large wealth for the future. Here we have barely begun, but our schools are at work, a few small congregations assemble, and the coming quadrennium, with its promised hospital and evangelistic advance, must register larger things.

CHILE

Virile, energetic, stretching from arid north to cold and blustering south, with great variety of soil and climate, Chile is the home of possibilities, a land to be greatly desired. William Taylor long ago laid foundations in Chile. Building has since been going on. The schools are among the best in South America. Scores of their graduates are found in North American colleges and universities, and several, happily converted, are headed for the ministry in their own land.

A valuable Centenary gift is a splendid farm on which has been opened a school to prepare young Chilean farmers. From there we hope that God may call some to fit as pastors of rural churches, while the others, as laymen, spread the gospel of Christ and good farming.

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY

Across the mountains from Chile are the imperial republic of Argentina, and its small but intelligent and prosperous neighbor, Uruguay. Argentina, with its wide plains, its fertile soil and fine climate, its wealth of wheat and corn and alfalfa, and its teeming herds of cattle, is one of the store-houses of the world. While Uruguay, smaller though equally fertile, is perhaps the most advanced and the most like North America of all the southern republics.

The East South American Conference occupies these countries—this is our oldest work in South America, and the most extensive. Preaching in English and Spanish in the main centers, and in Spanish alone in many of the smaller towns, Methodism is fairly well intrenched and has high hopes for the future.

The schools are increasing in number and effectiveness, and here, too, the promise of medical work, soon to be begun, greatly encourages the mission.

In the beautiful city of Buenos Aires is located our only printing house in South America, from whose presses ——— million pages were scattered during the quadrennium, among a people avid for information.

The quadrennium has been one of preparation, of putting away all differences, of getting closer to God ourselves, and of determining to go forward in more aggressive and effectual ways. Results have been achieved. Every man of the Conference believes greater results are ahead—the future is big with hope.

W. F. M. S.

There are four admirable schools conducted in South America by the Woman's Board, located at Lima, Peru; Montevideo,

Uruguay; Rosario and Buenos Aires, Argentina. These are gradually being supplied with adequate facilities and are most ably handled. A woman's Bible Training School is projected in Buenos Aires. A larger program will doubtless be undertaken for the women and girls of South America, for no land can be evangelized by men alone.

UNION WORK

Among the happy developments of the quadrennium has been the cooperative movements following the Panama Congress, held in February, 1916. That congress has registered not only in Mexico, Cuba, and Porto Rico, but in South America, where a "Union Seminary" in Santiago, Chile (Presbyterians and Methodists), another in Buenos Aires (Disciples and Methodists), and the "Colegio Americano Nacional y Instituto Commercial Ward" (Disciples and Methodists), are all happily working out strong programs. There is also a union religious paper and book room in Chile. It is hoped, in 1921, there will be opened a union school for preparing teachers and nurses in Chile, and a graduate school of theology in Uruguay. Altogether, the happy experiences of this quadrennium greatly strengthen our purpose to compact the evangelical enterprises of South America, as much as possible into cooperative units.

THE CENTENARY

Our hearts are filled with gladness and our lips with blessings whenever we heard the words "The Centenary." Surely it is of God. We have been so cramped and hindered, so loaded with debt and discouraged. And now, like a south wind blowing upon icy fetters, comes the word of the marvelous accomplishment of the Centenary program. The heart of South American Methodism is swept with gratitude. Our souls are uplifted, and we solemnly vow we will not merely receive, we will give—give ourselves to prayer and more earnestly than ever to evangelistic toil and sacrificial effort. We will call upon our sons and daughters to give their lives to the church, and we will give of our substance. We, too, will offer our tithes and offerings, and with God's help we will try to prove ourselves worthy of the love and generosity that are being poured out upon us. The church can depend upon our doing our share and more. Already our First Church in Buenos Aires leads all Methodism in its per capita giving, subscribing over \$100,000—with a membership of 200. The other churches will, according to their means, keep step with Methodism. Our Area Secretary, Dr. George A. Miller, who has already won our confidence, is already making plans for an aggressive spiritual move-

ment. These plans are being cheerfully accepted, the tide begins to rise, hope everywhere brightens the horizon, the better day comes.

OUR FUTURE

We need a constant supply of prepared men and women as teachers for our schools, which are everywhere commanding confidence and finding increased patronage. Our secondary schools will be made better than the best that are around them. And these schools must be more distinctly evangelical in tone and teaching. From them will come in larger numbers better-prepared men and women for service among their own people.

We must also seek to provide our own membership and their neighbors with elementary schools, opened in connection with our churches, to save our young people from religious persecution on the one hand, and utterly Godless teaching and example on the other.

The building of a strong body of national preachers will be set before us as a primary need, and particularly will we strive to emphasize the evangelistic note in their training.

Training must also be provided for a woman's agency. This arm of power must no longer be neglected in these lands where superstition finds its citadel in the heart of woman.

Industrial education, saturated with gospel teaching, will take its full place in the new program.

A university for Central America and Panama, located probably in Costa Rica; the expansion of our National College in Buenos Aires, and of our North American Academy in Montevideo, into really National Institutions; the planting of a graduate Union Theological School, somewhere in the south; the progressive creation of evangelical Spanish literature; the founding of a system of medical relief, with training schools for nurses, hospitals, dispensaries; and with it all a call to all Methodist missionaries, national pastors, and laity to go forward in God's name to win these lands of a dead Christ, to the saving knowledge of Him "Who is alive forevermore." All this great program calls for more adequate supervision, more continuous leadership, and above all, for a larger endowment of power from above.

Again, be it said, a great day is ahead of the Methodist Church in South America. God gird her for it and anoint her with the Holy Ghost.

REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE

To the Members of the General Conference, to be Held in Des Moines, Iowa, May, 1920:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

The Discipline directs the Book Committee to keep a correct record of its proceedings, to examine carefully into the condition of the affairs of the Book Concern, and make report thereof to the General Conference. In accord with this requirement, we present the following:

The members of the Book Committee met for organization in the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, May, 1916.

The Committee, as constituted under the provisions of Paragraph 380, Sections (1) and (2), consists of the following District representatives:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. George C. Douglass, | IX. Horace M. Havner, |
| II. John Handley, | X. Joe Bell, |
| III. William A. Notman, | XI. Anson L. Parker, |
| IV. William F. Conner, | XII. Joseph S. Ulland, |
| V. Richard T. Stevenson, | XIII. Charles A. J. Walker, |
| VI. John W. Fisher, | XIV. Rolla V. Watt, |
| VII. Matthew S. Davage, | XV. Charles C. Rarick. |
| VIII. J. Luther Taylor, | |

These, together with the following Local Committee representatives "from New York City and the territory contiguous thereto":

James W. Pearsall,
James E. Holmes,
Ezra S. Tipple,
Frank A. Horne,
Silas Peirce.

And "from Cincinnati, Ohio, and the territory contiguous thereto":

Cyrus M. Van Pelt,
Edward E. Shipley,
David R. Anderson,
Herbert Scott,
Jesse R. Clark.

The Committee organized by the election of William F. Conner as Chairman, Ezra S. Tipple, Secretary, and Edward E. Shipley, Assistant Secretary.

Three members have been lost to the Committee during the quadrennium.

James W. Pearsall, of the Local Committee, New York City, died June 23, 1918. He had given eighteen years of devoted and useful service to the interests of the Book Concern. His sage counsel was always highly valued, his pure life a constant incentive to better living. Morris S. Daniels was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Richard T. Stevenson, member from the Fifth General Conference District, died August 19, 1919. He came to the Committee as successor to William F. Whitlock, who, as well, died while a member of the Book Committee. Doctor Stevenson gave ten years of unstinted labors to the work of the Committee—a man of wide reading, of fine spirit, a rare companion, a constructive adviser. He will be missed in our assembly. William H. McMaster was chosen to fill the vacancy.

David R. Anderson, member of the Local Committee, Cincinnati, died February 20, 1920. With modest unobtrusive faithfulness he gave unstinted devotion to all the work committed to him. W. A. Dyche was elected to fill the vacancy.

At the meeting for organization, Henry C. Jennings was designated to have immediate charge of the publishing interests in Chicago, Edwin R. Graham in New York City, and John H. Race in Cincinnati.

Henry C. Jennings was also designated as General Agent; David G. Downey was elected Book Editor; George P. Mains, Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, and Oscar P. Miller, Treasurer of the General Conference Expense Fund.

The Local Committee at New York City was organized with Silas Peirce as Chairman, and James E. Holmes as Secretary, and the Local Committee at Cincinnati with Cyrus M. Van Pelt as Chairman, and Edward E. Shipley as Secretary.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCE

There has been set aside each year to the Annual Conferences for distribution to the Conference Claimants the following amounts:

1917.....	\$300,000
1918.....	250,000
1919.....	250,000
1920 (Regular).....	\$300,000
1920 (Extra).....	100,000
	<hr/>
	400,000

Making a total of.....\$1,200,000

We are gratified at this showing, when we consider the necessary raise in the wages of all our employees, together with the increased cost in paper and all other materials entering into our manufacture. Some increase has been made in the price to subscribers for our Church and Sunday School literature, commensurate with the higher cost of production.

The produce of the Book Concern will probably always be set aside for the benefit of necessitous Preachers; that constitutional plan should never be discontinued. The larger provision that the church is making through Annuity Funds in the Annual Conferences, and through the Board of Conference Claimants for distribution throughout the whole church, may

make it possible for the Book Concern to be free to retain a larger amount than heretofore with which to carry on its affairs and to enlarge its field of operations. But up to this time, and perhaps for some time in the future, we believe it to have been, and will be, our duty to distribute to the limit of financial security our proceeds to care for the retired preachers, whose loyalty and sacrificing labors have been so large a factor in the Book Concern's present fine financial standing in the business world.

REAL ESTATE

The notable event during the quadrennium, under this head, was the completion and dedication November 28, 1916, of the new building at Cincinnati. We have in this building an equipment, in manufacturing facilities, offices to house the various Boards, Editors, Bishops, and assembly rooms, which is a credit to the church. The Book Room proper is ideal in its appointments. The total cost of the building was \$536,151.

The property facing on Fourth Street has not yet been sold, but authorization is given the Local Committee at Cincinnati to sell.

There has been no particular change in the condition of the property in New York. The building is rented to its capacity, and more space is needed. It is a serious question whether we should not remove our manufacturing plant from the present New York building to a site of less value and free all the present building for rental to the various interests of our church.

The Chicago property purchase seems to be justified in an appreciation of the value of the holding, as well as in an increase of business in the Book Store. The space there is inadequate, but may be remedied by additional stories to the building or purchase of property adjacent.

By action of the Committee at a special meeting held in Chicago, October 30, 1918, the retail store that had been opened in the Garland Building was ordered to be discontinued April 30, 1919. This action was taken in view of the report of the General Publishing Agent that both the retail stores in Chicago were being operated at a loss, and that considerably more than half the trade would go to the main store in our new building on Rush Street if the store in the Garland Building did not exist.

At the Annual Meeting of the Committee in Cincinnati, 1919, representatives from Chicago made a plea for a continuance of the store in the Garland Building. The committee to which the matter was referred made recommendation that such store be continued, but that recommendation was not concurred in by the Book Committee as a whole, and the action of October, 1918, for discontinuance was reaffirmed.

The Pittsburgh property was sold January 14, 1920, for \$210,000. This property had never shown a satisfactory return for the appraised value. The depository has always been and continues to be among the most successful in its financial returns; but the rental return from the building was meager. The depository will remain in the building as a tenant for the present. The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate and the Centenary office will also continue their location in the building.

It is expected that the present Smithfield Street Church property will soon be used as a site for a Methodist Central Building, where the depository and all other Methodist societies may be housed. This consummation will be of great benefit to our Book Concern and all the other interests of our church, affording, as it will, a chance for the centralization of all the organizations and offices, thus making for greater interest and efficiency.

THE ADVOCATES

There was presented to the last General Conference a memorial, requesting a consolidation of the church periodicals. The Committee on Book Concern reported non-concurrence, and the General Conference, by a vote of 445 to 321, sustained the report, thus continuing the Advocates as then existing. Whatever individual opinions members of the Book Committee may have had, that decisive vote made plain that the church, as represented in the General Conference, desired a further endeavor made to show that regional, and therefore largely local, papers were worthy of continuance. Conforming to the direction of the General Conference, business managers were secured who had charge of circulation and advertising.

The Editors were alert and able, and every legitimate method was used to increase the circulation. The reports of circulation, as of January 1, 1916, and January 1, 1920, were as follows:

Name	1916	1920	
California Advocate.....	8,784	7,548	— 1,236
Central Advocate.....	31,078	24,729	— 6,349
Epworth Herald.....	91,016	49,807	— 41,209
Methodist Advocate-Journal..	4,195	5,310	+ 1,115
Methodist Review.....	7,550	6,425	— 1,125
New York Advocate.....	38,001	49,145	+ 11,144
Northwestern Advocate.....	40,708	30,943	— 9,765
Pacific Advocate.....	9,636	7,347	— 2,289
Pittsburgh Advocate.....	48,550	42,357	— 6,193
Southwestern Advocate.....	12,000	17,175	+ 5,175
Western Advocate.....	35,445	30,640	— 4,805
Christian Apologist and House and Hearth.....	29,392	9,847	— 19,545
	<hr/> 356,355	<hr/> 281,27	<hr/> — 75,082

The financial loss is not to be taken over seriously when considering the question of eliminating the regional Advocates and establishing one or two or possibly more in their stead. The far more vital question is the failure apparently to secure adequate circulation.

We would be justified were we to charge every dollar of deficit which the Advocates may show to the advertising of our benevolent enterprise and promotion of all our church affairs. \$169,137.51, which is the total deficit for publishing all of the Advocates, Review, Apologist and Epworth Herald for the quadrennium, is not a large charge to make against the publicity and promotion of the interests, educational, benevolent, and spiritual, of a church of four million members. It should, in the same connection, be remembered that the Book Concern that published these periodicals and must bear this deficit, was able, through the help of these same Advocates, to do a business of \$13,661,756.87 in the quadrennium, and to show produce for the same period of \$1,504,986.52.

But the really serious question is—when we can only show a total circulation of 281,273, and when in that total are found many duplications, since many are subscribers to two or more of the Advocates, and a loss for the quadrennium of 75,082—then we must ask: are we adequately disseminating our literature? If it is to be our “Advocate” and the vehicle for promoting all our church agencies and activities, then it ought to have such a circulation among our people as to accomplish that purpose in the most efficient fashion.

It must be remembered that of this decrease in circulation of 75,082 as shown above, 61,679 of it is shown by three Journals, each of which is a general publication for the whole church, namely: Review, 1,125; Epworth Herald, 41,209, and Christian Apologist and House and Hearth, 19,545. This leaves a decrease in other publications of but 13,403.

We also call attention to the fact that the decrease in circulation or failure to show material increase may find explanation that there has been an increase in the subscription price of from 50 to 100 per cent for some of the Advocates during the quadrennium.

The combination, by direction of the Book Committee, in 1918 of Christian Apologist and House and Hearth had probably an influence in the large decrease of the circulation of that publication.

Whether a larger circulation, together with an equal or better promotion of our interests, can be secured by consolidation into one or into two or three great organs, is one of the problems for the consideration of this General Conference. The Committee awaits your decision with great interest and will gladly con-

tribute whatever information or opinions it may have to help lead you to the wisest conclusion.

At the meeting of the Book Committee in April, 1918, Dr. A. J. Nast presented his resignation as Editor of the Christian Apologist, and it was accepted. Dr. A. J. Bucher, Editor of House and Hearth, was elected Editor of the Christian Apologist. Bishop Joseph F. Berry and Bishop W. F. Oldham, who were present, gave formal concurrence, thus providing for this vacancy. Dr. Bucher, being at this time Editor of House and Hearth, the Committee directed that The Christian Apologist and House and Hearth be combined into one publication, retaining the two names and subscription lists, with Dr. Bucher as Editor.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

The General Conference at Saratoga Springs in 1916 gave protracted consideration to this question. It was recognized that while any deliverance the body might make would express the official attitude of the church on the matter with a general application, yet it was well known that the immediate and practical application would be to the affairs of the Book Concern. That was the one organization under control of the church that stood clearly in the relation of employer and employee.

The debate on the report coming from the Committee on "The State of the Church" revealed the fact that the representatives of the Book Concern, both Publishing Agents and members of the Book Committee, would interpret the adoption of the report as *originally* presented, as leading inevitably to a unionizing of the business of The Methodist Book Concern and to a closed shop. In the original report this paragraph appeared:

"A sound principle to govern the church as an employer would appear to be that in recognition of the price being paid by organized labor to improve conditions of industry, on account of its general contributions to the community welfare, *a preference should be shown to it*, and every possible endeavor made to work with it insofar as its methods are just, and insofar as the rights of unorganized men are not infringed upon."

There was a motion made to strike out this whole paragraph, but finally the discussion was reduced to the question of striking out the phrase:

"A preference should be shown to it,"

referring to organized labor, and by a vote of 447 to 280 these words were stricken out. That was the only change made in the whole report—seven words out of twelve pages, as printed in

the General Conference Journal of 1916—(pages 602-614), or ten columns of the Daily Christian Advocate, 1916—(page 163). But those seven words contained the very soul of the document. The fervor and the unrelenting zeal with which the advocates of the report fought for the preservation of the words, "a preference should be shown to it," makes plain their estimate of the vital importance of that phrase. It was claimed by those who sought to strike out the seven words that a preferential shop in labor parlance means the ultimate attainment of a closed shop. It was denied by some that this was the case, but their insistence on the retention of the words revealed their estimate of the huge significance of "preferential" as used in labor circles.

The Book Committee was ready to obey the direction of the General Conference. It was so stated in direct terms during the discussion. The vote of the General Conference on this test question indicated to the Book Committee that this representative body believed that for it to declare that a preference should be given to organized labor would be in effect to direct the Book Concern to give such preference as would ultimately unionize its shops; but the General Conference, by decisive vote, declined to declare that a preference should be given to organized labor.

The Committee is not unmindful that the General Conference did declare that "The churches are intensely concerned with the demand for industrial democracy"; that, "The first method of realizing democracy in industry is through collective bargaining;" that, "It would naturally follow that since the church is itself a large employer of labor, directly and indirectly, it must itself in some way realize collective bargaining, either in one of the two forms which are now developed, or in some other way yet to be devised."

The two forms of collective bargaining which are now developed, as distinctly defined in this same report, are:

First: That by which employers and organized labor unite in agreement which requires the employment only of union men.

Second: They unite in agreement that a preference shall be shown to union men, both in hiring and dismissal, without denying the right of employment to the non-union men.

Between these two, as has been noted above, the Committee believes that the General Conference decided there was no essential difference in the ultimate result; since "a preference shown to union men, both in hiring and dismissal," would in time inevitably "require the employment only of union men." Since, therefore, the General Conference action had in fact rejected both these methods, the Book Committee endeavored, for its shops that were not unionized, to devise some other form of

collective bargaining, and at its first meeting after General Conference, May 29, 1916, adopted the following:

"RESOLVED, that the Publishing Agents and the Local Committees at New York and Cincinnati be requested to consider the desirability of establishing some practical plan of further cooperation between the Book Concern and its employees, as suggested by the action of the General Conference in its report on Social Service, and to report their action to the Annual Meeting of the Book Committee in April, 1917."

In accordance with that action the Publishing Agents made such report that we took the following action:

"There has been established in the Cincinnati house a plan of cooperation between the Book Concern and its collective employees, which we maintain is in effect a newly devised method of collective bargaining."

In addition to the plan mentioned, the Publishing Agents have recognized the fact that the Book Concern is a Christian corporation and as such they have put in effect many other plans looking toward the social welfare of its employees, such as free life insurance, free health service, rest rooms, etc.

In addition our Agents have established a wage scale equal at least to the union scale prevalent in the respective cities where our plants are located. This we claim is to "work with it" in the most real, practical fashion, while at the same time "the rights of unorganized men are not infringed upon." We then recommended that the plan in operation in the Cincinnati House be extended as soon as practicable to the other Houses of the Concern.

In consequence of the above action we express our conviction that the Book Committee and the Publishing Agents have to the best of their ability carried out the instructions of the General Conference in regard to this matter. If we have misinterpreted your intent we can only ask you now to frame your commands that there can be no question as to their meaning.

There has arisen a new question concerning collective bargaining on which no opinion was expressed in the deliverance of the last General Conference. A difference of opinion on it led to a disbanding of the first U. S. Industrial Commission. In brief, it is whether in collective bargaining the employer shall deal with local representatives of his own shop, or shall he deal with one who represents the whole craft instead of the particular group directly interested? The Cincinnati plan is to deal with local representatives; and it is that other form of collective bargaining the Book Committee has devised, believing that by your action the first two were rejected. We do not claim that it is collective bargaining according to the technical definition of Labor Union authorities. We do claim it to be a plan of collec-

tive bargaining which enables us to conduct a business where "the rights of unorganized men are not infringed upon." And we freely confess that up to this time we have been unable to devise a plan of collective bargaining which will be acceptable to the Labor Union officer, and at the same time *not infringe* upon the rights of unorganized men.

We would make mention here of the fidelity of the Publishing Agents to the great interests committed to their charge. Very delicate and important matters have been under their consideration. We believe they have been managed with business sagacity, yet in the spirit of Christian brotherhood. To conduct a business under a competitive economic order and make satisfactory financial returns from a business man's point of view, while maintaining and practicing the Golden Rule, is no easy task. To some the combination may seem impracticable. The Agents of The Book Concern have been striving to that end with a good measure of success.

TREASURERS' REPORTS

The Discipline commits to the Book Committee the apportionment and collection of two important items, the General Conference Expense Fund, and the Support of Bishops.

The Treasurer of the General Conference Expense Fund, Oscar P. Miller, has made report to the Committee during the quadrennium, and will bring to you his final detailed statement of receipts and expenditures. His report will probably indicate the danger of overloading this Fund with the expense of commissions that should properly be paid by the Boards or organizations in whose interests the commission worked. He has labored with great skill and patience at this task and with results that deserve hearty commendation.

The report of the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, George P. Mains, has, as is directed, been made annually to the Book Committee and will be presented to you in detail. The apportionment has been one and three-fourths per cent. of Pastoral Support during the quadrennium. The Treasurer's report will reveal that some strong Conferences, whose delegations exercise great influence in this body and in all the affairs of the Church, are not meeting this obligation by from ten to twenty per cent. One hundred per cent. payment by all the Conferences would make possible an appreciable reduction of the apportionment on the whole Church. We believe careful supervision on the part of District Superintendents would in most cases correct this condition.

BOOK EDITOR

Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the world and the unsettled state of the book trade, we have every reason to con-

gratulate ourselves upon both the quality and quantity of the books issued during the quadrennium.

From our Schools of Theology and from the Board of Bishops have come volumes of exceptional value, dealing with principles and methods in biblical and philosophical interpretation, as well as books treating the practical questions of the pastorate.

The world war created conditions favorable to a consideration of the doctrine of Premillennialism, and the Book Editor was able to secure from competent authors within and without Methodism adequate discussions of this important topic.

Naturally, books dealing with various phases of the war were in demand during its continuance. An examination of our list makes it evident that we are not lacking in authors to discuss in an interesting and convincing fashion the principles underlying the world tragedy, nor to narrate the experiences of those engaged in the various branches of the service. Philosophy, narrative and poetry will be found in this worthy list.

One of the "finds" of the quadrennium was the Australian essayist, Boreham. We were able to secure the American rights to his works and have had large success in distributing the books that come from his prolific pen.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE

The preparation and editing of Sunday School publications involves a responsibility and a task of major importance in the general program of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Taken together our Sunday School publications constitute a comprehensive and well-articulated system of teaching literature. Within this system there are three distinct groups of publications, each rendering a particular service in the program of parish religious instruction.

Our Story Papers include the *Classmate* for young people, *The Sunday School Advocate* for boys and girls, and *The Picture Story Paper* for little children. The quality of these papers has never been better nor the attitude of their reading constituency more appreciative and friendly than now. The combined average annual circulation of these three papers for the quadrennium, counted in paid subscriptions, was 1,233,250.

The most important group of publications, so far as our present literature program is concerned, comprises the *Lesson Publications*, Graded and Uniform, textbooks and periodicals for pupils and teachers. During the quadrennium all but four of the annual courses in the Graded Lesson System have been either fully rewritten or thoroughly revised. The combined average annual circulation of these Graded Lessons for the four years, 1916-1919, was approximately 785,000. In the elementary grades, that is, with pupils under twelve years of age, a very sub-

stantial majority, probably fully two thirds, of both pupils and teachers in Methodist Episcopal Sunday Schools are now using the Graded Lessons.

The International Uniform Lessons, now known as the Improved Uniform Lessons, comprise seven publications for teachers and adults; three lesson quarterlies for young people; five publications for the elementary grades, and the Berean Picture Cards, together with a Service and Lesson Leaf for the whole school. In these publications there has been a gradual decrease in circulation, representing a change in use from the Uniform to the Graded Lessons. The combined annual circulation of these publications for the quadrennium was 2,636,000.

Another important group of publications comprise *The Teacher Training Textbooks* and *Special Study Courses*, in book form, designed for use with young people and adults. Of these texts there are in general use at the present time about sixty distinct books, thirty-four of which were prepared and issued during the last four years. These include sixteen teacher training textbooks; eight textbooks in Bible study for young people and adults; and ten textbooks covering special courses for young people in missionary, patriotic and social studies. Additional courses and textbooks are continually in process of preparation. Circulation figures have not been obtainable for our textbook publications. However, a careful estimate indicates that approximately 450,000 have been sold during the four years of the quadrennium. The service rendered, especially in the better training of teachers, cannot be overestimated.

A larger program of evangelism will need a larger teaching literature of which our present system of Sunday School Publications must constitute an integral and important part. No single agency in the church has in it greater potential power for good than our Sunday School literature. None deserves more careful intelligent consideration and action at the hands of the General Conference.

THE GENERAL AGENT

Doctor Henry C. Jennings, the General Publishing Agent, was, on account of ill health, granted leave of absence at the meeting of the Book Committee in April, 1919. It was hoped that temporary rest would enable him to continue his work. We find that, as he has phrased it, "My work is done."

So far as personal presence or attention to the business is concerned we must in sadness agree that to be true. It is, however, no disparagement to the good and capable men who have wrought well for the Book Concern to say that Henry C. Jennings' work, more than any other one man's, abides. He served the longest—twenty-four years of labors. He saw the beginning,

the prolonged process and the consummation of the unification of what had been the New York and Cincinnati Book Concerns. His constructive and executive ability have been of great value. For the eight years that the Discipline has provided for a General Agent to be chosen from the Publishing Agents the Book Committee has elected him to that position. He was elected by unanimous rising vote to lead the delegation representing his Conference, the Minnesota, in this General Conference. His physical condition will prevent his attendance. No man could more accurately and clearly, perhaps none so well, present to you and your Committee on Book Concern the whole body and the minute details of the Book Concern business as could Henry C. Jennings. Upon some other man his task must now be laid. May that man as arduously strive and as eminently succeed as did he!

You are referred to the Agents' and Auditors' reports for further financial details.

Herewith the balance sheet for 1919:

ASSETS	
Cash on Hand.....	\$208,835 73
Invested Surplus.....	515,365 00
Accounts and Notes Receivable.....	1,449,415 02
Inventories:	
Merchandise Department.....	\$454,735 09
Manufacturing Department.....	1,352,003 35
German Graded Lessons Stock.....	3,212 10
	<hr/>
	1,809,950 54
Motor Trucks.....	9,139 20
Furniture and Fixtures.....	182,567 80
Real Estate.....	2,743,443 76
	<hr/>
	\$6,918,717 05
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$3,000,000 00
Notes and Accounts Payable.....	263,644 29
Unexpended Balance of Distribution to Annual Conferences.....	96,030 95
Accrued Earnings for Distribution to Annual Conferences.....	112,993 21
Reserve for Depreciation.....	782,020 73
Reserve for Unfilled Subscriptions.....	308,822 45
	<hr/>
	\$4,563,511 63
Working Capital—Excess Assets.....	\$2,355,205 42
	<hr/>
	\$6,918,717 05

WILLIAM F. CONNER, *Chairman.*
EZRA S. TIPPLE, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING AGENTS

(The quadrennium ending December 31, 1915, consisted of fifty months as compared with the forty-eight months of the present quadrennium.)

*To the General Conference in Session at Des Moines, Iowa,
May, 1920.*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

Probably the world has never made history with such rapidity as during the quadrennium under review. Amid the clash of opinions, the wreck of nations, billions of money expended for munitions of war, untold tragedies, and the strain of economic conditions on every hand, The Methodist Book Concern demonstrates its stability by presenting, all things considered, the most satisfactory showing for any quadrennium of the 131 years of its history.

WAR SERVICE

Under the call to colors 57 of our men were in various branches of the service of the country. Our employees everywhere subscribed to the limit of their power to the various Liberty Loans, to the purchase of War Savings Stamps, to the Red Cross, and many of our girls and women were engaged in work connected with the Girls' Division of the War Camp Community Service.

BOOK COMMITTEE

We record our deep appreciation of the very valuable assistance given us as Publishing Agents by The Book Committee with whom, throughout the quadrennium, the Publishing Agents have sustained a most cordial relationship.

EMPLOYEES

We desire to express our confidence in the large group of employees who, in the main, by their unswerving diligence and thorough loyalty, are imbued with the spirit of developing this unique institution so that generally it may be recognized as an outstanding example of democracy in industry.

COORDINATION

The closer coordination of the publishing interests of the church made possible by the legislation of the General Conference in 1912 has been thoroughly justified in the showing that The Book Concern makes as to service rendered and produce distributed during the quadrennium just closed. We have well

established places of distribution of The Book Concern output from ocean to ocean.

Throughout the quadrennium we have followed the plan which was so successfully operated during a portion of the preceding quadrennium, namely, the manufacture of all our book publications at the New York house, and the manufacture of our Sunday school periodical literature at the Cincinnati house. As anticipated, large savings have been made by the operation of this principle of unification. The present business program of The Book Concern, so far as we know, is highly acceptable throughout the church. Through the agency of the Controlling Ledger the Book Committee and the Publishing Agents are enabled to secure monthly a complete résumé of the operations of The Book Concern in the various departments of the business.

REAL ESTATE

The noteworthy items in connection with the changes in our real estate during the quadrennium are the new buildings at Cincinnati and Chicago, and the sale of our Pittsburgh property which occurred January 14, 1920.

SALES

The total sales for the quadrennium amount to \$13,661,756.87, which is an increase over the preceding quadrennium of \$2,037,818.32.

EARNINGS

The net earnings for the quadrennium are \$1,504,986.52, an increase over the preceding quadrennium of \$10,230.04.

DISTRIBUTION

During the quadrennium we have distributed from the produce of The Book Concern for the benefit of the Conference Claimants in our various Conferences \$1,075,000, which is a decrease in the distribution of the previous quadrennium of \$104,283.

CAPITAL

The net capital of The Methodist Book Concern on December 31, 1919, was \$5,355,205.42, which shows an increase in net capital for the quadrennium of \$352,880.81.

The business for the four years shows an average annual profit on the capital employed of 7.4+ per cent, and on the sales of 11+ per cent.

PAPER SUPPLY

Never was there a more satisfactory arrangement entered into by the management of The Book Concern than that which has

to do with its paper supply. The present contract is made direct with the manufacturer and covers a term of three years, and has made a large contribution to the increased earnings during the quadrennium.

DEPOSITORIES

Through our depositories strategically located we have points of distribution quite accessible to our large constituency. These are not, however, treated as independent places of business in matters relating to purchases and sales. A great advantage in the system followed by The Book Concern is that we have but one inventory of all our stock, and the classifications regarding merchandise are the same in all our places of business. As Publishing Agents we confidently express our conviction that we have no false valuations. Monthly reports made to the parent houses indicate the condition of stock throughout our various places of business.

ADVOCATES

During the last year of the quadrennium the Reserve for Un-filled Subscriptions was carried to the general profit and loss account instead of being carried by each paper as heretofore, and therefore from the comparative figures we shall hereafter know the actual gain or loss for each periodical as shown by the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year.

During the latter part of the quadrennium we entered into cooperative relations with The Centenary Conservation Committee for the promotion of the circulation of our various Advocates. This relationship has been mutually helpful. All who are related to this important movement are inspired by both intensive and extensive effort "to place an Advocate in every Methodist home."

A careful study of the Advocate question should convince the student that Methodism has in the Advocates one of the great publicity agencies of the denomination. Never have these various periodicals served our constituency more worthily than now. This subject is carefully reviewed by the Book Committee in its quadrennial report.

The following table presents an interesting study:

PUBLICATIONS OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

	Circulation Earnings	ADVERTISING REVENUE				Total Earnings	Costs	Net Profit or Loss
		Advertisers	House Advertis- ing	Joint Centenary Com- mission	Other Church Boards			
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.....	1916 \$61,297 63	\$12,701 88	\$2,318 80	.....	\$273 20	\$76,591 51	\$81,213 48	\$4,021 97
	1917 77,486 65	10,091 78	2,556 70	.....	1,103 50	91,238 63	90,612 31	* 626 32
	1918 91,107 42	7,657 77	2,957 10	\$5,586 80	2,172 37	109,481 46	106,249 11	* 3,232 35
	1919 81,648 31	12,727 90	2,693 10	5,174 72	887 83	103,131 86	123,615 01	* 20,483 15
Total.....	\$311,540 01	\$43,179 33	\$10,525 70	\$10,761 52	\$4,436 90	\$380,443 46	\$401,689 91	\$21,246 45
WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.....	1916 33,548 09	5,629 20	1,128 24	.....	229 12	40,534 65	39,792 21	* 742 44
	1917 37,901 32	4,091 70	1,716 32	.....	889 04	44,598 38	46,767 37	* 2,168 96
	1918 43,249 69	2,621 51	2,328 16	3,384 11	1,582 08	53,145 55	50,869 66	* 2,275 89
	1919 50,987 10	5,322 25	2,155 20	2,563 19	466 03	61,493 77	59,495 60	* 6,998 17
Total.....	\$165,686 20	\$17,664 66	\$7,327 92	\$5,947 30	\$3,146 27	\$199,772 35	\$191,924 81	* 7,847 54
NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.....	1916 35,657 61	8,673 59	1,131 76	.....	228 96	45,691 92	45,065 56	* 626 36
	1917 37,597 19	6,206 22	1,715 76	.....	888 08	46,407 25	48,156 14	* 1,748 89
	1918 35,727 50	4,392 67	2,297 44	3,425 43	1,674 64	47,517 68	52,990 95	* 5,473 27
	1919 59,783 33	7,957 02	2,192 18	2,234 98	578 59	72,746 10	60,247 98	* 12,498 12
Total.....	\$168,765 63	\$27,229 50	\$7,337 14	\$5,660 41	\$3,370 27	\$212,362 95	\$208,460 63	* \$5,902 32
CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.....	1916 28,287 55	5,751 45	1,128 24	.....	226 96	35,394 20	42,170 01	6,775 81
	1917 30,988 46	3,952 07	1,725 52	.....	879 12	37,545 17	41,724 28	4,179 11
	1918 29,937 14	2,576 26	2,308 40	3,088 53	1,513 60	46,393 93	46,393 93	* 6,971 41
	1919 49,831 78	5,248 22	2,205 62	2,267 16	463 20	60,015 98	56,453 11	* 3,562 87
Total.....	\$139,044 93	\$17,528 00	\$7,367 78	\$5,355 69	\$3,082 88	\$172,379 28	\$186,742 74	\$14,363 46
CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.....	1916 7,489 65	1,886 26	368 85	.....	74 94	9,819 70	17,296 64	7,476 94
	1917 10,888 00	1,841 78	607 65	.....	366 94	13,674 37	18,505 46	4,831 09
	1918 10,188 76	1,473 43	809 31	957 08	628 78	14,055 36	20,801 75	6,746 39
	1919 13,041 37	2,035 98	743 01	710 46	208 29	16,739 11	21,913 96	5,174 85
Total.....	\$41,577 78	\$7,237 45	\$2,528 82	\$1,667 54	\$1,276 95	\$54,288 54	\$78,517 81	\$24,229 27
PACIFIC CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.....	1916 6,483 35	5,958 81	416 37	.....	76 17	12,834 70	22,289 82	9,355 12
	1917 9,777 14	5,462 95	598 44	.....	306 48	16,145 01	22,965 91	6,820 90
	1918 8,140 51	4,188 19	824 34	954 86	601 00	14,708 90	22,759 18	7,569 28
	1919 11,920 84	3,392 31	769 31	684 48	172 31	16,939 25	22,017 45	5,078 20
Total.....	\$36,321 84	\$19,002 26	\$2,608 46	\$1,639 34	\$1,155 96	\$60,727 86	\$89,551 36	\$28,823 50

* Indicates Profit.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN—Continued

	Circulation Earnings	ADVERTISING REVENUE				Total Earnings	Costs	Net Profit or Loss
		Advertisers	House Advertis- ing	Joint Centenary Com- mission	Other Church Boards			
SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.....1916	\$10,199 10	\$972 95	.....	.....	.....	\$11,172 05	\$16,294 78	\$5,122 73
1917	11,258 41	1,478 70	.....	.....	.....	12,737 11	19,972 33	7,235 22
1918	15,051 63	780 02	.....	.....	.....	15,831 65	18,354 09	2,522 44
1919	17,924 60	3,258 95	.....	.....	.....	21,183 55	25,920 13	4,736 58
Total.....	\$54,433 74	\$6,490 62	.....	.....	.....	\$60,924 36	\$80,541 33	\$19,616 97
METHODIST ADVOCATE-JOURNAL.....1916	3,584 70	297 84	\$907 17	.....	.....	4,089 71	8,615 70	4,525 99
1917	3,312 51	291 81	306 17	.....	.....	3,910 19	7,239 67	3,329 48
1918	3,094 44	643 08	423 26	\$1,154 66	.....	6,315 44	7,629 76	1,314 32
1919	3,204 19	217 71	388 25	557 37	.....	4,367 52	7,578 96	3,211 44
Total.....	\$14,195 84	\$1,450 14	\$1,324 85	\$1,712 03	.....	\$18,682 86	\$31,084 09	\$12,401 23
CHRISTIAN APOLOGIST AND HEARTH AND HOME.....1916	29,163 94	1,667 67	1,335 52	.....	\$226 00	32,393 13	46,351 95	13,958 82
1917	41,550 39	1,970 75	1,716 96	.....	614 08	45,852 18	47,130 45	1,278 27
1918	30,771 73	1,536 47	2,339 93	.....	384 29	35,032 42	37,149 50	2,117 08
1919	20,975 76	1,412 65	2,179 86	.....	262 32	24,830 59	30,691 84	5,861 25
Total.....	\$122,461 82	\$6,587 54	\$7,572 27	.....	\$1,486 69	\$138,108 32	\$161,323 74	\$23,215 42
METHODIST REVIEW.....1916	12,134 21	136 91	180 00	.....	.....	12,451 12	15,685 17	3,234 05
1917	11,835 99	116 87	162 00	.....	.....	12,114 86	16,676 69	4,561 83
1918	12,442 87	353 49	102 00	.....	.....	12,898 36	17,511 06	4,612 70
1919	15,086 90	251 06	.....	.....	.....	15,337 96	18,905 62	3,567 66
Total.....	\$51,499 97	\$858 33	\$444 00	.....	.....	\$52,802 30	\$68,778 54	\$15,976 24
EPWORTH HERALD.....1916	74,710 35	10,989 80	753 75	.....	48 00	86,501 90	80,767 78	* 5,734 12
1917	71,016 59	8,911 21	1,107 00	.....	373 95	81,408 75	89,841 14	8,432 39
1918	63,906 59	7,119 44	380 70	.....	522 67	71,929 40	85,716 81	13,787 41
1919	69,975 73	7,919 27	629 77	.....	185 98	78,710 75	85,239 90	6,529 15
Total.....	\$279,609 26	\$24,939 72	\$2,871 22	.....	\$1,130 60	\$318,550 80	\$341,565 63	\$23,014 83
LA FIACCOLA.....1916	441 88	20 00	.....	.....	.....	461 88	2,228 54	1,766 66
1917	288 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 38	2,200 00	1,911 62
1918	465 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	465 60	2,265 60	1,800 00
1919	169 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 60	1,969 60	1,800 00
Total.....	\$1,365 46	\$20 00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,385 46	\$8,952 12	\$7,566 66

* Indicates Profit.

	Circulation Earnings	ADVERTISING REVENUE				Total Earnings	Costs	Net Profit or Loss
		Advertisers	House Advertis- ing	Joint Centenary Com- mission	Other Church Boards			
EASTERN MISSIONARY.....	\$236 00	\$1,074 84	.....	.....	.....	\$1,310 84	\$2,285 84	\$975 00
1916.....	319 77	1,214 59	.....	.....	.....	1,534 36	2,434 36	900 00
1917.....	316 65	1,376 31	.....	.....	.....	1,692 96	2,892 96	900 00
1918.....	289 11	1,625 06	.....	.....	.....	1,914 17	2,814 17	900 00
1919.....								
Total.....	\$1,161 53	\$5,290 80	.....	.....	.....	\$6,452 33	\$10,127 33	\$3,675 00
ENLIGHTENMENT.....								
1916.....	317 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	317 19	767 19	450 00
1917.....	477 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	477 58	1,377 58	900 00
1918.....	101 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 16	1,001 16	900 00
1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00	900 00
Total.....	\$895 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$895 93	\$4,045 93	\$3,150 00
EPWORTH KLOCKEN.....								
1916.....	915 29	24 00	.....	.....	.....	939 29	1,439 29	500 00
1917.....	643 37	17 00	.....	.....	.....	660 37	1,360 37	700 00
.....
Total.....	\$1,558 66	\$41 00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,599 66	\$2,799 66	\$1,200 00
HYDRESTEMMEN.....								
1916.....	1,015 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015 84	1,506 45	490 61
1917.....	1,034 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034 35	1,811 37	777 02
1918.....	639 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	639 76	1,132 67	492 91
1919.....	613 54	336 24	.....	.....	.....	949 78	1,286 02	336 24
Total.....	\$3,303 49	\$336 24	.....	.....	.....	\$3,639 73	\$5,736 51	\$2,096 78
CHRISTELIGE TALSMAND.....								
1916.....	2,304 86	406 31	.....	.....	.....	2,711 17	4,498 17	1,787 00
1917.....	2,308 23	502 58	.....	.....	.....	2,810 81	4,941 05	2,130 24
1918.....	3,216 62	338 27	.....	.....	.....	3,554 89	5,213 80	1,658 91
1919.....	2,558 23	407 72	.....	.....	.....	2,965 95	6,085 84	3,119 89
Total.....	\$10,387 94	\$1,654 88	.....	.....	.....	\$12,042 82	\$20,738 86	\$8,696 04
VIDNEBYDET.....								
1916.....	742 20	975 81	.....	.....	.....	1,718 01	2,899 02	1,181 01
1917.....	875 25	810 23	.....	.....	.....	1,685 48	2,951 31	1,265 83
1918.....	1,082 22	810 70	.....	.....	.....	1,892 92	3,254 80	1,361 88
1919.....	865 10	1,173 61	.....	.....	.....	2,038 71	3,270 62	1,231 91
Total.....	\$3,564 77	\$3,770 35	.....	.....	.....	\$7,335 12	\$12,375 75	\$5,040 63

PUBLICATIONS OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN—Continued

	Circulation Earnings	ADVERTISING REVENUE				Total Earnings	Costs	Net Profit or Loss
		Advertisers	House Advertis- ing	Joint Centenary Com- mission	Other Church Boards			
VASTRA SANDEBUDET.....1916	\$349 82	\$651 85	.....	.....	.....	\$1,001 67	\$2,457 01	\$1,455 34
.....1917	77 36	252 40	.....	.....	.....	329 76	1,201 31	871 55
Total.....	\$427 18	\$904 25	.....	.....	.....	\$1,331 43	\$3,658 32	\$2,326 89
HAWAIIAN-KOREAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.....1916	224 75	85 50	.....	.....	.....	310 25	835 25	525 00
.....1917	317 99	129 40	.....	.....	.....	447 39	1,347 39	900 00
.....1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00	900 00
.....1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00	900 00
Total.....	\$542 74	\$214 90	.....	.....	.....	\$757 64	\$3,982 64	\$3,225 00
PHILIPPINE OBSERVER.....1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
.....1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00	900 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,700 00	\$2,700 00
LECCIONES DOMINICALES EXPLICADAS.....1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	450 00
TOTALS.....	\$309,104 01	\$57,904 67	\$8,968 70	.....	\$1,383 35	\$377,360 73	\$434,459 86	\$57,099 13
.....1916	349,924 93	47,341 74	12,212 52	.....	5,421 19	414,900 38	469,524 84	54,624 46
.....1917	350,440 29	35,867 61	14,770 64	\$18,551 47	9,057 43	428,687 44	484,107 20	55,419 76
.....1918	398,875 49	53,285 95	13,956 30	14,192 36	3,224 55	483,534 65	525,655 81	42,131 16
.....1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$1,408,344 72	\$194,399 97	\$49,908 16	\$32,743 83	\$19,086 52	\$1,704,483 20	\$1,913,747 71	\$209,264 51

Summary of Net Costs for Quadrennium:
 English Publications (Advocates, Methodist Review, Epworth Herald)..... \$145,922 09
 Publications printed in Foreign Languages or in Foreign Countries..... 63,342 42
 Total..... \$209,264 51

We have followed the direction of the last General Conference with respect to the employment of circulation managers.

ADVERTISING

Our various periodicals have produced an advertising income during the present quadrennium aggregating \$358,328.23. Despite the intense competition in this field among the several periodicals of the country our Methodist publications are increasingly receiving a share of income from this source.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE

During the quadrennium careful consideration has been given to this important department of The Book Concern publications. Practically all our Sunday-school literature has come under painstaking review and revision by the editor and his staff in frequent consultation with the Publishing Agents.

The publications provided for the Sunday schools of Methodism by and with the cooperation of the Board of Sunday Schools furnish a high class of literature suited to the needs of our various Sunday schools. There is no individual agency in the church that has in it greater potential power for good than the literature available to our Sunday schools, and we are to-day more fully occupying the entire field of Methodism in this particular than at any other period.

BOOK LITERATURE

Due to war conditions and the uncertainties in the business life of the country the output of our book literature has been purposely restricted. Quality rather than quantity has been the constant and persistent aim of both the Book Editor and the Publishing Agents. The list of publications issued from the presses of The Book Concern during the quadrennium is given in connection with this report. A careful examination of the titles will show that The Book Concern has made no small contribution to the devotional, evangelistic, biblical, biographical, educational, and other departments that are properly related to the church in its activities and enterprises. It is the determination of The Book Concern to meet the requirements of our large and varied constituency.

LABOR

The problem confronting the Book Committee and the Publishing Agents with respect to its employees in the manufacturing department of The Book Concern has been given very careful consideration in the report of the Book Committee to the Gen-

eral Conference. Only a brief supplementary word may seem necessary from the Publishing Agents.

During the quadrennium our New York house has been seriously embarrassed by two strikes, both of which were unjustifiable and illegal in the view of the international unions themselves. Elsewhere throughout our manufacturing department there has been a fine spirit of cooperation on the part of the employees. No problems have arisen that have not been adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all the interests involved.

Let it be thoroughly understood that no problem has given the Publishing Agents and the Book Committee deeper concern than to insure justice to all its employees. An adequate compensation reached through honorable methods, truly representative of the interests involved has had our first consideration.

With painstaking endeavor the Publishing Agents and Book Committee have sought to comply with the declaration of the last General Conference regarding collective bargaining, and have earnestly endeavored to devise a form of collective bargaining which would not infringe on the rights of unorganized men and which would also be satisfactory to organized labor. However, the diligent efforts of Publishing Agents and Book Committee to devise such a form of collective bargaining have not been successful. The task thus far seems impossible. None the less the Publishing Agents and Book Committee have sought to carry out the spirit of the General Conference declaration on this subject by adopting and putting into operation in the Cincinnati house a form of group bargaining under which, touching all matters involved, all employees, whether compositors or clerks, bookbinders or bookkeepers, pressmen or porters, stereotypers or stenographers, are dealt with collectively through their group representatives. The plan is collective bargaining, but it is not collective bargaining with organized labor. It has been highly acceptable to the employees coming under its operation and useful to The Book Concern.

If the General Conference can devise another form of collective bargaining which will not infringe upon the rights of unorganized men and which will also be so satisfactory to organized labor as to enable the church to work with it, the Publishing Agents and Book Committee will be pleased promptly to put such a plan into operation.

In this connection it is only just to say that under the group representative plan now in operation certain advantages are given to the employees of The Methodist Book Concern which are enjoyed in but few, if any, other manufacturing plants. Group insurance, by which the life of every employee is insured to an amount equal to his annual wage, the maximum limit being \$2,400, together with free physical examination of every em-

ployee at stated periods by some of our best physicians, thus preventing disease, raising health standards, and increasing the joy of living; full pay to all factory employees for the following national holidays: New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas; pay to employees in case of sickness, so that there is no loss of time on this account; the full union scale of wage or more with a minimum wage of \$16 a week for women; well-furnished rest rooms for the men and for the women, and at the luncheon hour hot coffee or tea served free; attention given to the development of sociability among the employees such as The Book Concern Chorus, The Book Concern Orchestra, etc.; an annual outing in the summer, and a social evening in the winter with all the employees and their immediate families.

CENTENNIAL AT CINCINNATI

In 1820 the General Conference made provision for the establishment of an agency of The Book Concern in Cincinnati, and Martin Ruter was elected as agent. The imperative reasons assigned for the organization of this branch were first, the depreciation of western currency; second, the difficulty in the transportation of merchandise; third, the tide of immigration to the west. Martin Ruter began his operations as Agent of The Book Concern at Cincinnati in a small room 15x20 feet on the corner of Fifth and Elm Streets. The business of the first year amounted to \$4,000. As the first entry in the first ledger was October 6, 1820, it would seem as though that was the date when The Methodist Book Concern began business in the West. It is expected that this important event in the history of The Book Concern will be given suitable recognition.

Dr. Jennings, the General Agent, on account of his serious illness, has not been actively engaged in the affairs of The Book Concern during portions of the last year of this quadrennium. All through his long and active identification with The Book Concern our General Agent has been a close student of its work. His initiative and executive ability have been important factors contributing to the prosperity of our publishing interests. He recognizes that no longer may he even hope to sustain active relationship to the details of the business with which he has been so closely identified for nearly twenty-four years. His colleagues desire to recognize in this public manner the deep obligation they are under to Dr. Jennings who, throughout the quadrennium as General Agent, has so helpfully served the church in this capacity.

Accompanying this report and as a part of it are statistical tables showing quite in detail the business of The Book Concern

during the quadrennium. We invite a careful examination of these facts and figures.

With Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His leadership and seeking at all times to do His will, we respectfully submit this report.

HENRY C. JENNINGS,
General Agent.
EDWIN R. GRAHAM,
JOHN H. RACE,
Publishing Agents.

BALANCE SHEET—THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

	Dec. 31, 1915	Dec. 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1917	Dec. 31, 1918	Dec. 31, 1919	Comparing Dec. 31, 1919, with Dec. 31, 1915 * Decrease
ASSETS						
Cash on Hand.....	\$241,955 56	\$149,396 97	\$155,941 36	\$134,855 85	\$208,835 73	*\$33,119 83
Invested Surplus.....	1,180,076 29	751,025 37	605,528 75	576,502 75	515,365 00	*664,711 29
Accounts and Notes Receivable.....	1,076,226 19	1,205,421 26	1,356,143 16	1,462,068 97	1,449,415 02	373,188 83
Inventories—Merchandise and Manufacturing Departments.....	1,259,677 28	1,406,328 48	1,549,812 00	1,756,045 84	1,809,950 54	550,273 26
Motor Trucks.....	.....	.....	9,139 20	9,139 20	9,139 20	.....
Furniture and Fixtures.....	98,278 24	137,262 48	152,583 40	168,044 67	182,567 80	84,289 56
Real Estate and Buildings.....	2,204,309 03	2,716,249 96	2,736,350 96	2,741,811 06	2,743,443 76	539,134 73
	\$6,060,522 59	\$6,365,684 52	\$6,565,498 83	\$6,848,468 34	\$6,918,717 05	\$858,194 46
LIABILITIES						
Capital.....	\$3,000,000 00	\$3,000,000 00	\$3,000,000 00	\$3,000,000 00	\$3,000,000 00	.....
Notes and Accounts Payable.....	122,621 73	329,110 49	438,890 09	562,356 93	263,644 29	*\$141,022 56
Unexpended Balance Distribution to Annual Conferences.....	101,871 00	102,141 00	125,314 00	106,806 34	96,030 05	*5,840 05
Accrued Earnings for Distribution to Annual Conferences.....	119,243 79	108,259 99	78,028 75	91,950 78	112,993 21	*6,252 58
Reserve for Depreciation.....	513,002 28	532,536 78	580,404 18	714,029 16	782,020 73	269,018 45
Reserve for Unfilled Subscriptions.....	201,457 18	210,795 00	237,216 80	262,710 03	308,822 45	107,365 27
	\$4,058,197 98	\$4,282,843 26	\$4,459,853 82	\$4,737,853 24	\$4,563,511 63	\$505,313 65
Working Capital—Excess Assets.....	2,002,324 61	2,082,841 26	2,105,645 01	2,110,615 10	2,355,205 42	352,880 81
	\$6,060,522 59	\$6,365,684 52	\$6,565,498 83	\$6,848,468 34	\$6,918,717 05	\$858,194 46

EARNINGS—THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total for Quadrennium 48 Months	Total for Previous Quadrennium 50 Months	Comparing 1919 Quadrennium with 1915 Quadrennium * Decrease
From the Business.....	\$296,725 92	\$281,194 95	\$214,037 44	\$432,485 53	\$1,224,443 84	\$1,178,819 09	\$45,624 75
Less Disbursements Authorized by General Conf....	29,948 64	29,679 24	27,233 43	28,193 24	115,054 55	152,582 06	*37,527 51
Net Produce from Business.....	\$266,777 28	\$251,515 71	\$186,804 01	\$404,292 29	\$1,109,389 29	\$1,026,237 03	\$83,152 26
From Real Estate.....	57,893 86	53,406 71	73,635 96	87,334 02	272,270 55	175,801 99	96,468 56
From Invested Surplus.....	54,730 63	24,622 04	18,314 82	25,659 19	123,326 88	267,298 36	*143,971 68
Total Net Produce.....	\$379,401 77	\$329,544 46	\$278,754 79	\$517,285 50	\$1,504,986 52	\$1,469,337 38	\$35,649 14
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PRODUCE:							
To Working Capital.....	\$270,884 28	\$251,515 71	\$186,804 01	\$404,292 29	\$1,113,496 29	\$1,026,237 03	\$87,259 26
Earnings for Distribution to Annual Conferences....	108,259 99	78,028 75	91,950 78	112,993 21	391,232 73	434,828 00	*43,595 27
To Fire Reserve Fund.....	257 50	.....	.....	.....	257 50	8,272 35	*8,014 85
	\$379,401 77	\$329,544 46	\$278,754 79	\$517,285 50	\$1,504,986 52	\$1,469,337 38	\$35,649 14
Distribution to Annual Conferences Declared at Annual Meetings of Book Committee.....	April, 1916	April, 1917	April, 1918	April, 1919			
	\$275,000 00	\$300,000 00	\$250,000 00	\$250,000 00	\$1,075,000 00	\$1,179,283 00	*\$104,283 00
Book Committee Expense.....	9,219 84	6,212 15	9,128 96	6,447 07	31,008 02	43,819 87	*12,811 85
† Extra for Spring Conferences, 1913, \$79 283.00.							

SALES AND ADVERTISING REVENUE—THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total for Quadrannium 48 Months	Total for Previous Quadrannium 50 Months	Comparing 1919 Quadrannium with 1915 Quadrannium * Decrease
AT NEW YORK:							
Book Sales.....	\$285,812 93	\$285,865 82	\$282,734 67	\$365,514 05	\$1,199,927 47	\$1,065,927 99	\$133,999 48
Periodical Sales.....	251,267 05	286,441 73	306,001 84	346,767 15	1,170,477 77	1,158,938 47	11,539 30
Job Work.....	438,820 73	586,593 95	665,504 34	626,254 06	2,317,173 08	1,458,142 35	859,030 73
Total.....	\$975,900 71	\$1,138,901 50	\$1,234,240 85	\$1,338,535 26	\$4,687,578 32	\$3,683,008 81	\$1,004,569 51
AT BOSTON:							
Book Sales.....	\$42,619 51	\$45,838 74	\$40,009 57	\$53,966 68	\$182,434 50	\$181,368 73	\$1,065 77
Periodical Sales.....	24,306 37	26,668 16	27,923 00	34,293 66	113,191 19	111,121 83	2,069 36
Total.....	\$66,925 88	\$72,506 90	67,932 57	\$88,260 34	\$295,625 69	\$292,490 56	\$3,135 13
AT PITTSBURGH:							
Book Sales.....	\$65,606 20	\$79,481 65	\$61,582 94	\$82,795 18	\$282,465 97	\$274,722 65	\$7,743 32
Periodical Sales.....	71,488 29	80,511 84	84,600 84	111,758 62	348,359 59	280,720 31	67,639 28
Total.....	\$137,094 49	\$152,993 49	\$146,183 78	\$194,553 80	\$630,825 56	\$555,442 96	\$75,382 60
AT DETROIT:							
Book Sales.....	\$41,502 70	\$49,951 36	\$51,255 44	\$62,213 00	\$204,822 50	\$162,404 89	\$42,517 61
Periodical Sales.....	43,424 72	46,445 84	51,364 81	65,619 07	206,854 44	178,621 56	28,232 88
Total.....	\$84,927 42	\$96,397 20	\$102,620 25	\$127,832 07	\$411,776 94	\$341,026 45	\$70,750 49
AT CINCINNATI:							
Book Sales.....	\$153,061 60	\$173,639 77	\$120,974 30	\$151,517 22	\$599,192 89	\$714,285 59	*\$115,092 70
Periodical Sales.....	350,656 63	379,330 48	375,783 85	436,063 12	1,541,834 08	1,372,448 03	169,386 05
Job Work.....	164,353 86	183,915 10	182,561 52	282,116 96	812,947 44	530,892 78	282,054 66
Total.....	\$668,072 09	\$736,885 35	\$679,319 67	\$869,697 30	\$2,953,974 41	\$2,617,626 40	\$336,348 01

SALES AND ADVERTISING REVENUE—THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN—Continued

	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total for Quadrennium 48 Months	Total for Previous Quadrennium 50 Months	Comparing 1919 Quadrennium with 1915 Quadrennium * Decrease
AT CHICAGO:							
Book Sales.....	\$188,143 98	\$205,601 06	\$173,087 58	\$215,433 23	\$782,265 85	\$792,164 90	*\$9,899 05
Periodical Sales.....	330,412 13	338,122 48	332,399 21	418,896 29	1,420,530 11	1,344,955 60	75,574 51
Job Work.....	61,500 00	80,504 17	96,834 49	138,001 27	376,839 93	199,723 52	177,116 41
Total.....	\$580,056 11	\$624,227 71	\$602,321 28	\$773,030 79	\$2,579,635 89	\$2,336,844 02	\$242,791 87
AT KANSAS CITY:							
Book Sales.....	\$123,115 98	\$140,822 55	\$120,641 49	\$147,232 02	\$531,812 04	\$439,132 55	\$92,679 49
Periodical Sales.....	179,010 66	194,908 89	194,326 92	268,119 04	836,365 51	740,420 15	95,945 36
Total.....	\$302,126 64	\$335,731 44	\$314,968 41	\$415,351 06	\$1,368,177 55	\$1,179,552 70	\$188,624 85
AT SAN FRANCISCO:							
Book Sales.....	\$65,287 96	\$70,546 39	\$70,622 02	\$85,303 82	\$291,760 19	\$246,381 52	\$45,378 67
Periodical Sales.....	92,350 90	105,593 96	109,600 41	134,857 05	442,402 32	371,565 13	70,837 19
Total.....	\$157,638 86	\$176,140 35	\$180,222 43	\$220,160 87	\$734,162 51	\$617,946 65	\$116,215 86
TOTALS:							
Book Sales.....	\$965,150 86	\$1,044,747 34	\$900,908 01	\$1,163,975 20	\$4,074,781 41	\$3,896,388 82	\$178,392 59
Periodical Sales.....	1,342,916 75	1,438,023 38	1,482,000 88	1,817,074 00	6,080,015 01	5,538,791 08	541,223 93
Job Work.....	664,674 59	851,013 22	944,900 35	1,046,372 29	3,506,960 45	2,188,768 65	1,318,201 80
Total.....	\$2,972,742 20	\$3,333,783 94	\$3,327,809 24	\$4,027,421 49	\$13,661,756 87	\$11,623,938 55	\$2,037,818 32

REPORT OF NUMBER OF PAGES OF UNIFORM SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED AT CINCINNATI, 1916-1919

PUBLICATION	NUMBER COPIES PRINTED	NUMBER PAGES PER COPY	TOTAL NUMBER PAGES IN ALL COPIES	COMPARING 1919 QUAD- RENNIUM (48 Months) WITH 1915 QUADREN- NIUM (50 Months)	
				Number Printed	Number of Pages
SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE.....	113,905,273	8	911,242,184	7,935,938	63,487,504
CLASSMATE.....	105,895,514	8	847,164,112	*3,548,514	*28,388,112
PICTURE STORY PAPER.....	9,402,258	4	37,609,032	41,960,742	167,842,968
SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.....	6,586,115	80-1916 64-1917-'18-'19 68-1916-'17 64-1918 48-1919	450,220,336	1,651,595	208,796,464
ELEMENTARY TEACHER.....	206,066	64-1918 48-1919	12,729,144	32,234	3,951,856
HOME DEPARTMENT VISITOR.....	128,920	88-1916-'17-'18 68-1919	10,733,060	*61,920	*3,765,060
SENIOR QUARTERLY.....	13,033,032	64-1916 48-1917-'18-'19 64-1918	680,455,488	20,168	363,800,512
ADULT BIBLE CLASS MONTHLY.....	3,114,132	48-1917-'19 56-1918	169,387,040	*542,032	15,804,200
HOME DEPARTMENT QUARTERLY.....	3,229,255	80-1916-'17-'18 60-1919	242,398,020	*252,580	43,362,780
INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLY.....	6,550,538	32-1916-'18-'19 26-1917 40-1916-'18	199,801,072	2,891,462	102,282,928
ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY.....	2,323,944	36-1917 32-1919	86,431,268	571,631	29,391,732
BOYS' AND GIRLS' QUARTERLY.....	2,811,948	32	89,982,336	159,652	5,108,864
SHORTER JUNIOR QUARTERLY.....	635,676	16	10,170,816	331,324	5,301,184
PRIMARY QUARTERLY.....	916,970	32	29,343,040	*46,270	3,743,560
LESSON LEAF (Service and Lesson Leaf)	4,655,605	26	121,045,730	*206,105	*5,358,730
KLEINE GLOCKE.....	141,200	4†	564,800	157,500	4,214,400
DIE GLOCKE.....	1,758,800	4†	7,035,200	1,248,800	4,995,200
BIBELFORSCHER.....	456,950	32	14,622,400	188,150	6,020,800
TOTAL.....	275,752,196		3,920,995,078		
Net Decrease.....				52,491,775	990,593,010

* Increase.

† Discontinued June, 1918.

‡ Discontinued December, 1918.

GRADED LESSONS ORDERED BY THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN FOR THE YEARS 1916-1919
INCLUSIVE

	NUMBER OF VOLUMES				Total for Quadren- nium 48 Months	Total for Previous Quadren- nium 50 Months	Increases Comparing 1919 Quadren- nium with 1915 Quadren- nium
	1916	1917	1918	1919			
BEGINNERS' TEACHER'S.....	23,500	46,850	42,650	22,075	135,075	58,960	76,115
BEGINNERS' STORIES.....	627,000	759,500	652,500	510,800	2,549,800	2,031,450	518,350
BEGINNERS' PICTURES.....	12,485	17,848	14,265	7,372	51,970	35,805	16,165
PRIMARY TEACHER'S.....	39,850	77,575	74,850	34,900	227,175	248,075	*20,900
PRIMARY STORIES.....	893,000	1,033,500	963,000	707,000	3,596,500	2,741,570	854,930
PRIMARY PICTURES.....	2,925	5,733	3,250	5,180	17,088	8,065	9,023
JUNIOR TEACHER'S.....	67,100	110,550	112,575	53,075	343,300	188,632	154,668
JUNIOR PUPIL'S.....	925,600	1,133,200	1,035,200	749,000	3,843,000	2,453,378	1,389,622
INTERMEDIATE TEACHER'S.....	29,300	50,150	44,550	26,710	150,710	124,112	26,598
INTERMEDIATE PUPIL'S.....	335,000	450,200	443,400	277,800	1,506,400	1,067,800	438,600
SENIOR TEACHER'S.....	12,200	21,750	13,000	7,300	54,250	45,645	8,605
SENIOR STUDENT'S.....	146,400	178,900	106,300	52,900	484,500	422,220	62,280
TOTALS.....	3,114,360	3,885,756	3,505,540	2,454,112	12,595,768	9,425,712	3,534,056
THE GRADED SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE.....					356,368	132,000	224,368
THE CHURCH SCHOOL (Beginning October, 1919).....					34,000		34,000

* Decrease.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOUND LAST FOUR YEARS

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Abingdon War Food Book.....		58	1,000
Adults in the Sunday School.....	<i>Bovard</i>	196	2,004
Adventures in Stewardship.....	<i>Cushman-Bellinger</i>	166	7,667
After a Hundred Years.....	<i>Robinson</i>	76	2,959
America—Here and Over There.....	<i>Wilson</i>	107	2,017
American Tithers.....	<i>Sayler</i>	48	10,258
Asbury, Francis: The Prophet of the Long Road.....	<i>Tipple</i>	333	2,787
Asbury, Francis: Centenary Volume.....	<i>Carroll</i>	96	2,020
Asbury, Francis: Centennial Addresses.....	<i>Berry, Bristol, Leele and Rogers</i>	106	1,027
At Mother's Knee.....	<i>Davis</i>	29	4,011
At the Beautiful Gate of the Church.....	<i>Tobie</i>	68	30,303
Biographical and Literary Studies.....	<i>Little</i>	352	1,008
Blossomy Cottage.....	<i>Perry</i>	108	2,254
Bolshevism and Social Revolt.....	<i>Dorchester</i>	124	1,000
Book of Devotions.....	<i>The Bishops</i>	189	1,505
Book of Revelation.....	<i>Keppel</i>	76	2,008
Books of the Pentateuch.....	<i>Eiselen</i>	351	1,251
Both Might and Right.....	<i>Hartzell</i>	32	2,002
Bring Him to Me.....	<i>Pace</i>	72	1,508
Buckley, James Monroe.....	<i>Mains</i>	305	1,510
Building the Congregation.....	<i>Skeath</i>	63	1,520
Call to Arms.....	<i>Brown and Smith</i>	126	25,613
Centenary at Old First.....	<i>Calkins</i>	361	2,002
Children's Crusade.....	<i>Miller</i>	32	5,000
China: An Interpretation.....	<i>Bashford</i>	668	3,531
China Inside Out.....	<i>Miller</i>	180	1,515
Christian College.....	<i>Welch and Others</i>	78	1,004
Christian Crusade for World Democracy...	<i>Taylor and Luccock</i>	204	34,759
Christian Democracy for America.....	<i>Forsyth and Keeler</i>	220	26,764
Chronicles of An Old Town.....	<i>Cunningham</i>	326	1,000
Church After the War.....	<i>Thompson</i>	32	3,051
Civil Law and the Church.....	<i>Lincoln</i>	951	1,006
Clean Sword.....	<i>Hough</i>	211	1,500
Comfort and Strength from the Shepherd Psalm.....	<i>Reisner</i>	233	1,528
Confessions of a Browning Lover.....	<i>Powell</i>	248	1,000
Consciousness of Jesus.....	<i>DuBose</i>	144	1,508
Cyclopedia of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.....		406	11,000
Dancing and the Public School.....	<i>Hughes</i>	29	6,175
Daybreak Everywhere.....	<i>Locke</i>	217	2,029
Directions and Helps, Conference Course of Study for Traveling Preachers:			
Admission on Trial.....		163	3,502
First Year.....		172	2,000
Second Year.....		199	2,046
Third Year.....		203	2,014
Fourth Year.....		193	2,014

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Discipline of the M. E. Church, 1916.....		634	88,461
Dynamite of God.....	<i>Quayle</i>	330	4,055
Early Methodists Under Persecution.....	<i>Barr</i>	256	851
Essentials of Methodism.....	<i>McConnell</i>	88	3,027
Evangelism in the Remaking of the World.....	<i>Leonard</i>	197	1,505
Evangelism of Jesus.....	<i>Wareing</i>	121	6,035
Every Church Its Own Evangelist.....	<i>Edwards</i>	162	4,029
Faces in the Fire.....	<i>Boreham</i>	272	1,505
Fares, Please.....	<i>Luccock</i>	203	3,532
Fight for the Argonne.....	<i>West</i>	124	2,037
Fighting for a New World.....	<i>Dabney</i>	108	1,000
Finding Out God's Secrets.....	<i>McKay</i>	160	3,559
First Easter.....	<i>Speakman</i>	20	1,500
Flying Over London.....	<i>Hough</i>	29	1,000
Forgotten Faces.....	<i>Peck</i>	219	2,004
Fourfold Test of Mormonism: Failure of Pro-Mormon Apology to Impair the Test.....	<i>Sheldon</i>	102	1,258
From a Soldier's Heart.....	<i>Speakman</i>	163	1,000
Ganga Dass.....	<i>Calkins</i>	79	6,182
General Conference Journal, 1916.....		1526	1,135
Germany's Moral Downfall.....	<i>Crawford</i>	217	1,000
Giant Hours with Poet Preachers.....	<i>Stidger</i>	127	1,503
Gifts from the Desert.....	<i>Fisher</i>	36	3,071
Give My Love to Maria.....	<i>Tuttle</i>	262	1,901
Golden Milestone.....	<i>Boreham</i>	276	2,504
Good Ministers of Jesus Christ.....	<i>McDowell</i>	307	5,265
Granville: Tales and Tail Spins from a Flyer's Diary.....		177	1,000
Guide to the Teachers of the Primer of Teacher Training.....	<i>Brown</i>	48	2,035
Heart Messages from the Psalms.....	<i>Keeler</i>	137	2,016
Hearts Courageous.....	<i>Oxenham</i>	93	1,003
History of Latin America.....	<i>Sweet</i>	283	2,011
History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico.....	<i>Butler</i>	156	750
History of the Sunday School Movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	<i>Wardle</i>	232	850
House of Judah.....	<i>Hewitt</i>	224	1,506
How to Teach Religion.....	<i>Betts</i>	223	4,051
Hugh Graham: A Tale of the Pioneers.....	<i>Townsend</i>	368	2,319
Human Nature.....	<i>Higgins</i>	202	1,009
Hundred Years in the Homeland.....	<i>Robinson</i>	76	2,500
If I Had Not Come.....	<i>Hendrix</i>	209	2,253
Iliff, Thomas Corwin.....	<i>Gillilan</i>	193	750
In the Rift of the Rock.....	<i>Vincent</i>	224	1,517
In the Valley of Decision.....	<i>Hough</i>	71	3,099
India—Beloved of Heaven.....	<i>Badley</i>	217	1,528
Individualistic Gospel and Other Essays.....	<i>Gillies</i>	208	1,000
Itinerancy: Its Power and Peril.....	<i>Hensley</i>	287	2,007
Jesus Our Standard.....	<i>Horne</i>	307	1,758
John and His Writings.....	<i>Hayes</i>	328	2,007
Judicial Decisions of the General Conference, 1916.....	<i>Cooke</i>	469	500

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Laymen in the Itinerancy.....	<i>Hensey</i>	208	1,500
Letters on the Atonement.....	<i>Huse</i>	104	1,003
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.....	<i>Carmichael</i>	116	4,006
Little Old Lady.....	<i>Hough</i>	133	2,510
Luggage of Life.....	<i>Boreham</i>	246	3,014
Making Missions Real.....	<i>Stowell</i>	192	3,047
Making of the Bible.....	<i>Vernon</i>	191	1,773
Making the Old Sunday School New.....	<i>Miller</i>	100	2,530
Man of Power.....	<i>Hough</i>	140	3,036
Manual for Teachers to Accompany Red, Yellow, and Black.....	<i>Fahs</i>	30	1,015
Master Quest.....	<i>Woodhull</i>	185	1,506
Mayflower Pilgrims.....	<i>Carpenter</i>	255	1,509
Membership Manual.....		99	151,156
Suggestions for Teachers.....		16	15,325
Men Who Missed the Trail.....	<i>Peck</i>	287	4,057
Methodist Heroes of Other Days.....	<i>Ayres</i>	100	1,007
Methodist Year Book, 1917.....		265	6,085
Methodist Year Book, 1918.....		258	6,032
Methodist Year Book, 1919.....		254	6,006
Methodist Year Book, 1920.....		276	6,032
Mid-Week Service.....	<i>Luccock and Cook</i>	109	3,035
Minutes of Annual Conferences, Spring, 1916.....		493	838
Minutes of Annual Conferences, Spring, 1917.....		485	838
Minutes of Annual Conferences, Spring, 1918.....		505	853
Minutes of Annual Conferences, Spring, 1919.....		506	856
Minutes of Annual Conferences, Fall, 1915.....		546	890
Minutes of Annual Conferences, Fall, 1916.....		562	888
Minutes of Annual Conferences, Fall, 1917.....		563	853
Minutes of Annual Conferences, Fall, 1918.....		504	917
Missions Versus Militarism.....	<i>Stevenson</i>	107	1,560
Modern Meaning of Church Membership.....	<i>Versteeg</i>	160	1,541
Modern Messages from Great Hymns.....	<i>Smith</i>	283	2,015
Modern Pagans.....	<i>Sheldon</i>	79	2,056
Modern Stewardship Sermons.....		173	7,603
Moral Education as a Reconstruction Problem.....	<i>Richardson</i>	30	5,200
Mountains in the Mist.....	<i>Boreham</i>	285	1,508
Mountains of the Morning.....	<i>Phelps</i>	392	3,101
Mushrooms on the Moor.....	<i>Boreham</i>	280	1,510
Mystery Religions and the New Testament.....	<i>Sheldon</i>	155	1,547
Old Home.....	<i>Woods</i>	189	1,000
On the Manuscripts of God.....	<i>Sherman</i>	183	1,507
One Thousand Questions and Answers Concerning the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	<i>Wheeler</i>	312	1,356
Oregon Missions.....	<i>Bashford</i>	311	1,750
Other Side of the Hill.....	<i>Boreham</i>	236	3,016
Our Backdoor Neighbors.....	<i>Pellett</i>	209	2,017
Our Father.....	<i>Medine</i>	15	2,006
Outline Lessons in Cyclopedia of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals.....	<i>Pickett</i>	12	1,050
Passion of Herman.....	<i>Pace</i>	106	1,513
Peaceful Life.....	<i>Kuhns</i>	234	1,272
Philosophy and the War.....	<i>Flewelling</i>	74	1,510
Poets of Science and Other Addresses.....	<i>Rice</i>	225	1,000

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Popular Aspects of Oriental Religions.....	<i>Hartman</i>	255	1,500
Possible You.....	<i>Espey</i>	60	2,030
Poverty and Preaching—The Truth About It.....	<i>Hensey</i>	135	9,887
Prayers for Eventide.....	<i>Reisner</i>	79	4,500
Primer of Teacher-Training.....	<i>Brown</i>	168	12,600
Prophet of the Spirit.....	<i>Longacre</i>	128	1,014
Prophets in the Light of To-day.....	<i>Hill</i>	240	1,526
Prowling About Panama.....	<i>Miller</i>	254	1,000
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Pupil.....	<i>Barclay</i>	130	8,047
Rebuilding the Conference Program.....	<i>Thirkield</i>	39	1,032
Recovered Yesterdays in Literature.....	<i>Quayle</i>	306	2,257
Red, Yellow, and Black.....	<i>Fahs</i>	215	6,022
Religion and the School.....	<i>Wilm</i>	53	1,500
Religion and War.....	<i>Faunce</i>	188	2,071
Religious Education and Democracy.....	<i>Winchester</i>	293	1,514
Religious Education and Reconstruction.....	<i>Richardson</i>	32	11,395
Religious Education of Adolescents.....	<i>Richardson</i>	191	6,543
Religious Experience: Its Evidential Values.....	<i>Mains</i>	272	1,000
Religious Teaching of the Old Testament.....	<i>Knudson</i>	416	1,511
Return to Faith.....	<i>Rice</i>	154	1,510
Rhythmic Studies of Life.....	<i>Cavaness</i>	200	750
Rhythmic Studies of the Word.....	<i>Cavaness</i>	136	1,016
Ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 16mo. Paper.....		60	10,190
Ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 12mo.....		159	1,350
Rural Church Serving the Community.....	<i>Earp</i>	144	1,780
Sailor's Book of Worship.....		163	5,010
Salute of the Valiant.....	<i>Kelley</i>	101	1,000
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Scotty Kid.....	<i>Li-Ke-Ke</i>	212	1,504
Second Coming of Christ.....	<i>Campbell</i>	136	3,030
Selected Chapters from the History of the Wyandott Mission.....	<i>Stevenson</i>	147	1,004
Service and Prayers for Church and Home.....	<i>Thirkield</i>	309	15,158
Seventeen Years in the Underworld.....	<i>Scott</i>	119	1,509
Side-Stepping Saints.....	<i>Peck</i>	329	2,528
Significance of the Protestant Reformation.....	<i>Hough</i>	106	1,512
Silver Shadow.....	<i>Boreham</i>	272	2,668
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Sunday School Officers' Manual.....	Brown.....	254	4,550
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Synoptic Gospels and the Book of Acts....	Hayes.....	354	1,400
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Thoburn, Called of God.....	Oldham.....	188	1,529
Thorn Fortress.....	Bramston.....	131	1,001
Throne of Grace.....	Quayle.....	117	2,028
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Wesley and His Century, American Edition	Fitchett.....	521	1,003
Wesley as Sociologist, Theologian, Church- man.....	Faulkner.....	173	1,000
When Christ Comes Again.....	Eckman.....	372	4,550
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With the Children.....	Kelley.....	139	1,505
Wooden Horse.....	Pickett.....	87	15,085
Working Conference on the Union of Amer- ican Methodism.....		588	488
Working Program for a Local Church.....	Cook.....	217	1,513

BOOKS IN SERIES

IVORY SERIES:

Mother's First Prayer.....	Hammond.....	30	2,009
Put Your Weeps on My Cheek.....	Meacham.....	22	3,055

KINGDOM OF GOD SERIES:

Life of Jesus.....	Rall.....	214	8,254
Religion of Israel.....	Ascham.....	239	1,500
Teachings of Jesus.....	Rall.....	224	2,001
Teacher's Manual for the Life of Jesus..	Rall.....	79	1,518
Teacher's Manual for Religion of Israel.	Ascham.....	121	1,002
Teacher's Manual for Teachings of Jesus	Rall.....	79	750

LITTLE BOOKS ON STEWARDSHIP:

Stewardship Starting Points.....	Calkins.....	112	5,060
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LITTLE FOLKS SERIES:

Little Folks in History—Book 1.....	Calhoun.....	70	2,022
Little Folks in History—Book 2.....	Calhoun.....	74	2,028
Little Folks in History—Book 3.....	Calhoun.....	64	2,033
Little Folks in History—Book 4.....	Calhoun.....	71	2,029

Report of the Publishing Agents

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TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
MAKERS OF METHODISM:			
John Wesley.....	<i>McDonald</i>	119	750
MANUALS OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION:			
Girlhood and Character.....	<i>Moxcey</i>	400	5,810
Missionary Education in Home and School.....	<i>Diffendorfer</i>	407	2,258
TRAINING COURSES FOR LEADERSHIP SERIES:			
Leadership of Girls' Activities.....	<i>Moxcey</i>	126	3,005
Learning and Teaching.....	<i>Sheridan and White</i>	207	4,020
Life in the Making.....	<i>Barclay and Others</i>	236	29,579
Methodist Church and Its Work.....	<i>Tippy and Kern</i> ...	157	5,013
Organization and Administration of the Sunday School.....	<i>North-Cunninggim</i>	155	6,002
Program of Christian Religion.....	<i>Shackford</i>	204	4,017
Training of the Devotional Life.....	<i>Kennedy and Meyer</i>	123	4,150
WORKER AND WORK SERIES:			
Beginners' Worker and Work.....	<i>Beard</i>	167	3,000
Junior Worker and Work.....	<i>Baldwin</i>	176	2,045

MUSIC BOOKS

Songs of Help.....	<i>Black</i>	192	25,090
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REQUISITES FOR THE CHURCH, PASTOR, AND SUNDAY SCHOOL

Christian Decision Cards.....	52,724
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OFFICIAL CHURCH RECORD:

Historical Record of Permanent Data—Book 1.....	1,499
Permanent Membership Roll—Book 2:	
100 Families.....	651
250 Families.....	552
500 Families.....	384
Church Membership Record—Book 3.....	1,512
Church Membership Roll Loose Leaf System.....	1,750
Church Membership Enrollment Index Box.....	306
Official Record Book for Official Boards or Leaders and Stewards' Meeting.....	2,013
Official Requisition Blanks for use of Church Purchasing Agents.....	1,009
Official Record of the Ladies' Aid Society.....	1,500
Registrar's Record.....	100

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Statement of Church Subscriptions.....	53,000
Every-Member Canvass Card.....	104,100
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800 Names.....	200	
1,600 Names.....	77	
Book B. Receipts and Disbursements.....	502	
Book C. Books A and B Combined:		
480 Names.....	501	
800 Names.....	200	
1,600 Names.....	76	
Book D. Weekly Offerings:		
480 Names.....	450	
800 Names.....	151	
1,600 Names.....	77	
Book E. Receipts and Disbursements.....	400	
Book F. Books D and E Combined:		
480 Names.....	450	
800 Names.....	151	
1,600 Names.....	77	

OFFICIAL POCKET RECORDS FOR CHURCH TREASURER:

Current Expenses.....	938
Disciplinary Benevolences.....	998
Tithing Steward's Pocket Record and Memoranda.....	14,992

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE REQUISITES:

Benevolent Fund, Treasurer of.....	2,983
Current Expenses Fund, Treasurer of.....	1,037
Packages Seventy-two Assorted Conference Report.....	3,923

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE MINUTES:

Loose Leaf Binder.....	2,454
Permanent Binder, Minutes and Reports.....	7,150
Minutes of the First Quarterly Conference.....	20,509
Minutes of the Second or Third Quarterly Conference.....	20,524
Minutes of the Fourth Quarterly Conference.....	20,474

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S REQUISITES:

Official District Superintendent's Record Book. Less than 32 Charges.....	500
Official District Superintendent's Record Book. Less than 56 Charges.....	1,382
Official District Superintendent's Record Book. Less than 120 Charges.....	176
Official Record Book for the Quarterly Conference.....	13,045
Voucher of the District Superintendent No. 1.....	503
Voucher of the District Superintendent No. 2.....	100

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE:

Certificate of Marriage No. 96.....	13,400
Certificate of Marriage No. 124.....	13,431

PREACHERS' REQUISITES:

Pastor's Official Loose Leaf Calling Assistant.....	500
Pastor's Official Loose Leaf Desk Book.....	500
Pastor's Official Vest-Pocket Assistant.....	14,774
Pastor's Personal Life Record.....	1,509

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Honor Roll No. 1.....	2,350
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Absentee Notices Form 2.....	2,105

ABSENTEE POST CARDS:

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Form V. Primary Department—Girls		
Form W. Junior Department—Girls		
Form X. Beginners' Department—Boys		
Form Y. Primary Department—Boys		
Form Z. Junior Department—Boys		
Absentee Post Cards in Spanish.....		33,600

ADULT BIBLE CLASS INVITATION CARDS:

No. 13. "Your Light Is Hid".....	}	160,200
No. 14. "Be Independent".....		
No. 15. "Have You a Church Home?"..		
No. 16. "Once On a Time".....		
No. 17. "Where Were You Sunday?"...		
No. 18. "Some of the Best Things"....		

BIRTHDAY REQUISITES:

Birthday Record Cards.....	51,200
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CLASS REQUISITES:

Attendance Punch Cards.....	310,544
Beginners' Class Teacher's Roll Book.....	1,524
Class Card Envelope.....	18,760
Teacher's Individual Class Book.....	5,040
Application for Membership Card.....	106,459
Family Enrollment Card.....	50,838
Prospective Member Card.....	51,086
Visitor's Attendance Card.....	51,200
Withdrawal Card.....	52,573

CRADLE ROLL REQUISITES:

Cradle Roll Enrollment Record Cards.....	25,743
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SECRETARY'S REQUISITES:

Official Sunday School Secretary's Minute Book.....	1,003
Official Sunday School Secretary's Record No. 1.....	5,512
Department Record Sheet.....	1,000
Official Sunday School Secretary's Record No. 2.....	1,000
Secretary's Order Book on the Treasurer.....	1,004

SUPERINTENDENT'S REQUISITES:

Official Sunday School Superintendent's Vest-Pocket Record. . .	1,500
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TEMPERANCE REQUISITES:

Junior Department Pledge Cards—Boys.....	25,700
Junior Department Pledge Cards—Girls.....	25,700
Temperance Chart No. 1.....	2,321
Temperance Chart No. 2.....	100
Official Record Book for Sunday School Treasurer.....	1,013

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PAGES

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The Lesson Hand Book, 1918.....	168	16,500
The Lesson Hand Book, 1919.....	160	20,034
The Lesson Hand Book, 1920.....	160	17,352
Superintendent's Helper, 1917.....	175	6,250
Superintendent's Helper, 1918.....	163	5,500
Superintendent's Helper, 1919.....	184	4,958
Superintendent's Helper, 1920.....	165	4,997

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Christianity and World Democracy.....	10,000
Foreign Missionaries in Action.....	10,100
Marshaling the Forces of Patriotism.....	89,500
Guide for Teachers of Marshaling the Forces of Patriotism.....	10,300
New Map of the World.....	10,150

NEW DESIGN CERTIFICATES OF PROMOTION:

Form JJ. From Cradle Roll to Beginners' Class.....	133,577
Form KK. From Beginners' Class to Primary Department.....	
Form LL. From Primary Department to Junior Department.....	
Form MM. From Junior Department to Intermediate Department.....	
Form NN. From Senior Department to Young People's Department.....	
Form OO. From Senior Department to Adult Department..	

PROMOTION CARDS:

Form 214. Primary Second Year.....	125,245
Form 224. Primary Third Year.....	
Form 314. Junior First Year.....	
Form 324. Junior Second Year.....	
Form 334. Junior Third Year.....	

ROLL OF HONOR:

Roll of Honor No. 1.....	2,390
Roll of Honor No. 2.....	100

BIRTHDAY CARDS:

Form L. Sixth Birthday Girls.....	263,600
Form M. Sixth Birthday Boys.....	
Form N. Seventh Birthday Girls.....	
Form O. Seventh Birthday Boys.....	
Form P. Eighth Birthday Girls.....	
Form Q. Eighth Birthday Boys.....	
Form R. Ninth Birthday Boys or Girls.....	
Form S. Tenth Birthday Girls.....	
Form T. Tenth Birthday Boys.....	
Form UU. Eleventh Birthday Girls.....	
Form VV. Eleventh Birthday Boys.....	
Form WW. Twelfth Birthday Girls.....	
Form XX. Twelfth Birthday Boys.....	

NEW DESIGNS BIRTHDAY CARDS:

Form AA. First Birthday Girls.....	305,200
Form BB. First Birthday Boys.....	
Form CC. Second Birthday Girls.....	
Form DD. Second Birthday Boys.....	
Form EE. Third Birthday Girls.....	
Form FF. Third Birthday Boys.....	

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, ETC.

Junior Department Motto.....	1,300
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SERVICES:

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Glory to the Lord.....	72,050
O Little Town of Bethlehem.....	50,600
Star Spangled Banner.....	37,383
Dedication Service for the Honor Roll and Service Flag.....	25,405
World's New Day.....	15,000
Program of Victory.....	25,000

BOOKS IMPORTED IN SHEETS AND BOUND BY US

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Christian Reality in Modern Light.....	<i>Ballard</i>	200	250
Christianity in Doctrine and Experience.....	<i>Buck</i>	402	484
Journal of John Wesley—Vol. 7.....	<i>Curnock</i>	536	125
Journal of John Wesley—Vol. 8.....	<i>Curnock</i>	486	123
Unfolding of Life.....	<i>Barber</i>	246	247

BOOKS PURCHASED IN SHEETS IN THIS COUNTRY
AND BOUND BY US

Challenge to Life Service.....	<i>Harris and Robbins</i>	152	3,000
Christianizing the Community Life.....	<i>Ward</i>	176	2,500
Faiths of Mankind.....	<i>Soper</i>	165	2,407
New Testament: A New Translation... ..	<i>Moffatt</i>	395	2,500
Productive Beliefs.....	<i>Hough</i>	223	1,000
Social Principles of Jesus.....	<i>Rauschenbusch</i>	198	5,275
Vision Splendid.....	<i>Oxenham</i>	151	500

MISSION STUDY BOOKS

Brother Van.....	<i>Brummitt</i>	171	1,400
Challenge of Pittsburgh.....	<i>Marsh</i>	320	4,010
Challenge of St. Louis.....	<i>Mangold</i>	271	780
Lure of Africa.....	<i>Patton</i>	205	10,000
Makers of South America.....	<i>Daniels</i>	247	1,600
Ministers of Mercy.....	<i>Franklin</i>	239	1,200
Moffats.....	<i>Hubbard</i>	291	1,250
New Life Currents in China.....	<i>Gamewell</i>	232	10,550
Sons of Italy.....	<i>Mangano</i>	234	5,577
South American Neighbors.....	<i>Stuntz</i>	217	14,634
South To-Day.....	<i>Moore</i>	252	5,050

WEDDING BOOKS:

Bridal Bells.....	16,134
Bridal Blossoms.....	16,460
Holy Matrimony.....	3,066

MISCELLANEOUS:

Meaning of Faith.....	<i>Fosdick</i>	328	6,000
Methodism and the Flag.....		45	5,500
Nest of Ten Blocks.....	<i>Danielson</i>		1,100
Object Lesson for the Cradle Roll.....	<i>Danielson</i>	106	1,550
Wind on the Heath.....	<i>Morrison</i>	295	250

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

To the General Conference of 1920,

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

The quadrennium 1916-1920 will ever be memorable in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is marked by the transition from the first to the second century of the church's missionary work. The Centenary of the organization of the Missionary Society was celebrated in harmony with the instructions of the General Conference of 1916. This Board, organized in its present form at that time, took the necessary initial steps and was joined in the movement by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The plan of organization, the goal fixed, the methods of education and collection, and the extraordinary results will be found recorded in the report of the Joint Centenary Committee which was established by the two Boards to represent them and other related interests in this church-wide enterprise.

This Methodist Missionary Century began with a great faith in which a few devoted, far-seeing spirits shared; it ended with a great achievement to which in intercession, in consecration of life, of time, of money, in individual and group service, the multitudes of an ecumenical church contributed. The world-wide tasks of a Board to which the church has committed "the general supervision of all work in the foreign field" are interpreted from the new level to which the whole church has been lifted. The statement required by the General Conference will be welcome and useful, in this significant day, if it is presented, not as a registry of deeds and events for which a century of God's leadership and of man's consecration has stirred our deepest gratitude, but as a memorandum of present day activities which the Centenary achievement has made possible, and an outline of the fresh endeavor, intense and wide, to which a new Century offers its compelling challenge.

"NEWNESS OF LIFE" IN THE FOREIGN FIELDS

The most notable effect of the Centenary is found, not in the home land, but in foreign fields. The thrill of its influence is stirring mightily the heart of the church in the lands beyond the seas. The call to prayer and to stewardship is everywhere awakening the people to a new vision of opportunity and a new

conviction of duty. Objectives for giving and for life service, which three years ago were beyond the faith of the most optimistic missionaries, have now been replaced by others twice, thrice, four times as great. The readiness to receive, which some have feared might be quickened by the large provision made by the home church, has in fact been less eager than the purpose to give. The example of the home churches in increasing their gifts to foreign missions fourfold has induced in the churches abroad not only gratitude, but consecration. Progress toward self-support has been accelerated in an extraordinary degree. The consciousness of a world appeal has found striking expression in China, India, and other lands. At the recent meeting of Southern Asia Central Conference nine young men, in an hour of remarkable spiritual power, offered themselves for foreign mission service in Africa, in Mesopotamia, or wherever they might be sent, and an India Foreign Missionary Society was straightway formed to foster and guide this new purpose of the Methodism of India. Full report of the remarkable findings of the Eastern Asia Conference, held in mid-February in Peking, will reach the General Conference in due course. Therein will appear the significance of the remarkable development of the sense of unity in our Methodist work in China and of the new view of their own responsibility which has come to the leaders of the Chinese churches. From Mexico is reported a new spirit in our Mexican preachers, characterized by definite consecration to well-defined tasks, and a comprehensive program for the material betterment of equipment and for distinct spiritual activities, which means for that sorely tested company of faithful men the promise of the larger day.

These higher levels in the Mission fields come not by accident; they are the result of that purpose and that use of practical means, which gave the Centenary in the homeland its force and its results. Careful programs for organization and promotion were being developed for the foreign fields before the final celebration of the Centenary at home took place. In Korea and Japan, Bishop Welch, with necessary cooperation in funds and personnel, has laid down the broader plans for the educational, evangelistic, and medical work, in spite of the sadly disordered condition both of sentiment and of life in that area of political disturbance. Dr. R. A. Ward, representing the Board, with Bishop Lewis, has given six months of intensive cultivation to the churches in China, in the search of a China-wide policy, and the promotion of the conviction in both missionaries and native leaders that our work in China is one work, and that the sense of a common task, the development of the spirit of self-dependence, and the consecration not only of missionary life and resources, but of Chinese life and resources, are fundamental to any broad

and effective approach to the spiritual conquest of four hundred millions of people. The Methodism of India is responding marvelously to the appeal for a new spirit in her great task. The Centenary Commission, in which the Methodist forces of all India are concentrated and combined, has felt the shaping hand of Dr. B. T. Badley, its Executive Secretary, and the enthusiastic leadership of the Bishops in India, has developed a network of agencies, a distribution of responsibilities, and a spirit of sympathetic cooperation, which bring the attainment of the new financial goal, \$2,500,000, instead of \$250,000 earlier adopted, within the range of the probable. There has been carefully organized work in the wide fields of South America, where Dr. George A. Miller is cooperating with that Chevalier of missions, Bishop Oldham, in bringing things to pass in that vast and varied domain of acres and peoples.

In this bulletin of progress there will be found no record of a completed task, of any one problem completely solved, of any field from which our forces may be withdrawn. The significance of our report at this beginning of a new century is that everywhere in the mission fields are the thrill and stir of new life. Freedom of action has replaced the fear of venture. Anxiety has given way to confidence. To dare the bold advance seems less near than sometimes in the past to the betrayal of a trust. Courage finds its expression, not in holding on, but in going on. There is a feeling that somewhere supplies are stored and available. The enterprise is everywhere vital. There is on all sides the note not only of desire and appeal, but of victory. The thought that ever in the church's future this spirit should be even for a day clouded is unbearable!

THE ACCOUNT CURRENT—THE FACTS TO-DAY

The anticipation of funds soon to be available invited in the early days of the quadrennium appeals from the fields which were more than a cry for help—they were a command to action. As the Centenary period progressed, some advances from the treasury were made to meet special emergencies and to seize unmistakable opportunities. Thus, the light of the coming day sent its beams early across the waiting lands; men did not wait until the sun was above the horizon before they were busy with new tasks. To your Board this was accepted as a course consistent with the will of Providence and the purpose of the church. It was possible, therefore, to make record of activities and even of results without waiting for the full returns of the great endeavor, and, due in part to this course, carefully guarded, as we believe, a brief bulletin can be presented as a part of this report. Herewith, therefore, we present the Centenary as a going concern in the foreign fields.

THE FINANCIAL BASIS

The income for the year ending October 31, 1919, was increased by the Centenary offerings, which became effective as such July 1, 1919, to a total of \$5,352,973, approximately 175 per cent. more than the total income of the previous year. From this total income all the obligations, regular and special, to the fields were covered, a serious situation due to the condition of foreign exchange in India and China was met, and the entire cost to the Foreign Board of the promotion of the Centenary was paid.

The Board at its Annual Meeting in December made actual appropriations of \$5,352,973, the same amount as that received the previous year, it being forbidden, by a rule in its constitution, to appropriate in any one year more than the amount received the year before. Since, however, the total expected under the Centenary offerings for the year is \$10,500,000, the Board gave power to the Executive Committee to authorize the Treasury to make advances of an additional amount to each field up to a total of \$5,147,027, such authorizations to be made upon the basis of representation from the fields as to specific preferred projects in the field program and upon the condition that funds are available or in sight. The several mission fields, therefore, are making their plans upon the basis of the total expected income of \$10,500,000 for the year 1920, and any failure to realize that amount would create most serious disappointment and confusion.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AN INCREASED INCOME

First: As a preventive of disaster the Centenary has been already a most brilliant success.

The Board was never in a more secure and sound condition than when it approached the hundredth anniversary of Methodist foreign missions. It had for six years created no deficit, had added somewhat each year to its appropriations to the fields, had kept its administrative and cultivation expenses at a low percentage of the total receipts, and at the end of that time had liquidated the debt of over \$121,000 with which the period began. The number of missionaries on the field had been increased by nearly one hundred and the membership of the foreign churches had gained over twenty per cent.

But, while Centenary enthusiasm was rising, exchange in India and China was falling. To-day it requires a dollar and thirty cents in India, and more than two dollars in China, to do what one dollar would do three years ago. Transportation costs are from one-half to three-fourths more, and necessities of life in most of the fields have increased relatively more than in America, while the margin in missionary income is less than

in the corresponding station here. The aggregate of these insistent demands ran up to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. We did not know it, but the Centenary was timed to meet the most serious financial crisis our Missionary Society or its successor, the Board of Foreign Missions, has ever known.

Second: The docket of the mission fields was crowded with unfinished business. Institutions had been projected, land bought and partly paid for, material gathered for foundations not yet laid, buildings planned and built but in part, cooperation tentatively agreed to but ineffective for lack of funds, work outlined and untouched because of inadequate staff, wide fields fenced, but fallow, awaiting the plow and the worker, everywhere a vital, expectant, progressive company of devoted missionaries, steady at their posts, ready for advance, and waiting, waiting for supplies and reinforcements from the Home Base. As a force for conservation and completion the Centenary is indeed a great achievement.

Third: The mission world moves mightily because of the funds of the Centenary. Little ventures have developed into wide, wise, comprehensive programs. Expert study of China, India, Latin-America, Africa, and Europe, stimulated and supported by the Centenary, for months has been going forward. We have had surveys, we are now getting blue prints. In the program placed so vividly before the church in the Centenary campaign were new institutions, colleges, schools, hospitals, orphanages; new services—literature, social influence, industrial training, physical betterment; a larger evangelism—better churches, Sunday school organization, a system of itinerating; in everything, a stronger staff, greater efficiency, higher ideals. Rapidly these aims and ambitions of the hearts of faith are pressing toward realization. These new projects must have freedom in time and space. There are obstacles; they will not yield to sudden attack. More and still more, as the new day grows, will the church see the outlines of its purpose lifted against the far away horizons.

The Centenary achieves for the foreign fields prevention of disaster, completion of the existing enterprise, but, far beyond this, the new constructive program which will give among the peoples of the world a place of action for the Gospel of our Lord for a thousand years.

A RAPID GLANCE AND A SUMMARY

This list of events and projects is not exhaustive. Some of the items are authorized, others are in process, still others are completed. All depend upon Centenary funds, and are based upon the confidence that the church will redeem with enthusiasm its pledges.

Europe.

Relief Work: For eight months, money, food, clothing, shoes, medical supplies have been going forward for the relief of the suffering in the countries of Europe. The chief objective has been the children and their mothers. This relief has reached Finland, some Russian refugees, the Baltic provinces (Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania, etc.), France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Serbia. In its varied phases it represents an outlay of approximately \$600,000. Over \$40,000 have been passed on to the Committee on Near East Relief as designated by donors.

Northern Europe: The debts on our property in Finland have been paid, over \$90,000 Finnish marks, or about \$39,000. A fine property worth twice the price has been bought in Wiborg for \$30,000. The three Scandinavian countries under the stimulus of the deputation which visited them last summer have set up capital Centenary programs, asking the home church to give them dollar for dollar for what they will raise. The Executive Committee has agreed to do this up to the amount of \$100,000 for each. This pledge is being called for. Important proposals are under consideration. Provision is being made for cooperation in the Baltic States as soon as proposals become concrete and are approved.

Central Europe: In France, the financial investment includes the following: Improvement of the orphanage properties at Charvieu and Ecully; the purchase of plots with buildings for the social and evangelistic program, at Cannes, Toulon, Marseilles, Chateau Thierry, and at towns in the Savoy. Other purchases are pending. To care for the work of construction and of actual service, the staff has been increased. Special grants have been made for the French Methodist Church, for the development of the plans of the American Chapel in Paris, for the special social service training school of Rev. Paul Doumerque, for relief of an orphanage at Bordeaux, for the proposed training school for nurses at Lille, and for the reconstruction and relief program of the French Protestant churches, our grant being made in connection with those of other American Evangelical denominations. In addition to the special relief sent to our fellow Methodists in the Central powers, two million marks have been provided for the payment of debts upon properties in Germany, and special grants are pending for substantial help in Austria and Hungary. The debt on the church at Varna, Bulgaria, has been met. In Switzerland, where it is believed Methodism must become more strongly entrenched in view of both ecclesiastical and political adjustments, a most important property for social and philanthropic work has just been purchased at Zurich.

Southern Europe: The work opened in Spain includes two centers, schools in Seville and Alicante. Only at the latter point has property been acquired, in cost about \$20,000. In Italy, the actual investment includes the betterment of the Palazzo, the purchase of the school property in the Via Garibaldi, of a property for the Bible Training School, extensive additions to the remarkable site on Monte Mario, a villa near Naples for the Casa Materna, the orphanage. In the north, the program has included a site in Genoa for church and community service, a new site in Florence, available plots and buildings in Pistoia, Trent, Gorizia, and Pisa, enlargement of the orphanage property in Venice, and repairs to the badly damaged church in Udine and to the church in Turin. In most of these cases, partial payments have been made; in some cases, cash for the total price has been received.

For the most part, these enterprises in Europe are considered as belonging to the program for War Emergency and Reconstruction, and the costs are charged to that Fund, without which no such significant service for conservation in Europe could have been made.

North Africa: In the missionary appropriations, North Africa is classed with Europe. The pledged funds, which have made advance in Europe possible, have given impulse and strength to our work in North Africa. Without attempting to describe them, the projects are as follows: purchase of an important property in Algiers (city) for native work and completion of purchase of property for the boys' hostel; in Kabylia, land at Fort National and a mission center at El Maten, taken over from the French Methodists; at Constantine, completion of purchase of two fine properties, a residence and a boys' hostel; in Tunis, final payment on the boys' hostel, and the purchase of a new center for evangelistic and social work in the heart of the city; promotion of plans for Oran and for new work in Morocco.

Africa.

The outstanding objectives in Africa at this writing are: the building and equipment of three hospitals, one of which is nearly completed, in Rhodesia, Inhambane, and the Belgian Congo; the erection of suitable houses for our missionaries in these three missions; the equipment, with buildings and staff, of the center at Johannesburg from which to shepherd our constituency on the Rand; the purchase of a farm property between Elisabethville and Kambove, as the site for the Institute which is planned for Central Africa, one such Institute being planned for each Conference; the development in real strength of the schools, the college, and the Bible school in Liberia, in harmony with the plans of the lamented Bishop Camphor; and the increase of

staff and resources for all these fields, which in spite of the devotion of many decades are still in urgent need of the church's money and men and prayers.

Instructions and funds have gone forward for the building of hospitals and homes and other investments. An expert study of educational conditions in the Congo is to be made, in the promotion of which the Board participates.

In the more rapid summary which follows it is in our thought that the church is far more familiar with the great fields concerned than with the new and little known work already noted. In all these fields, the processes outlined for the Centenary program are going forward rapidly and resistlessly.

Japan and Korea.

In Japan, strengthening staff and property interests at Aoyama for the great school and college and the Theological school; purchase of property at Hakata for a strong church center; building up the church and social institute at Akonoura, a shipping and industrial community across the bay from Nagasaki; securing property at Maebara, Kyushu; developing the church and social settlement in Asakusa, Tokyo; placing missionaries once more in Hirosaki and Hakodate, and pressing the evangelistic work. In Korea, special advance is checked by political conditions. We are prepared to press forward two new buildings for Pai Chai, our boys' school in Seoul, to build chapel and social center for Chosen Christian College; to provide new missionaries' residences. The startling loss by fire of the home of Bishop and Mrs. Welch, which was recently completely destroyed, must be repaired, and the cost of rebuilding the Theological School, which suffered in like manner a year or more ago, must be met in our partnership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Important to the Korean Christians, who have subscribed most generously for the building of the small churches which are in the Centenary program for their homeland, is the payment of the pledges from the Home Base. The strong program for Korea will go forward in its completeness as soon as political conditions permit.

China.

The Centenary has made possible the adequate participation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the four great union universities in China. Obligations have been assumed for the necessary increases of staff, and for our share in capital investment for grounds and buildings. The larger plans for land and buildings for the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow are already in process. The secondary schools in the several centers are shaping their programs upon the basis of the Centenary, and requisi-

tions for funds must be met. The hospitals at Peking, Changli, Taian, Wuhu, Chungking, Chengtu, Nanking, and other points—union, cooperative, or entirely our own—have programs which are working rapidly toward large use of funds which our income must supply. Only two or three weeks since drafts for \$40,000 from North China were honored. The China Medical Board cooperates dollar for dollar for the buildings, equipment, and staff at Wuhu. They are ready to advance; we plan to go forward. A new Conference has been created of the Amoy-speaking Chinese, formerly in the Hinghwa Conference. The funds to promote the schools and churches are required and will be sent on. The rapid growth of work in the Yenping Conference is stimulated by the Centenary pledges and the money is required. Institutional churches are being developed at Foochow, Nanking, and Nanchang, and are planned for six other cities. For Nanchang, an appropriation of \$20,000 has been made for the present year. Certain phases of work hitherto maintained by special gifts come now for support upon the Centenary funds.

China has a great program, which is in large part the expansion of its regular work, and that expansion claims at once, aside from specific projects, the funds which the church has promised. The pressure of these needs and the response to them are not spectacular; they are constant and become a routine of fine development, which the Centenary has made possible. Authorization has been given for the purchase of property in Shanghai, where the Bishop and a small colony of missionaries must have residences. Twenty-five thousand dollars have been allocated to the school for missionaries' children, as our share in the participation—a most important enterprise. The promotion of literature is receiving a generous support. The general education work is being maintained.

An expanding program in China is being even now developed, and the individual projects which stand out more vividly in our imagination will from time to time appear with their urgent appeal.

Southeastern Asia.

The immediate projects in this great area, aside from the increase of staff which in Malaysia and the Netherlands Indies is imperative, are educational. For Singapore to forward the Anglo-Chinese College, for which \$500,000 from the Home Base was placed in the Centenary askings, requisition for one-tenth of that amount has been already made. The secondary schools in the Straits Settlement are in greatest need of better equipment, staff, and curricula, and this all means money which must straightway be provided, if the schools are to maintain their

standing with the British educational authorities. The staff for evangelistic work among Mohammedans is being enlarged; missionaries are in preparation in this country to be sent out this year. In the Philippines, operations for schools and hostels are pending and the project of a union college is urged. Already advances have been made to the Netherlands Indies for several pressing institutional needs, and the program for hospital expansion on a larger scale is now being developed. Soon, concrete proposals will be before us and they are sure to have in them the financial content. The plans call for nine hospitals, one sanitarium, and ten doctors. The Dutch Government will provide three-fourths of the cost of hospitals and staff.

India: The Centenary made possible largely increased appropriations to India. These go forward month by month. Special attention is being given to the mass movement areas and to the training schools in connection with the village work. The new Government proposals in educational policy for India mean unmistakably for the Methodist missions the development of our schools to a point of unexcelled efficiency, both in standards of work and in character of personnel.

In the total Centenary askings for India, \$3,219,441 were set down for education. Of this, the sum of \$1,554,951 is assigned to additional property and equipment, \$717,490 for maintenance, and \$947,000 for endowment. The program, which is now being set in motion, includes the opening of many additional village schools, the building of hundreds of houses for Christian teachers who are to be sent out into the villages, the erection of additional missionary residences for the staff that will be required, the increased plant and equipment for primary and secondary education, the replacing of Hindu and Mohammedan teachers by Christian men, the founding of scholarships for Christian students. To all this must be added a satisfactory policy and provision for the very complex work of the industrial institutions. The extraordinary work of E. Stanley Jones among the high-class Hindus and Mohammedans is maintained by Centenary funds. The slowly but surely developing centers at Delhi and Ghaziabad look to the Centenary for early financing. In Burma new school property has been bought. The Madras press buildings, partly destroyed by fire, must be restored so that with the press at Lucknow a Christian literature program, properly endowed, may be set up as a permanent force among these people of many languages and dialects. School property at Lahore is long overdue. The appeal for new missionaries is insistent. The Board is sending them as fast as it can get them. When the revised budgets, made up on the basis of the actual appropriations, appear, it will be more clear than now just what are the preferences in special projects; that they will be listed up to

the full provision of appropriation and authorization no one doubts. At the Home Base we must be prepared for them and that means, not pledges, not surveys, but—Funds.

Latin-America.

There is Costa Rica, our latest mission field, ready for new land and school building. Panama is putting on a larger and more effective program. In Mexico we must meet the requisition for the Union Theological School property in Mexico City, for the properties taken over from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the new properties at Guanajuato and Queretara, Puebla and Pachuca, and other investments authorized for which payment is or is soon to be due. There is the new medical work in Mexico City. Five new missionaries are to go out this year. The *South American* projects are familiar; the property and equipment for schools in LaPaz and Cochabamba, in Lima and Iquique, in Santiago and Concepcion, the Bunster Farm of 3,700 acres, with its great industrial possibilities in training Chilean peons in modern agricultural methods, the educational projects in the Argentine and Uruguay, "the social service institution" in Montevideo, the agricultural enterprise at Mercedes, the general plan for medical work, including five hospitals, for one of which in La Paz property has already been purchased; and the proposal for presses and literature, some of them to be developed in cooperation with other denominations, the new mission to the Indians, and the tentative program for re-entering Ecuador for which the first appropriation has been made. These are no longer dreams; they are a part of the program of progress in South America.

These, and projects like them, are the thrilling commonplaces of the current administration of the Board and its officers as this second century of Methodist Missions begins.

The limits fixed for this report permit neither description of general conditions in each mission field nor details of the organization, personnel, and progress of the work. This is less to be regretted since a rich source of missionary information will be found in the valuable statements of the Bishops in charge of the administration in the several fields. The noble utterances of one of them cannot again inspire with new faith and courage a General Conference. Bishop James W. Bashford, an apostle to China, gave himself for the people to whom he had pledged his devotion. His last service for them was in the eager promotion of the Centenary program, whose success, in his judgment, would give scope to the enterprise to which he had contributed without stint of his money, his executive force, his eloquence, his thought, his love. How profoundly he is revered by those whose privilege

it was to work, not only with him, but close to him, cannot be recorded in adequate words. Every remembrance of him is a fresh inspiration to fidelity and faith. With no less purpose and unselfishness have they also served who were glad to be reckoned as the colleagues of those who have now been released from their labors. In their intense concern for the success of the Centenary Movement, such of them as could share the campaign at home have given themselves in absolute devotion to the strenuous program to which they were assigned, while in prayer, in correspondence, and in consultation they have carried the interests of their distant fields upon their hearts. In the death of Bishop A. P. Camphor Liberia has sustained what seems an irreparable loss. His plans, broad, well conceived, sympathetic, were on the ways ready for the launching, when he, who had designed them, was taken to a higher service. He, too, was consumed with a burning zeal for his task. The sudden death of Bishop W. P. Eveland, who with unwavering purpose and keen convictions was addressing himself anew to his administrative work, left a part of the mission field strangely bereft at the very beginning of the quadrennium.

Lewis in China, Welch in Japan and Korea, the two Robinsons and Warne in Southern Asia, Johnson in Africa, Oldham in South America, Nuelsen in Europe, fine in spirit, careful in judgment, sympathetic in cooperation—more devoted leaders than these the church has never had, and with none more true in counsel or fair in action has this Board ever dealt. The counsels of those who are resident in the fields have been supplemented by those of the Bishops who have been assigned during the quadrennium to the presidency of the various Conferences overseas, Anderson in parts of Europe and in North Africa, Burt and Stuntz in Southern Asia, and McConnell in Mexico.

By many of these, whose intensive study of the fields gives their utterance peculiar significance, important statements will be made to the General Conference. Each special field will have its interpreter. Dealing with the total work, and viewing it now from the administrative standpoint, this report on behalf of the Board may follow lines which are neither of latitude or longitude, but which cross all lands and enter into the very life of every mission. A new emphasis is placed in our day upon the content of missionary service, as well as upon the place of it.

Consider, briefly, these three great phases of our missionary enterprise.

FIRST: EDUCATION

In every field we stress the essential need of direct evangelism. That note must be sounded like the tones of a temple bell about the world. But no zeal for direct personal evangelism, or for

church organization and building, can blunt or ignore the demand for education as a basis and a process for the saving of men. We work among the backward peoples. How can we touch them unless we teach them? Our spiritual appeals stimulate their minds. How can we serve them unless we train them? We exemplify before them an organized social order that is based on intelligence and morality; how can they build their community after the fashion of ours unless we give food to their thinking and force to their moral life? That mighty evangelist, who pioneered for Methodism the coasts of Africa, the cities and jungles of South India, and the western shores of South America, William Taylor, found but one answer. The crudeness of his method in founding schools has left us an inheritance from which we have not yet escaped, but what he did express an evangelist's conviction of the essential place of education in a true missionary program. The story is told on every mission field. Education is of the very essence of the missionary purpose.

Hitherto, however, the whole matter of education has been left to the fine opportunism of the several fields, without suggestion, without coordination, even without adequate record. This the Board seeks to change. It desires to deal intelligently with the educational problems in every mission, to aid in promoting approved plans, to stress the standardization of curricula, to secure the personnel which shall be apt to teach, to hold steadfastly to the principle of the spiritual motive and ground in all education. How large an enterprise this is will be seen at a glance. Study the Centenary askings for the schools of South America—La Paz, Cochabamba, Lima, Huancayo, Iquique, Santiago, Concepcion, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo. The quadrennium in spite of the war has seen the expansion of the schools under the auspices of the Board, both in respect to the numbers of pupils under instruction and the numbers and quality of the schools. Under the direction of our missionaries there is steadily developing in the field a well organized system of elementary and intermediate instruction, which, particularly in India and China, is coming to be a coordinated system extending from a large number of primary schools in the villages to middle schools, high schools, up to the university. A similar development would no doubt have taken place in Korea, had not the disturbed political conditions and the restraints put upon Korean education by the Japanese government interfered with a normal progress.

In China, the universities of Nanking and West China are now thoroughly established and have been growing steadily during the quadrennium with an increasingly large and effective program of higher education. The Union University at Foo-

chow is now incorporated and a new site is purchased. The program of the China Medical Board has been put into effect, and in Peking the Union Medical College is now supported entirely by the China Medical Board with representatives of the Mission Boards as members of the Board of Trustees. In 1917 Peking University was re-established as a union institution with cooperation between the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the London Missionary Society, and ourselves; and with it has recently become affiliated the Woman's College, formerly under the North China Educational Union. Preparations are in hand for the purchase of a new site, and for the development of a great Christian university at the capital of China. A statement just issued by the Presidents of the Union Universities of China, of whom three are missionaries of our own church, Dr. Joseph Beech, of West China, Dr. A. J. Bowen of Nanking, and Dr. E. C. Jones of Fukien, puts strongly the urgency of the situation in China. They say:

"The vast continent of Asia, with its multitudinous population, is in the midst of stupendous changes; changes political, educational, economic, social, and religious. The situation thus presented to the Christian Church is unprecedented in opportunity, in danger, and in urgency. This is the greatest single fact to be pressed on the minds and conscience and will of Christendom.

"This statement by Dr. John R. Mott applies with particular cogency to the great Republic of China: 'Within a decade and a half China has thrown aside her age-long monarchy and instituted a republic; she is changing from the agricultural to the industrial stage; her ancient faiths are giving place to new religious aspirations; and her time-honored system of education has been absolutely abandoned in favor of modern, scientific education. As China now moves with cumulative power out into the current of the world's history, this new day calls for wisdom and guidance born of the highest ideals.'

"Previously all modern education was in the hands of the Christian schools. It was possible for these institutions to take their own time in setting the pace of progressive advance and higher standards, for there was nothing better in China. That day is past. The government schools are moving forward. In this we rejoice, for the educational opportunity is greater than our combined strength. For centuries all classes in China have honored learning and education above any people we know. Her innate belief in this method of progress is causing her to develop her educational institutions with increasing strength. The Christian institutions must do the same at once or fail in their opportunity to transmit to this great people the formative Chris-

tian ideals which have advanced westward until their day has come to China.

"It is recognized by all classes in China that the Christian schools have rendered exceptional service to the country. Their graduates are to be found in all walks of life, holding some of the most responsible positions in the country, and molding the thought of the nation. They initiated successful measures against the adoption of a state religion; they have been potent factors in creating the sentiment which has preserved the republic; and graduates of Christian schools constituted the majority of the representatives of their nation that met at Paris to formulate the Treaty of Versailles, though they refused to sign it because of the Shantung clause. The foreign policy of this country is at the present time largely in the hands of graduates of Christian schools, and its leading ministers abroad, such as the minister at Washington, the minister at London, and the minister at Berlin, have come from this source.

"The eminent success which Christian education has achieved in China gives promise that the entire nation may be vitally influenced by the higher Christian idealism for which this education stands. It is our considered and deliberate conviction that to maintain these ideals as formative and determining forces in the changed situation it is essential that the Christian colleges and universities should be, at the earliest possible moment, efficiently equipped and staffed. The time element has now entered as an immediate and pressing factor.

"For this reason we believe that adequate plans put into operation in the next four or five years will determine the results in China for the next half century. Had we been wise enough to accept and adequately meet the similar opportunity in Japan twenty-five years ago, the situation on the Pacific basin—now destined to be the center of the world's vital interest in the decade immediately at hand—would have been vastly different. Again an unparalleled opportunity has come to serve—this time in China, the largest and most homogeneous nation in the world. But the opportunity will pass, indeed is passing. Within a comparatively short time, consciously or unconsciously, alertly or carelessly, we shall make our reply to this call, the urgency of which is not easy to overstate. An inadequate reply now, in the years immediately at hand, will later necessitate a hundredfold greater expenditure of treasure and life to accomplish the same result.

"The Christian colleges and universities of China believe they can meet the pressing issues facing them, provided—and only provided—they are given adequate support."

Christian missions in India are confronted by a new and, in large part, an unknown situation in education. Great Britain's

purpose to transfer power to Indians under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms includes two most important units of administration, education and excise. In the matter of education control will be placed in the hands of Indian ministers chosen by the Indian Government. This doubtless means a powerful Hindu and Mohammedan influence and authority. The present plan provides for the formation of a series of unitary universities controlled by the government, with the pupils in residence either in government institutions or possibly in missionary hostels or colleges. The development of higher Christian education is apparently to be prevented. There will doubtless be the possibility of Junior Colleges, High Schools, and Middle Schools, all articulated in some way with the new system. It would appear that the hope of Christian influence in education would be, first, in unexcelled lower schools. This means staff, equipment, adequacy of curriculum, all of an order so thorough and complete that the Christian school shall lead in the range in which it acts, and compel respect and recognition by its excellence. For this, resources and a trained personnel will be required beyond any provision that has been known in our missionary history in India. T. C. Badley has been chosen educational secretary for India, an appointment which finds its parallel in that of Dr. F. D. Gamewell, so long and so ably devoted to the similar task in China.

More carefully than ever before, the list of our schools, from the primary grades up through the university and the theological schools, has been compiled by our Department of Education and Literature on the Foreign Field. This will be found in the tabulation of the other schools of the church in the report of the Board of Education, and would be included here but for the waste of duplication. It may be doubted whether the number, the range, and the variety of the schools under the auspices of the Board are at all appreciated by the church. It should be realized that in the Centenary gifts and the regular contributions which come to the Board of Foreign Missions Methodism is promoting and supporting a really vast educational system, and that in the plans for the future, if the resources are supplied, every field will be provided with schools, industrial, academic, elementary, collegiate, theological, in quality and in number worthy of the church's larger life.

Here belongs literature, one of the Centenary's great objectives. In India the Centenary Bulletin and the tract literature must be published in twelve languages to reach the Methodist constituency. In China the development of the phonetic system will be the means of teaching the masses now illiterate to read. The largest need of Latin-America, in the opinion of some wise observers, is an evangelical literature. The appeal for news-

paper evangelism is supported by remarkable proofs of the power of the printed page. Cooperation in the production of Christian literature in the languages of the world is an aim which missionary policy must regard as presenting an irresistible appeal. To promote a literature which, in all the forms known to us, will carry to the deprived multitudes of the world the messages of the Gospel and of the civilization which it produces is a demand that neither duty nor faith can fail to hear.

The problem of our Publishing Houses at Tokyo, Shanghai, Singapore, Manila, Madras, Lucknow, Mexico City, Santiago, Buenos Aires, in their relation to this tremendous problem of providing a suitable literature for the multitudes to whom we are commissioned, is receiving the earnest attention of the men of the missions and of the Board.

SECOND: THE MEDICAL MISSION

The second phase is the Medical Mission. Its value is not here discussed; the world recognizes it with a completeness of conviction which leaves no room for argument. It means the medical missionary, the dispensary, the hospital, the nurse, the fight for community health, a social service that combats dirt and disease, child rescue, the death of cruel superstition and custom, war upon the drug habit, better housing, sufficient food, in a word, the whole round of the community service which applies science and spiritual purpose to the overthrow of ignorance, distress, and disease. He sent them forth "to heal sicknesses." Some capital medical work has been built into the Methodist missionary program. The plans of the Centenary for practically all the fields provide for equipment and for new centers. Hospitals that have been closed will soon be reopened. Physicians for re-enforcement are being sought. Three hospitals are projected for Africa—one of which is nearing completion. A large medical program is outlined for South America. In the Netherlands Indies, where the government grants most liberal aid, ten hospitals are included in the Centenary estimates. The development of a medical department in the Board's administrative plan means more than the care of the health of the missionary personnel; it lays emphasis upon the larger program of Methodist medical missions throughout the world. It is an indication of a fact that ought to secure a place in the thinking of the church, namely, that the medical mission should not be dependent upon the impulse of some individual or wait until some unusual event may give it a right of way, but that with deliberate purpose the Board with the full support of the church should lay out an adequate program for the Christian ministry of scientific medicine in the mission areas committed to its care, and should diligently seek the physicians, the nurses, the money

for buildings and equipment, and the trained workers from the field, in the assurance that this phase of missionary service is in the very heart of God's plan for the redemption of the world. Healing in the name of Christ has opened wide many a door of far-reaching opportunity. Here is a unique service. It commands the highest training and experience, the legal power to manage large property holdings and equipment in distant lands, and a new appraisal of the relation between the medical and the evangelistic programs of the church.

THIRD: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The third phase of missionary enterprise is International Relations. These are days when the missionary is put to a new test; he cannot escape from the responsibility of his convictions or from the fellowship in suffering and in aspiration with those with whom he works.

Consider Korea. For a year or more your Board of Foreign Missions has been, through its executive officers, close to certain unheralded and unexploited movements for securing relief of the Koreans from the military cruelties which followed the unarmed revolution. It has good assurance that its efforts were not in vain, though they were so exerted as to avoid bringing upon our missionaries in Korea the displeasure of an irritated government. Missionary sympathy with Korean aspirations is inevitable. It would have been a strange heart that did not share the indignation of the protesting students of China. However strong the sense of Anglo-Saxon kinship, a concern for the freer life of their Aryan kin was no strange element in the thinking of the American missionaries in India. Caution, reserve, reticence, without doubt, but with it all a sense of justice that is ineradicable and a sympathy with the oppressed and the unprivileged, which goes with a right mind and a sound heart,—here is the missionary's problem, here also is his opportunity. Missionary policy must include in its scope not only each nation but all the nations, not alone the saving of the individual but the Christianizing of the conditions under which the individual lives. This does not ask that political issues shall be made a part of the missionary's program or that he shall accept a mandate for interference with the affairs of government. It does mean, however, to put emphasis upon the one cure for the world's ills, the Gospel, to urge that the missionary, indeed, the Christian anywhere, is a citizen of a Kingdom which crosses all national lines, and that he has his fellow citizens wherever there is a believer in Christ, and that until these who are called to declare the mercy and righteousness of God, wherever they may be, share in the common purpose to bring even the jealousies, the selfishness, and the ambitions of nations under the mastery of

Christ, there will be neither justice nor peace among men. It is a large task; one would say, an impossible commission. None the less they alone, who are sent forth in His name, have the secret of His cure for the ills of men.

To develop these three great phases of the missionary purpose seems to this Board at least a part of its outstanding obligation.

MATTERS OF ORGANIZATION

During the quadrennium just closing the work of the Board has been carried on with constant care by the staff and committee organization determined by the General Conference of 1916. The income of the Board for the several years of the quadrennium will indicate how steadily, and to what vast proportions the task of administration has developed:

1916	.....	\$1,933,256
1917	.....	1,940,304
1918	.....	2,380,347
1919	.....	5,352,973

And the expected realization of the Centenary pledges for 1920 places the sum of \$10,500,000 as the budget for this year.

The standing committees, the Executive, the Finance, the Candidates, have met in frequent and prolonged sessions to deal with the vastly increased volume of business presented to them. The several departments of the organization with relatively few additions to the staff have given unremitting care to the financial, legal, medical, personnel, correspondence, cultivation, editorial, transportation, shipping, and foreign administration phases or divisions of the varied executive task. In the interest of both economy and efficiency, the Executive Committee has approved the closer definition of duties recommended by the executive officers, and has authorized the resulting adjustment of special responsibilities.

In the treasurer's department have been established:

First: A legal division which cares for the constantly growing problems involved in increase of properties at home and abroad, prepares necessary legal documents and advises the officers and committees on technical questions, which were formerly referred to a volunteer and oftentimes over-burdened Counsel of the Board.

Second: A division of designated gifts, where the adjustments, well-nigh innumerable, between work and workers on the field and donors at home, are made and guarded and where a most important correspondence of good will is maintained.

Third: A division of Centenary income, which relates the Foreign Board's income in all its new features with the general procedure of the Centenary's financial program.

Fourth: A shipping division, which now under a central-

ized direction is growing into an efficiency long and ardently desired.

A bureau of surveys and research organized under the Joint Centenary Committee has been transferred and incorporated in the Board's organization. It conserves the varied and ample data secured from the foreign fields through the Centenary surveys, maintains the invaluable record of the status and requirements of the Board's work through the world, prepares for use, in all departments and for publicity, material otherwise inaccessible and compiles for publication statistics, which in the larger scope of the Board's work assume their proper place in proportion to their accuracy and their completeness.

The medical department deals with the medical examination of candidates, the health of missionaries on furlough, the general physical condition of the missionaries on the field, the presentation of the missionary appeal in medical schools and other similar circles, and the promotion and standardizing of the medical missionary work in all our fields, thus more efficiently caring for necessary phases of practical administration and giving at the same time new strength to the program for the promotion of the physical effectiveness of the missionary force and the more thorough development of our medical missionary enterprise.

The Department of Education and Literature on the Foreign Field, long desired as the basis for intelligent administration, becomes an essential in view of the Centenary program for education and literature. Not only are the ideals of true education involved, in their application to varied races and their promotion under widely diverse governmental and community conditions, but millions of dollars are soon to come into the treasury for investment in these agencies, next to direct evangelism the most dynamic in the missionary approach to the world. The Sunday school editorial office is sharing in the direction and support of this department.

The Candidate Department, now known as the Department of Foreign Personnel, is being further developed to meet the larger responsibilities which the demands for the greatly increased field force have placed upon it.

In the distribution of executive duties, in harmony with the arrangement accepted by the Board for the past two years, Secretary Taylor has given himself to the promotion and direction of the Missionary Centenary, which culminated in the Columbus Celebration in July last, and has since then continued as Executive Secretary of the Conservation Committee and, by the action and with the full approval of the Executive Committee, has become Executive Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement. He has kept in close touch with the policies and personnel of the Board, while relieved, in the interest of these other heavy re-

sponsibilities, of pressing executive tasks. Secretary North, by the instructions of the Board, gave the first three months of the calendar year, 1919, to Europe as chairman of the deputation appointed by it, to visit France, Italy, Belgium, and other countries in the interest of the Methodist work of relief and reconstruction. The vast increase of the Board's correspondence, the claims of the Centenary on the thought and time of the staff, the quickening of missionary activities in other denominations by which our own policies are directly affected, the promotion of the Centenary program in the several mission fields, the greater range and complexity of the whole world task, have required an inevitable enlargement of the secretarial force which deals both with the home base and the foreign field administration.

The Board of Managers has met these new conditions by availing itself of the provision of the By-Laws (II. 3), for the appointment of assistant and associate secretaries. In the main, this is but bringing into a unified system both the personnel and the activities of the staff. The staff thus appointed works in close and harmonious association, meeting frequently for consultation, and its several members, while expected to exercise power of initiative and decision, adhere generously and thoughtfully to the provision in the By-Laws concerning associate and assistant secretaries and heads of departments: "They shall work in cooperation with, and under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board," and, while experience may demand some different division of activities or circumstances require change in personnel, the Board believes that it has been able to secure at this critical time of enlarged responsibilities a working organization well manned and well adjusted for the administration of the larger program, which the extraordinary results of the Centenary have asked of it.

S. EARL TAYLOR,

FRANK MASON NORTH,

Corresponding Secretaries.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS—

I. RECEIPTS

1. For Quadrennium 1916-1919

	Regular	Special	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1916.....	1,255,809 01	677,447 30	1,933,256 31
1917.....	1,326,610 04	613,693 98	1,940,304 02
1918.....	1,528,811 71	804,926 15	2,333,737 86
1919.....	4,303,671 11	1,049,302 05	5,352,973 16
Total Receipts.....	8,414,901 87	3,145,369 48	11,560,271 35

2. Membership, Receipts, and Per Capita Since Organization

	Members and Probationers	Total Receipts	Per Capita
		\$	
1907.....	3,307,275	1,401,920 28	.423
1908.....	3,379,584	1,357,336 06	.401
1909.....	3,444,606	1,342,122 78	.389
1910.....	3,489,696	1,477,699 92	.423
1911.....	3,543,589	1,511,124 42	.426
1912.....	3,628,063	1,539,403 97	.424
1913.....	3,755,791	1,482,528 18	.392
1914.....	3,962,316	1,588,755 29	.40
1915.....	4,033,123	1,700,573 80	.422
1916.....	4,130,864	1,933,256 31	.468
1917.....	4,282,771	1,940,304 02	.453
1918.....	4,241,059	2,333,737 86	.55
1919.....	4,175,504	5,352,973 16	1.28

II. DISBURSEMENTS 1916-1919

1. DISBURSEMENTS OF DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS

	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total
DIVISION 1.—EASTERN ASIA	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
CHINA:					
Central China	33,972 23	41,429 78	34,094 17	42,009 36	151,505 54
Foochow	38,651 18	32,952 24	32,872 49	37,223 36	141,699 27
Hinghsia	16,499 89	21,212 81	20,076 45	20,208 58	77,997 73
Kiangsi Mission	20,946 79	19,677 24	20,647 03	20,446 59	81,717 65
North China	55,453 69	69,620 01	58,161 22	66,109 78	249,344 70
West China	32,629 55	30,159 38	42,961 61	38,328 07	144,076 61
Yenping		9,082 67	12,094 69	9,917 03	31,094 39
General Editorial, Educational, and Publishing Work	7,411 67	7,843 74	16,308 35	17,914 25	49,478 01
Total for China	205,565 00	231,977 87	237,216 01	252,157 02	926,915 90
Japan	76,312 79	71,932 35	75,571 66	81,896 63	305,713 43
Korea	51,422 69	54,175 97	57,894 13	62,308 91	225,801 70
Total for Division 1	333,300 48	358,086 19	370,681 80	396,362 56	1,458,431 03
DIVISION 2.—SOUTHERN ASIA					
INDIA:					
Bengal	14,873 85	16,686 18	17,361 83	20,627 64	69,549 50
Bombay	29,960 09	28,431 97	31,240 58	38,466 59	128,099 23
Burma	14,219 85	13,708 64	14,696 81	20,045 71	62,671 01
Central Provinces	24,771 28	23,320 21	23,020 23	26,204 18	97,315 90
North India	76,735 16	72,675 29	77,353 55	84,049 28	310,813 28
Northwest India	47,535 27	40,467 69	44,084 11	46,853 63	178,940 70
South India	32,751 13	34,759 49	40,529 34	43,413 95	151,453 91
General			2,216 54	3,026 09	5,242 63
Total for India	240,846 63	230,049 47	250,502 99	282,687 07	1,004,086 16
Malaysia	27,917 44	23,559 02	16,293 99	22,997 52	90,767 97
Netherlands Indies			14,292 57	19,806 87	34,099 44
Philippine Islands	32,801 67	32,410 87	38,349 59	40,190 14	143,752 27
Total for Division 2	301,565 74	286,019 36	319,439 14	365,681 60	1,272,705 84
DIVISION 3.—AFRICA					
Congo	900 91	1,409 08	1,302 39	7,864 06	11,476 44
Inhambane	8,042 58	6,217 11	11,745 72	13,396 88	39,402 29
Liberia	11,519 44	23,545 25	20,774 97	25,583 47	81,423 13
North Africa	10,774 79	14,831 33	17,807 59	22,057 92	65,471 63
Rhodesia Mission	14,700 08	13,272 13	15,938 06	17,115 51	61,025 78
West Central Africa	15,033 64	14,269 99	14,885 13	24,077 50	68,266 26
Total for Division 3	60,971 44	73,544 89	82,453 86	110,095 34	327,065 53
DIVISION 4.—SOUTH AMERICA					
Bolivia	7,229 80	10,067 69	14,006 04	21,425 72	52,729 25
Chile	28,378 57	29,326 12	48,313 44	43,414 29	149,432 42
Eastern South America	54,345 61	56,456 16	60,173 08	63,926 30	234,901 15
North Andes (including Panama)	22,017 17	20,299 31	23,236 55	32,084 77	97,637 80
General				5,625 00	5,625 00
Total for Division 4	111,971 15	116,149 28	145,729 11	166,476 08	540,325 62
DIVISION 5.—MEXICO	55,782 74	74,850 74	65,754 02	64,212 24	260,599 74
DIVISION 6.—EUROPE					
Austria-Hungary	6,211 00	5,693 41	1,035 17		12,939 58
Bulgaria	11,712 84	10,351 21	12,312 83	11,312 37	45,689 25
Denmark	12,344 84	6,431 18	12,249 67	8,222 93	39,248 62
Europe			41,411 00	41,411 00	82,822 00
Finland	8,121 58	7,384 81	7,755 95	7,857 05	31,119 39
France	11,999 50	12,990 69	16,962 08	17,200 00	59,152 27
Germany (Martin Mission Institute)	350 00	1,050 00	58 33		1,458 33
Italy	56,448 23	51,915 53	55,954 82	54,209 35	218,527 93
North Germany	15,000 00	15,000 00	1,250 00		31,250 00
Norway	13,503 89	13,349 92	10,784 79	13,065 00	50,703 60
Russia	5,949 71	5,647 70	6,905 78	5,944 75	24,447 94
South Germany	17,999 63	17,990 34	1,500 00		37,489 97
Sweden	18,920 00	13,696 50	14,015 22	18,592 52	65,224 24
Switzerland	7,210 77	7,001 10	7,481 40	5,941 50	27,634 77
Total for Division 6	185,771 99	168,502 39	189,677 04	183,756 47	727,707 89
Total for Mission Fields	1,049,363 54	1,077,152 85	1,173,734 97	1,286,584 29	4,586,835 65

2. DISBURSEMENTS OF INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS

	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Incidental Needs of the Missions.....	19,560 80	24,618 10	12,689 58	38,072 13	94,940 61
Allowances for Retired Missionaries, Widows, and Orphans.....	29,425 00	30,533 33	32,558 33	36,645 84	129,162 50
Total.....	48,985 80	55,151 43	45,247 91	74,717 97	224,103 11

3. DISBURSEMENTS FOR GENERAL EXPENSES

	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Publication Fund.....	22,211 59	25,738 81	20,248 27	5,292 32	73,490 99
Department of Missionary Education.....	6,477 55	6,500 00	6,634 95	9,333 33	28,945 83
Field Secretaries for Colored Work.....	1,500 00	1,500 00			3,000 00
Commission on Finance.....	12,828 10	14,070 00	14,070 00	37,869 77	78,837 87
Follow-Up Work.....	3,381 12				3,381 12
Department of Income.....	7,449 79				7,449 79
Office Secretaries.....	16,164 52	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	52,164 52
Office and General Committee Expenses.....	38,806 46				38,806 46
Treasurer's Office and Interest.....	16,312 04				16,312 04
Office Expenses.....		53,601 67	71,906 78	90,515 76	216,024 21
Board Expenses, Rent, etc.....		9,000 00	8,559 10	26,238 44	43,797 54
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	20,742 52	61,828 21	52,308 19	81,464 18	216,343 10
Total General Expenses.....	145,873 69	184,238 69	185,727 29	262,713 80	778,553 47

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of 1920:

A glad *Te Deum* arises from grateful hearts as the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society reviews the years that are gone. Through fifty years God has guided from small things to greater and yet greater endeavor. Ever in the ear of the Society has been the call of the Christless women, "Come over and help us," a call never so insistent as at the present moment.

At the home base the group of eight women who founded the Society in 1869 has grown into the largest women's denominational organization in the country, reaching into the remotest hamlets with its educational and financial program to ally the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church with the women of the non-Christian world. To do this it has developed a compact organization, functioning quickly and surely, and a self-supporting literature of periodicals, booklets, leaflets, programs, numbering millions of pages annually.

At the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Society in Boston, in November last, the significance of accomplishments on the field was revealed. Non-Christian womanhood has been caste-bound, foot-bound, hidden in harem, zenana, and kraal, partly conscious of her misery or dully apathetic, accepting as inevitable the position assigned her by religion and custom. Fifty years of hiding the leaven of the teaching of Jesus in the lump of heathenism, fifty years of Christian living by Christian women before the eyes of this crushed creature, fifty years of patient teaching of young women and little children, fifty years of loving ministry to pain of body and soul, fifty years of peaceful penetration into harem, zenana, kraal, and hut, and to-day we see heathen womanhood stirring, awaking, standing upright and casting aside her chains. The ministry of the next fifty years must be to this aroused womanhood.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE QUADRENNIUM AT THE HOME BASE

The activities of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society during the quadrennium have centered in the plans of the Five Years' Jubilee Campaign. Setting for itself goals impossible of achievement at the normal rate of advance and by the usual methods, wise plans, enthusiastically carried through, have, by the blessing of God, brought success. Undergirding the campaign was the League of Intercessors, numbering 15,731, and

a Tithers' League, greatly increased by Centenary effort. The following tabulations give briefly the results:

MEMBERSHIP							
	Organiza- tions		In- crease	Membership		In- crease	Goal
	1915	1919	%	1915	1919	%	
Auxiliaries.....	6,523	7,471	14.5	212,243	284,970	34.	
Young People's Societies.....	2,224	2,757	24.	49,698	62,180	25.	
King's Heralds Bands.....	2,029	2,680	32.	43,441	59,566	37.	
Little Light Bearers.....	1,377	2,205	60.	31,491	52,782	67.6	
Totals.....	12,153	15,113	24.	336,873	459,498	36.	425,000

SUBSCRIPTIONS					Increase	Goal
	1915	1919	%			
Woman's Missionary Friend....	55,209	83,141	50.6			
Junior Missionary Friend.....	51,243	69,543	35.5			
Frauen Missions Freund.....	4,853	4,243	—12.5			
The Study.....	42,667	55,404	29.8			
Totals.....	153,972	212,331	37.8			200,000

There has been a gain of 43 subscribers for each working day of the five years' campaign.

MISSIONARIES					
1869	1915		1919		Goal
	Enrolled	Active	Enrolled	Active	Enrolled
2	859	490	1,014	547	1,000

To the number of missionaries reported in active service in 1919 should be added seventy-three commissioned in November and ready to sail within three months.

FINANCES			Increase
Receipts			
1916.....	\$1,033,770	65	10.9%
1917.....	1,175,758	90	13.7
1918.....	1,343,930	03	14.
1919.....	2,006,370	66	49.
Total.....	\$5,559,830	24	
Increase over preceding quadrennium, 47.2%.			

The Jubilee goal in receipts, set in 1914, was \$1,600,000, increased in 1918 to \$2,000,000. Receipts from regular sources in 1919 totaled \$1,862,388.68, a gain for the year of 38.5 per cent and a gain for the Jubilee period in regular receipts of 69.8 per cent, and a total Jubilee gain in five years of 83 per

cent. Thirty-two Conferences more than doubled their receipts. Washington Conference (colored) reports an increase from \$13.06 in 1914 to \$578.54 in 1919, and Oklahoma Conference a gain of 473 per cent.

DISBURSEMENTS TO THE FIELD

	General Work	For Land and Buildings	Total
1916.....	\$866,271 94	\$107,210 65	\$973,482 59
1917.....	858,610 63	124,800 10	1,120,175 69
1918.....	1,014,081 97	146,582 51	1,279,882 18
1919.....	1,324,509 84	296,765 56	1,762,812 23
Totals.....	\$4,063,474 38	\$675,358 82	\$5,136,352 69

Much money which it was expected would be used for advance work has been absorbed by fluctuations in foreign exchange.

A fund of \$52,000 was given to India in 1919 for famine relief and for assistance in circumstances due to famine.

A War Orphan and Reconstruction Fund of \$144,940 was collected.

The endowment of the Retirement Fund amounts to \$151,450, paying allowances to forty-three missionaries at the average rate of \$15 for each year of service, up to and including the twentieth.

Real estate owned by the Society on the field is valued at \$3,215,470, an increase in four years of 14.6 per cent.

The several departments of work at the home base have each contributed to Jubilee successes. The Student Work has been strengthened by the Isabella Thoburn Auxiliary and the Sister College Plan, linking college women in America in helpful friendship with college women in the Orient, making for international understanding. The young people have worked enthusiastically for war orphans, with the aid of the auxiliaries, making and sending thousands of garments, valued at \$51,000, for distribution in France and Italy. They support eighty-six missionaries. The children sent "a mother" to France, and support thirty-four missionaries.

The German constituency has not faltered on the road to Jubilee goals. Three young women—one of them a physician—an increase of 4,000 in membership and receipts for 1919 of \$78,217.97 are their contribution. Among Swedish women there has been a gain of 35 per cent in membership, 116 per cent in money and 31 per cent in missionaries. Sweden has increased receipts 159 per cent and in ten years has secured a membership of one half the Methodist women in the country. In Denmark there is an auxiliary in every Methodist church.

ABROAD

But one new Conference has been entered during the quadrennium, the aim being intensive cultivation and enlargement of present work wherever possible. The insistent call from Inhambane, East Africa, was answered in 1917 by sending two missionaries to take charge of the girls' school, conducted by the Board of Foreign Missions. Work in France, where the Society maintained a student hostel in Grenoble, has been greatly enlarged as a result of the war. Property has been purchased and sixty children are enjoying home and school privileges. The school is also a distributing center for supplies of clothing. The two intrepid missionaries appointed to Lovetch, Bulgaria, went out in 1919 to reopen the school. The Reconstruction Fund has also assisted in strengthening the work in Italy and French North Africa. Work in Mexico, long interrupted by the revolution, is being resumed in accordance with plans of the federated Boards. Remarkable success has come to the girls' school in Lima, Peru. In Montevideo the land still awaits the greatly needed building, delayed by war conditions. Valuable properties have been purchased in Tokyo, Bombay, Mexico City, and a beginning made in Delhi, the seat of the Government of India. Extensive additions to Isabella Thoburn College await the acquisition of desirable land. In Calcutta and Darjeeling greatly needed improvements are planned, with assistance from Government. The first endowed professorship has been established in Isabella Thoburn College by a gift of \$12,000.

Despite war conditions about fifty new buildings have been completed, ranging in value from a few hundred dollars for model kindergarten and primary day schools to \$40,000 for a girls' middle boarding school. Three dormitories, assembly, music and dining halls, administration buildings and homes for missionaries, to the value of about \$400,000, comprise the building activities of the quadrennium. Dr. Hu King Eng has presented to the Society her own home in Foochow.

The crowning joy of the Jubilee has been the response which has come from the foreign field, an answer to the prayers and work of fifty years. Several cultured women from China and Japan, at the Jubilee celebration in Boston, spoke the thanks of their sisters; the missionaries brought reports of a trained native leadership finding itself and seeking enlarged opportunities. Organizations of the Society have been formed in churches on the fields and a gain of 2,000 foreign members is reported. The Woman's Missionary Society of the Japan Methodist Church was founded in 1918. The Christian women of China in our Society are giving to Africa, Armenia, and Yunnan. The girls of Penang contributed for the war orphans of France and

Moslem Africa sent help to pagan Africa. These are stirrings of a new life.

Most significant has been the development of interdenominational interests. Union Colleges for women on the field have been strengthened. The Woman's Christian College of Japan opened in 1918 and the Presbyterian Woman's Boards have recently assumed a share of responsibility in Isabella Thoburn College. The demand of Christian women in India, Japan and China for suitable reading matter is being met by union publications of magazines and books in the vernacular.

The unmet needs of the quadrennium have been so great as sometimes almost to eclipse, in our thinking, the splendid things actually accomplished. Our missionaries need an increase of salary to help meet the increased cost of living, which has affected the mission fields even more seriously than it has the United States. Thus far we have been able to give only inadequate emergency grants. Within a few months, however, we hope to make such a revision in our salary scale as justice to our heroic workers demands. In like manner, more adequate support for schools, hospitals and native workers is essential to continued efficiency and must be provided. Imperatively needed new buildings—scores of day schools, community centers, training schools and the like—have not been built, though lack of them has meant crippling present work and neglecting waiting new fields. Wide open doors for the evangelistic missionary have not been entered because necessary institutional work has absorbed our too-small force of workers. Two hundred new missionaries put into the field this year for institutional work would release within a few months a like number of experienced evangelists for city and country work. Expansion abroad is conditioned only by the response of the church at home; the experience of the past has been such as to justify our continued faith in that response. We have, therefore, reviewed our unmet needs rather as a statement of advance for the next quadrennium than as a story of discouragement concerning the one just closed.

SURVEY OF THE FOREIGN FIELD

Fields—India, Burma, Malaysia, Philippine Islands, China, Korea, Japan, Mexico, South America, Europe, Africa.

Types of work—Evangelistic, Educational, Medical, Industrial, and Social Service.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has but one hundred missionaries giving all their time to evangelistic work;

forty more give part time, and sixty wives of missionaries of the General Board give valuable assistance, many of them being the only evangelistic leaders for women in their districts. Working with the missionaries are 2,587 Bible women and 2,887 other native helpers. In our 471 training schools and Bible institutes are 10,232 women under direct Christian instruction. Of these 1,145 are being trained for Bible women or for other forms of Christian service. Over 200,000 other women, in homes, village groups, summer conferences, Sunday schools, night schools and factory classes, are being touched by the gospel through some kind of Christian instruction. Methodist pastors baptized last year 19,027 women and girls in our foreign Conferences. In India during the quadrennium thousands of women and girls have been kept waiting in Mass Movement Areas for admission to the church because of lack of shepherding, and they are still waiting. There is one Christian community, not in the Mass Movement, containing over one thousand Christian women, with a girls' school of one hundred pupils, for which we have never been able to spare one missionary. It is upon our Indian Bible women, eighteen hundred of them, that we depend for the face-to-face work of evangelization. Among our many Christian villages in South India, so far as possible, there is a resident Bible woman in each village. We have ten training schools for Bible women in India, giving courses in Bible study, church history, Sunday school methods, with lectures on sanitation, hygiene, home management, and child training.

In China, because of the great attention given to the development of educational institutions, a work that is thoroughly evangelistic in possibilities, we have sadly lacked workers for direct evangelism. It has been a time of seeding and cultivation in that great awakening empire. We shall need fifty more evangelistic missionaries to be ready for the harvest. Four hundred and eleven Bible women are traveling among the women of China, heralds of the Gospel. We have seventeen training schools for Bible women, and twenty-eight station classes where, from three to five weeks twice a year, church members and probationers are taught the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. Buildings are greatly needed for these classes, costing about \$3,000 each. Located in strategic centers, they will become headquarters of evangelism to the surrounding towns and social centers for the community.

In Japan, Mexico, and South America there is a crying need for more evangelistic workers. We have a fine training school in Mexico City. In Japan Sunday school work is emphasized as an evangelizing agency. Bible classes are held for girls in government schools, in offices and in factories. Japan must

be made ready, again, to accept the Gospel by pioneer evangelistic work among the common people. It is estimated that fourteen more missionaries are needed here.

In Africa our work is largely educational. We have one evangelist who is doing valiant service, and the missionaries in our schools, with older pupils, frequently spend their vacations in evangelistic work among the kraals. Five more missionaries are needed immediately among pagan and among Mohammedan people.

In Korea, more than in any other country, evangelism is interwoven with every other missionary activity. The girls in our boarding schools go out in Gospel teams to surrounding communities. Our 370 Bible Institutes, or station classes, enrolled 7,000 women in one year. The women of one circuit, trained in these classes, visited in one year 10,381 homes, preached in 148 villages, held 600 Conferences for women in country churches, and walked 2,000 miles. They pay tuition by pledges of days of service, and exact records are kept. There is an emergent need for nine buildings for important station classes, costing from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Our fine training school at Seoul has been closed for a year because of political disturbances.

The missionary is the centrifugal force of the evangelistic work. Her duties are many and varied. She is an itinerant, going from village to village, a native worker or two with her, holding meetings in the shade of a tree or building, in the crowded bazaar, or in the secluded zenana. She sits by a woman in her home preparing the family meal, or walks with her working in the field. Everywhere she is the evangelist, bringing glad tidings of Christ and his doctrine of love. She carries with her hymnals, leaflets, Bible stories, colored picture charts, illustrating the life of Christ, picture post cards from America, a Bible text pasted on each, fancy work for the zenana women, and sometimes, when friends in America are generous, a baby organ and a stereopticon outfit, both wonderful attractions to her audiences. She is an organizer. Having proclaimed the Word, she gathers believers into groups, selecting the most intelligent for leaders, organizing Sunday school and week-day classes, adapting a simple course of instruction to the needs of each class. She maps out a circuit for Bible women, who visit the groups regularly, preparing the people for baptism. She is a social service worker, inculcating the principles of sanitation and hygiene, explaining the godliness of cleanliness, the healthfulness of purity, leaving behind her a distinguishing trail of cleaner bodies, cleaner homes and cleaner towns. She is a nurse-physician, giving first aid by applying simple remedies, cleansing and binding up infected wounds,

diagnosing serious diseases. She is a teacher, gathering her Bible women for frequent conferences and short courses. She goes out over the circuit giving examinations. She gives the wives of native workers and preachers short courses of instruction during District Conferences and organizes permanent station classes, Bible institutes, and Bible training schools. But above all she is a spiritual mother whose heart goes out in helpful longing to every helpless, sin-burdened, sin-scarred woman in her district. Hers is a superhuman task, a field of service that angels might covet.

Our present evangelistic force is wholly inadequate in numbers and in equipment. Traveling in ox carts (over good automobile roads) many of our missionaries are the only evangelistic workers in districts of 200,000 women. Our evangelistic slogan is, On to the villages! But our present force cannot take care of those already won. A conservative survey asks for 156 more evangelistic missionaries, equipped with modern conveyances.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

We read that among the plagues of Egypt was a three-days' "darkness that could be felt." Ages long there has lain on the lives of women in Christless lands a "darkness that could be felt." Prejudice, custom, ignorance, superstition, cast a pall over mind and heart. Religion only deepened and darkened it, for Christ alone, of all religious teachers, recognized woman's right to development and achievement. Some day the story of heathen woman's wrongs and suffering will seem like an impossible evil dream. Even now, in lands where fifty years ago woman was despised, she is rapidly coming to her rightful place, and men are realizing that the power and prestige of their countries, "in the community of nations," depend in large measure on the training and status of their women. Hence, where ridicule, censure and open hostility were the portion of our early missionaries, who pioneered in female education, not only are our teachers welcomed and their schools crowded, but native agencies are supplementing the mission schools. Women are themselves coming out of their seclusion and demanding recognition, education, entertainment and a "place in the sun." We recognize the element of danger while we rejoice at this new "exodus." The only safety for this "new woman" of the East and for the society of which she is a part lies in her training. It is essential that she be guided by Christian principles, else she may be a greater menace than she has been a handicap to her nation. Attempts to educate her without changing her heathen ideals augur no good to her nor to her people. Hence, there is greater need than ever before for pushing our educational program. We shall rejoice when our missionaries

are no longer needed, when it shall be the pride of every land to say, as did a young Hindu, "We educate our own women"; but that time will not come in this generation nor the next. Eager as China is for education she needs at this moment one million teachers whom she cannot supply. Japan has 98 per cent of her children in school, but religion is taboo in all her government schools, and no provision is made for girls below the age of seven or above the age of twelve. Hence, the need of our kindergartens, boarding schools, Bible schools, high schools and Christian colleges where these future women of power may be trained in the finest ideals of womanhood and service. A Japanese Bishop, when asked the greatest need of Japan's womanhood said, "Christian teaching." The same is true of every land.

Our educational work, begun under such difficulties a half century ago, has succeeded beyond all that we could have asked or thought. We are embarrassed, perplexed, burdened by the very answer to our prayers. Schools are crowded beyond capacity, teachers overworked, buildings under-equipped, and the need ever increasing as more and more applicants present themselves. One of our American-trained Chinese teachers writes, "I am teaching science. We have no laboratory apparatus, and if we had those apparatus we would have no place to put them, for we are so crowded we use our dining room now for chapel, gymnasium, study room and classes."

We must build more largely; we must send reinforcements; we must train for larger native leadership; we must provide more scholarships; we must meet in every possible way the growing demands of our work, thanking God for these evidences of his blessing on it, and for this chance to help make the new world of the East.

Our schools are of every grade and class, from kindergarten to college, including medical and technical schools. We support three colleges, one each in India, China and Japan, and a college department in Seoul, Korea; eleven English boarding schools, in which there are 1,589 pupils; ninety-three boarding schools, where we are training in the vernacular 11,712 pupils and surrounding them with the influences of a Christian community home. Our day schools number 1,201, and they are reaching, through their 1,537 native-trained teachers, 28,900 children. Forty-nine kindergartens, under seventy native teachers, have in their care 2,316 little ones. Besides these schools which are our own responsibility, we share in the support of union institutions—five colleges in India, China and Japan, a medical college and training school for nurses in China, union Bible training schools in China and Mexico, an orphanage in Japan and a kindergarten training school in

China. The work of these union institutions is most promising and is sure to receive great impetus and help from the Inter-church World Movement.

SUMMARY

	1915		1919	
	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment
Colleges of the Society.....	4	206	4	291
Boarding Schools.....	92	11,785	104	13,291
Day Schools.....	1,118	27,485	1,201	28,900
Kindergartens.....	44	1,509	49	2,316
Totals.....	1,258	40,985	1,358	44,798

MEDICAL WORK

Yesterday. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was the pioneer in medical work for women. It sent out the first woman medical missionary, established the first hospital for women in Asia, gave to India, China and Korea their first hospitals for women. It has the only Christian hospital for women and children in the Philippines.

To-day. Changes are coming, even in the erstwhile unchanging East. In the larger centers a few women consent to the care of a man physician, but their number is negligible when compared with the two hundred millions of China, the one hundred and fifty millions of India, and many millions in other lands, whose only hope, physically and spiritually, lies in the woman medical missionary. Moreover, the awakening of the East to a consciousness of need and a knowledge of the remedy, and the breaking down of prejudice against Christianity very largely increase our opportunity and our responsibility.

Scope of Our Work. To care for missionaries, native workers and pupils in the schools; to save lives of women and children; to relieve suffering; to educate mothers; to train native women as doctors and nurses; to promote public health by reform movements, relief work, lectures, demonstrations, exhibits and all forms of social and community service; to make Christ known through this ministry.

Our Equipment. Physical equipment of a medical college, 1 tuberculosis sanatorium, 19 hospitals, aggregating 1,000 beds, 29 foreign-trained doctors, 21 native physicians, 23 American nurses, 50 graduate native nurses, 1 American laboratory worker, 2 American business managers, about 200 native nurses in training.

Our Investment. Our hospital plants have been built at a cost of from \$5,000 to \$20,000 each. Some of them are largely self-supporting, all of them partially so. To one of our fifty

bed hospitals we appropriate \$2,800 for running expenses, including salaries, a fair average. We have invested \$40,000 in the Union Medical College in Peking, China. The tuberculosis sanatorium now under construction will cost about \$30,000.

Classes Reached. Our work ministers to high caste and low caste and no caste, to official ladies and to the humblest women, to slave girl and to the daughter of luxury, with her retinue of servants, to Christian and to heathen, to rich and to poor.

Some Statistics. Nearly half of our doctors and more than half our nurses are on regular furlough, extended furlough or sick leave, and four of our hospitals are closed, yet our records for last year total 9,345 hospital patients, 70,112 clinic patients, 9,554 out-patients, 137,162 dispensary patients — and every patient heard the Gospel.

Our medical missionaries are undertaking superhuman tasks for the love of Christ and His world.

Special Mention. In India our tuberculosis sanatorium is of special interest and importance. Tuberculosis is prevalent and is increasing. Finding it a constant menace in our boarding schools, a place was provided in which infected girls might be cared for, thus removing the danger of transmitting infection to other girls in school. A fine tract of land was secured in a healthful locality. Our facilities for caring for such girls have been limited, crude and temporary, but the results achieved we think justify the development of a permanent scientific institution. Out of one hundred and seventy-four patients cared for, seventy-four have been dismissed as arrested cases. The new plant is now under construction. China and Korea gave of its American nurses for war service in Siberia. During the flood in North China in the fall of 1918, one of our Tientsin doctors rendered conspicuous service as an officer under the government in relief and sanitary camps for refugees. Other workers from Tientsin and Peking assisted. In the summer of 1919, during the severe cholera epidemic in Foochow, our hospital and staff were taken over by the American Red Cross and rendered splendid service.

Native leadership has reached a higher state of development in China along medical lines than in other departments of work. Four of our hospitals are in charge of foreign-trained Chinese physicians, with an entire corps of native assistants. These women and their work have been brought to national prominence and stand as ideals for ambitious young women students, eager to qualify for service to their country. The Rockefeller Foundation is giving to China a medical science. Women's Boards have another responsibility. From our point of view, the greatest and most immediate need of China's women is hundreds of women practitioners scattered throughout the

country. The Woman's Medical College in Peking has sent twenty-six into service and has forty students now in training.

Mary J. Johnston Hospital in Manila is the center from which a continuous "better babies" campaign is carried on. Nearly a thousand babies are born in the hospital annually. Demonstrations and lectures on their care are given regularly and a milk station maintained which saves the lives of hundreds of little tots. Such an important place does this work hold in the eyes of the people that we were importuned by the government not to leave it unprovided with an American doctor while our doctor came on a necessary furlough. In Korea our medical work was the only form of work which continued through the recent disturbances without a break. We have sent a nurse-evangelist and social service worker to Africa this year. She will open a dispensary and work from that as a center.

Our Advance. This year \$200,000 for better equipment, twenty doctors, twenty nurses.

Dr. Flexner, the noted scientist, after an inspection of our work in China, said to Bishop Bashford, "Your missionary work will bear the closest scientific scrutiny. I know of no group of workers of any kind anywhere in the world which is getting such large returns on the investment made. It is absolutely scientific. Your greatest mistake lies in the smallness of your investment."

INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

This type of work is so closely allied with other departments that in only a few instances can it be separately considered. Eight industrial schools and nine industrial departments in other schools, with an enrollment of 779, offer special opportunities for self-support. Two hundred and seven children find shelter in five orphanages, of which one is for war orphans in Grenoble, France. Five homes for homeless women afford protection to 224. There is a home for leper women in China and a school for the blind and deaf in Korea. Student hostels for girls have been established in several important government school centers, notably in the Philippine Islands. A number of small homes for widows are being established in Bombay Conference in memory of Miss Helen E. Robinson.

MRS. WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL, *President.*

MRS. CHARLES SPAETH, *Recording Secretary.*

“By Death to Life Immortal”

Vice-President

MARY DOLLIVER GRAHAM

Missionaries

Ella M. Blackstock	Japan	1889-1916
Mary E. Melton	Japan	1897-1916
Harriet S. Alling (retired)	Japan	1894-1912
Caroline VanPetten	Japan	1881-1916
Mabel Charter	India	1913-1917
Helen E. Robinson	India	1902-1917
Julia E. Wisner	India	1885-1917
Blanche Moore	India	1914-1917
Elizabeth W. Varney	China	1898-1918
Clara Mulliner (retired)	Mexico	1878-1883
Effa M. Dunmore	Mexico	1891-1919
Ellen M. Lyon, M.D.	China	1890-1919
Fannie J. Sparkes (retired)	India	1870-1891
Millie M. Albertson	Korea	1907-1919
J. Edna Thomas	Philippine Islands	1914-1918
Reba A. Kirkpatrick	En route to India	-1919

“They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.”

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GEORGE B. DEAN

To the General Conference of 1920:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

In making this report of four years' labor, it is with sorrow that attention is called to the death during these years of three of

its members, Cyrus D. Foss, James E. Ingram, U. G. Brown, each of whom rendered untiring service, Bishop Franklin Hamilton, who had only shortly before his death inspected our Porto Rican field, and Bishop Matthew Simpson Hughes.

The reorganization of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the General Conference of 1916, provided for five departments.

The Departments called for by the new legislation were a Department of Church Extension, a Department of City Work, a Department of Rural Work, a Department of Frontier Work, and a Department of Evangelism. As the task of these several Departments was stipulated by General Conference, the work has proceeded along lines laid down.

The large number of Mexican refugees who came over our Southern border complicated our mission situation in the Southwest, and the exodus of Southern Negroes to the cities of the North disrupted work among Southern rural Negro communities, and made impossible an adequate ministry on the part of the Negro churches in Northern industrial centers and in the large cities.

The entering of the United States into the World War brought still further unexpected tasks. In the summer of 1917, after the Government had established camps throughout the country, the Board issued an appeal for funds with which to provide for religious and social work at the camps and to equip Methodist Episcopal chaplains going into service. A tremendous amount of useful service was rendered in this way. At some camps buildings were erected, at others the church already in existence was strengthened with funds and workers. Chaplains were provided with help which the Government does not furnish. The provision of funds for this work later was merged with the campaign of the National War Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and finally this latter organization was taken over by the Department of War Emergency and Reconstruction of the Joint Centenary Committee. The administration of the funds, however, remained at all times with the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Some of the work begun and carried on during the war is still in process and must be for some time.

A Centenary Commission of the Board was organized and members appointed to serve on the Joint Centenary Committee. The first step taken in making the Home Mission survey was to send out a very carefully prepared questionnaire to District Superintendents, copies of which were sent to the Bishops. It was the purpose through this means to ascertain not only what were the actual needs of the Home Field, but also whether or not the present Home Missionary program

was efficient. About eighty-five per cent of these questionnaires were returned to the office. The second step taken was for an office representative to go out to the field and confer with the Bishops and District Superintendents, checking through with them the information returned to the office upon the questionnaires. In addition to this process, special studies were made of our larger cities and some forty typical rural Districts.

An exhaustive study has been made also of the whole matter of Home Mission appropriations for German work and a basis agreed upon with those doing the work. It was decided that money should no longer be continued to churches which have been receiving aid for a long term of years unless there is opportunity to do permanent work of a missionary character; that aid should not be given simply to supplement the salary of a minister unless his field has in it a real missionary opportunity; and that aid should not be given to a German Methodist Episcopal Church when that church can be served effectively in English and an English church is accessible, and where a merger can be worked out.

Three new types of industrial communities have presented urgent problems—the Government ordnance reservations, the communities whose factories, industries, and housing sections have been greatly extended on account of the war, and communities in which Government contracts have been placed and a new population has been brought in. The Methodist Episcopal Church, through its Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, has cooperated in the first type of work and has met its individual obligation in the other two.

A special study has been made of the Methodist Episcopal students at State universities. The General Conference of 1916 charged this Board, together with the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the task of caring for the religious life of Methodist young men and women at these institutions, of which there are ninety. Wesley Foundations are being developed at several of these universities, and the Board has made appropriations for building enterprises at several of them.

The greatest emergency now facing the Home Mission field is that of lack of trained leadership. The Board is cooperating with a number of Methodist institutions with a view to helping to provide such leadership in the future. In addition to this a candidate secretary is organizing a thorough-going plan, in cooperation with the Life Service Department of the Centenary, whereby the attention of Methodist young men and women in our educational institutions is being called to the unparalleled opportunities for service in the Home Mission field.

In order that the increased challenges of Americanization

may be met, a few men of fine quality are being selected, who are interested in devoting themselves permanently to work among foreign-speaking people, who are to be given the opportunity of studying among these groups in this country, and in some cases abroad, with the thought that they finally be employed in Americanization work.

The following figures indicated somewhat the increasing business which the Board has had to transact.

FINANCIAL FACTS FOR THE QUADRENNIUM 1916—1919

TOTAL RECEIPTS—GENERAL FUND

1916	\$1,071,948 79
1917	1,202,859 59
1918	1,896,690 68
1919	4,831,801 51
	<hr/>
	\$9,003,300 57

TOTAL DONATIONS PAID FOR CHURCH EXTENSION

1916	\$192,296 04
1917	250,867 87
1918	246,631 57
1919	355,133 53
	<hr/>
	\$1,044,929 01

TOTAL PAID FOR MAINTENANCE

1916....	\$709,790 83	
1917.....	725,870 05	(Including \$24,576.29 for Army and Navy Work.)
1918.....	924,951 48	(Including \$197,059.70 for Army and Navy and National War Council Work.)
1919.....	\$1,319,074 97	(Including \$122,841.30 for National War Council and \$200,240.88 for Reconstruction.)
	<hr/>	
	\$3,679,687 33	

TOTAL INCOME AND CAPITAL ADDITIONS PERMANENT FUND

1916	\$73,080 37
1917	116,903 30
1918	169,602 10
1919	566,873 69
	<hr/>
	\$926,459 46

ANNUITIES RECEIVED

1916	\$66,622 67
1917	60,036 32
1918	71,555 72
1919	419,091 17
	<hr/>
	\$617,305 88

Added to Permanent Fund during quadrennium, \$814,720.97; making a total of \$2,863,862.09.

TOTAL LOANS TO CHURCHES

1916	.....	\$123,425 03
1917	.....	116,903 30
1918	.....	107,015 55
1919	.....	160,651 08
		<hr/>
		\$507,994 96

TOTAL LOANS RETURNED (COLLECTED)

1916	.....	\$118,047 01
1917	.....	175,284 73
1918	.....	157,103 86
1919	.....	251,904 25
		<hr/>
		\$702,339 85

DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH EXTENSION

From the beginning it was the determination of the Department of Church Extension that all correspondence, and especially all applications, whether for donations or loans, should be handled as expeditiously as possible, that no application for assistance should be denied if there was any possible way of meeting the call, and that no problem set for a solution should be simply put aside with a negative response. In all of this District Superintendents and Conference Boards have co-operated heartily.

It was soon discovered that there were two practical difficulties in administering the Loan Fund: first, in the lack of care on the part of some churches seeking loans, in the preparation of their papers; and second, from the rule that trustees must obligate themselves personally as well as officially for the repayment of the loan.

The large balances remaining to the credit of Conferences at the end of the Conference year prompted the recommendation that a part of this balance be put directly under the control of the Department and the Executive Committee, in order that emergency cases of great need could be met. Applications from such a fund would come in the regular way, that is, with the endorsement of the pastor and the District Superintendent and the recommendation of the Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and would never be allowed as long as the Conference applying had a single dollar to its credit. Such applications would have the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Department, a two-thirds vote of the members of the Department present and voting, and a similar vote of the Executive Committee. It was also found that a considerable amount of Church Ex-

tension money was being used by the Conferences for home missionary purposes, which is not the purpose of Church Extension funds. In many instances, churches costing great amounts were being helped because they had built beyond their needs and ability.

By the end of 1917 it was discovered that the Board was trying to help too many churches with the amount of money at its disposal. One Conference, with \$1,200 for its authorization, made nine grants, some of them as small as \$50, and none of them larger than \$175. A close study of the applications revealed the fact that the churches to which this Church Extension aid was voted were nearly all of them built piecemeal and the building of several of them had already extended for three years.

Some of the shacks that are scattered over the country, called by the name of Methodist Episcopal churches, are the result of this type of administration. Because of amounts unused at the end of a year to the credit of a Conference, it was recommended that the Department be instructed to carry over no balances at the close of the fiscal year in the Church Extension credits in the Conferences, except such amounts as shall be needed to pay grants already authorized, and that the total unused balance be added to the amount to be appropriated. It was further urged that the old rule, long neglected, that granted Church Extension applications should lapse when the church to which the grant has been made should not, within twelve months after the allowing of the grant, fulfill the condition of payment. Provision was sought whereby a few demonstration parsonages could be helped out of Church Extension funds.

It became more and more evident that churches make a mistake in mixing up the loan fund and donations, many churches securing loans which they are never able to pay and which, by the nature of the case, should have been a donation at the time that it was made. Action was taken the previous year by which the Executive Committee, where there is already loaned a fair share of the loan fund in a Conference, and where there is a significant amount overdue on loans already made, is permitted to make further loans only as loans overdue are returned. This has proved very beneficial. There has been a tremendous increase during the quadrennium in the payment of old loans.

This is significant when it is remembered that of the \$1,000,000 loaned at the beginning of the quadrennium, \$750,000 was overdue. By the end of the four years more than two-thirds of these old loans had been settled, so that by January 1, 1920, there were only thirteen loans out that were made

earlier than 1919, and only six earlier than 1909, and all but three of these in process of settlement.

At the General Committee meeting in California in 1915 provision was made for the creation of an Opportunity Fund. It was the thought of the General Committee that such provision should be made in order to give encouragement to the construction of adequate plants in certain strategic centers. In 1916 there came into the Opportunity Fund, out of increases in collections and undesignated bequests, \$84,000. The Executive Committee during 1917 made six grants out of this Fund.

The first application for aid from this Fund came from Broadway Bohemian Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, for a gift of \$35,000. It was agreed on the part of the local people in Cleveland that \$125,000 would be raised locally if the Board would make a gift of \$35,000. This was done. The second application came from Morgan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston, for \$25,000. The last unit of that great institution, as planned, was to be the Church of All Nations, with a center of religious worship for all of the foreign groups. In connection with that church, provision is made for the New England School for the Training of a Foreign-speaking Leadership. This appropriation was made conditional on \$155,000 being raised locally. The third application was from Chicago, and called for \$25,000, on condition that \$500,000 be raised locally in Chicago, the \$25,000 to be available when \$225,000 was in hand; \$100,000 of the total amount to be made a permanent endowment, the income from which was to be used in City Mission work, the remainder to be used in readjusting and developing downtown Methodism in Chicago.

Applications from the following State University centers were granted: for the Wesleyan Foundation at the University of Illinois, \$10,000; for the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis., \$5,000; and for the University of Iowa, Iowa City, \$10,000.

The total results in new property and endowment of these first investments from the Opportunity Fund was \$800,000.

St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, has been helped by a gift of \$20,000. Hamden Plains, a suburb of New Haven, has erected a fine community church in an industrial community through help from this Fund and the Centenary. Other appropriations were made to Washington Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Denver; First Methodist Episcopal Church, DeLand, Fla.; West Side Methodist Episcopal Church, West Lafayette, Ind.; First Methodist Episcopal Church, South Saint Paul, Minn.; Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, Ind., and First Methodist Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minn.

At the annual meeting of 1918 there was \$107,500 in the Opportunity Fund. After careful study it was decided to use \$70,000 for the regular Opportunity Fund and create a Junior Opportunity Fund with the balance. This has made possible the making of several appropriations which could not come under the conditions specified for the Opportunity Fund proper, which was originated for the purpose of assisting in meeting "exigent and commanding opportunities in our great centers of population." A new Mexican church has thus been made possible in Douglas, Ariz. Palen Memorial Church in Savannah, Ga., is having an adequate edifice erected for this Negro congregation. At Arcadia and Harpster, Ohio, the Junior Opportunity Fund has inspired and aided in the construction at each point of a modern community church. And in Brooklyn, N. Y., the old Herkimer Street Methodist Episcopal Church has been taken over for the Negro constituency of the Newman Methodist Episcopal Church.

During 1917 the Department of Church Extension organized a Bureau of Architecture in cooperation with the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with offices at both Philadelphia and Chicago. A competent firm of architects, Lowe & Bollenbacher of Chicago, were secured to head the Bureau. This has made possible the beginning of standardized plans for church building with expert advice on modifications to meet community needs. A church desiring such advice may have a competent man visit their community at no other cost than his expenses. Further services, such as builders' plans and specifications, drawing of blue prints, etc., are furnished at moderate cost. The first year fifty-six churches received typical plans from the Bureau of Architecture, in seven cases an architect visited the local committee, and eight churches were built with plans submitted. Help was also given in planning churches for the foreign field. During 1919 there were six hundred and fifty-four applications for assistance and advice received, a monograph, *The Building Requirements of a Church*, was published, and a requirement provided, making it necessary for plans for all Centenary projects in the United States to be submitted to the Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORK

A full community service, industrial, institutional, and evangelistic program was the aim of the Department of City Work, with the purpose of making a systematic visitation of all cities, prosecuting an exhaustive study of existing conditions, looking toward formulating comprehensive and constructive programs to be installed and worked out at the earliest possible date. This involved the idea of developing fewer but

greater institutions in strategic centers; organizing City Societies for the purpose of harmonizing and consolidating Methodist forces, which should have efficient executive officers to administer their affairs; readjusting and regrouping churches already in existence; changing the policy and procedure of each church so it could suit and serve the community in which it stands; a saner relation between the denomination, less crossing of wires and fuller cooperation, avoiding unnecessary duplication and destructive competition; conducting campaigns for raising funds properly to carry on the work of the Kingdom; launching and pushing to a successful issue city-wide campaigns in conjunction with the Department of Evangelism; conserving church property; purchasing real estate in strategic centers and outlying suburban districts; cooperating wherever and whenever possible with civic, commercial and educational institutions in welfare work, and especially in teaching foreigners the English language and principles of true citizenship, and securing endowments.

The Department was greatly aided by the service rendered by funds available from the Opportunity Fund. In the matter of the foreigner, efforts were early made to get the work of Americanization on a practical, thorough-going basis. Under the auspices of the Bureau of Foreign-speaking Work, a conference of District Superintendents and city executive Secretaries, who have oversight of Italian churches, was held at Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, June 14-15, 1917. Here the best methods of work in this field were discussed by representatives from the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Protestant Episcopal viewpoints, pastors and deaconesses presenting the work which they were doing in their local parishes.

At this time it seemed evident that the manifest needs were: American ministers trained for work among Italians; Italian men trained for work among Italians in this country; training for Italian lay-workers; training for Italian women; and training for American women for work among Italians. The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was asked, in cooperation with the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to begin immediately the task of training American ministers for work among Italians, each man to have a college and theological seminary training, with clinic work in an Italian parish during his seminary course, and a year in Italy at its conclusion. And in addition, to start training ministers for work among Italians in this country, these men to have college and theological seminary training, to be attendant upon a center in connection with some Italian church where they may receive lectures in Italian and Italian culture and be

guided in their work in different Italian parishes. It was recommended that this work be centered in connection with Garrett Biblical Institute for those in Chicago, Drew Theological Seminary for those in New York, and the Boston University School of Theology for those in Boston.

At this time a request was made that the Board become a clearing house for information concerning Italian parishes and Italian workers, District Superintendents, City Society Secretaries, and that pastors report to the Board concerning their work twice a year. A little later a conference for Italian pastors was held at Jefferson Park Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, where each Italian minister present gave a brief account of his local work. Week-day program of clubs and classes, visitation in the homes and parents' meetings, uniting and strengthening the family loyalty, evangelistic message, religious instruction, and preparation for church membership and self-government, were discussed.

Three factors were taken into account in the matter of formulating a program of approach and work among foreign-speaking people, namely, the polyglot factor, the industrial factor, and the factor of environment. The two-fold purpose of the program was the stimulating of English-speaking churches in city fields to feel clearly their obligations toward the foreign-speaking peoples in their city parishes, and the intensifying of work among foreign-speaking groups so that the church might reach both the children and the adults in their homes, their schools, their business, their pleasures, and their citizenship. The method included a program of worship, a program of religious education, and a program of social uplift.

In the further study of the problem of foreign-speaking work, it has been found necessary to divide it into three different types of situation: where those populations that are largely homogeneous as far as nationality is concerned are found; where polyglot races and nationalities mingle and where English-speaking people are still found; and in the smaller cities where many times the foreign-speaking population is scattered throughout the city.

The big task of 1918 for the Department of City Work was that of making a complete survey of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in all the great centers of population in this country, this being essential for a more thorough understanding of present conditions, opportunities and equipment for effective service, the planning of future policies, and a statement of program and needs for future procedure on the part of the church. A survey team of four men was organized for this work. This team visited some seventy to eighty cities, spending from two to four days in each, making as careful and scien-

tific a survey as time and conditions would permit. At these meetings there were from twenty-five to two hundred ministers and laymen present, who spent those days visiting and discussing the different church situations, seeking to discover the need of each, and in the end making a statement of program for each church, together with the necessary equipment and staff of workers to carry out the suggested program at one hundred per cent efficiency.

In making this survey, it was aimed to arrive at conclusions which would stand the test under the severest criticism. It was, therefore, ruled that no project would be included in the final city program unless it received the unanimous sanction of the entire group in the survey conference. Following this preliminary survey, each church was requested to make an intensive survey of its own conditions and needs. This brought to light some things which necessitated a change in the general program for some of the cities. In the light of all that was thus discovered, the final program was made. This gave the ministers a very thorough understanding of their parish. It also unified the spirit and task of the denomination in each city. Men came to see more definitely that the passion of the denomination must not be to save the church and clothe it with immortality, but to save the community and thereby impose immortality on the church.

In making the survey the following program, with modifications in different places, was followed: (1) A great downtown institutional and community church, located in the heart of the city. (2) The church in industrial communities. (3) The social and community evangelism of the type of the Goodwill Industries. (4) The strengthening of suburban and residential community churches. (5) The Americanization and evangelization of foreign-speaking people.

The Centenary Survey made evident the fact that the old traditional family church plays but little part in the lives of vast masses of human beings huddled together in certain parts of the city. It also has emphasized the necessity of training leadership for specific tasks, and then appointing them to the accomplishment of these tasks. Men are needed who are trained to carry on the work of the Kingdom in industrial, polyglot, foreign-speaking, downtown and residential communities. There is a growing need for men trained as directors of religious education, social service, community welfare, recreation, organizing boy and girl life, and for the great and fundamental program of a more comprehensive evangelism.

The survey has also discovered the necessity of making some changes in the handling of church properties and endowments. In some localities the local church Board of Trustees have mort-

gaged and consumed equities in Methodist properties for current expenses. Some definite action should be taken, arranging for joint control, which would make this procedure in the future impossible. Local Boards of Trustees handling endowment funds often have a narrowed and narrowing vision in the way in which the income from such funds should be administered. Local Boards of Trustees holding endowment funds are frequently not qualified by experience or knowledge to make the wisest investment of such funds. Some kind of joint control and expert advice might improve both the security and income from such funds. The administration of an income from a centrally controlled body would be free from some of the difficulties and disabilities stated above. If the equities in the old properties and endowments could be utilized and combined with substantial Centenary gifts, great new sources of strength could be created and maintained that would continue to be a tremendous power for all the years to come.

Following the directions of the General Conference of 1916 the Department of City Work organized the Council of Cities of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is made up of the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Superintendent of the Department of City Work, and the executive officer and two delegates from each regularly organized City Society. The first meeting was held in Chicago in 1917. Since then the Council has met annually, with the exception of Centenary year, for the purpose of conference and discussion of the problems met in ministering in an adequate manner the Gospel of Jesus Christ to that part of city communities where the Methodist Episcopal Church has undertaken to interpret Jesus Christ, and to plan how Methodism may meet the religious and social needs of the folks of many tongues which make up our urban population. Since the organization of the Council of Cities there has been a noticeable increase in the number of organized City Societies.

At the annual meeting of 1918 Goodwill Industries were adopted by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and made a Bureau under the Department of City Work, and during the year seventeen men were in training in Boston for longer or shorter periods to undertake work in various cities. To-day the following cities are operating their plants: Boston, Jersey City, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Cleveland, Saint Louis, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Duluth, and Philadelphia, while Milwaukee, Lowell, Saint Paul, Spokane, Louisville, Kansas City, Syracuse, Portland, Des Moines, and Omaha are at present in process of organization. This form of work cannot be undertaken too soon to prepare

the Methodist Episcopal Church for the grave responsibilities thrust on it during these days of reconstruction. To the poor and handicapped the Goodwill Industry gives hope, outlook, and uplift. To those who are temporarily disabled it provides the help they need to tide them over an industrial crisis. To the disowned, disgraced and discouraged it brings the cheer of the Gospel message and the healing, uplifting touch of human helpfulness. The Goodwill Industry combines in its ministry the trinity of good business, good science and good religion. The enterprise has passed the experimental stage. Not only in Boston has it succeeded for the past fifteen years and accumulated a property of over \$400,000, but in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Saint Louis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland it has met with success from its inception.

The work is being carefully standardized. Units of equipment have been adopted. In every place insistence is made that the work shall not be divorced from the church. Intense evangelism pervades every plant. A half hour of worship precedes every day's work. Hundreds of poor people in the cities of America are gathering in these chapels every week-day at eight o'clock for morning prayers before they enter upon the day's work. It is safe to say many of them would never have entered the church if it were not for the self-respecting opportunity of self-support that was offered them by the church through the Goodwill Industries.

The preventive approach to the industrial problem is to be effected through the direct attitude of the church to the situation involved. To meet this responsibility intensive and scientific surveys have been made in from twenty-five to thirty great industrial centers. In some of these places it was discovered the churches already in the field, if properly related and functioning, could serve the different groups involved in a very comprehensive way. A movement in some of these centers has been launched to unite all the Protestant evangelical churches in a great sympathetic unified program. In other situations the Centenary is planning to install an equipment, and launch and carry forward a program comparable to the need.

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL WORK

With the first year's work of the Department of Rural Work came the necessity of visiting Annual and District Conferences, laymen's associations, rural church conferences, country life conferences, and Epworth League institutes, for the double purpose of becoming familiar with the church and its rural needs and possibilities, and of giving to these different groups an outline of the program which the Department was developing.

A part of this program was the making of intensive studies

of rural Conference Districts. Owing to limited financial resources at this time, it was possible to make but three of these studies, namely: the Portsmouth District of the Ohio Conference, the Coke Mission of the Pittsburgh Conference, and the Brookhaven District of the Mississippi Conference. A study was also made of the Bohemian work in the Nebraska Conference. In order to make rural work more of a unit, a little leaflet on "The Rural Society," containing a constitution for District Societies, and in accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1916; a bibliography of books needed by rural pastors; and a survey card for use in the local parish, were published.

As a result of a letter sent out to District Superintendents it was found that there was a very widespread interest and demand for the establishment of special demonstration activities in cooperation with the Department of Rural Work. In harmony with the experiences of the United States Government and other agencies concerned with securing rapid and solid progress in agricultural centers, the Department determined to make the establishment of similar cooperative relationship the central feature of its work in the development of religious activity during the period of organization. It soon became apparent that the individual demonstration point with relationship to the local pastor only would not bring the best results except in special types of work, and consequently the Department has proceeded on the principle that it is the function of the Board to establish a relationship with District Superintendents in the carrying out of a District program agreed upon by the Superintendent, the presiding Bishop, and the Department of Rural Work.

A careful survey of the religious situation on such a District is made. Then a map, showing the location of all churches of all denominations and the residences of all pastors, is prepared, such points on the District for which Methodism is exclusively responsible being selected for the continuance of the constructive program. At these points such places are selected as already have within them an awakened consciousness for better things and a willingness to cooperate with the District Superintendent and the Board in financing a trained pastor in sympathy with the rural work at a minimum salary of \$1,200 to \$1,500 and parsonage.

Only a few of these places were selected at first, but as rapidly as one of them came to self-support, the help given was removed and given to a point in some other District. This demonstration point becomes a larger program of raising the standards of efficiency of an entire District. Working on this basis, it has been possible to have individual demonstration points,

District demonstration points, and cooperative demonstration work. Where a college has been located in a village, it has been thought wise to put a thoroughly trained rural pastor in charge of the local Methodist Episcopal Church and establish cooperative relationships with the college. This enables the pastor of the local church to serve as an inspiration and teacher of the young people coming to the college, giving them an impetus to the better type of rural life when they return to their homes. He also is able to render a service to other rural pastors who come to the college to take work at odd times. A tentative relationship is thus established in three such centers and at Evansville College, Iliff School of Theology, Syracuse University, Gammon Theological Seminary, Nebraska Wesleyan College, and Hedding College.

During the second year a great deal of time was given to the study of rural churches in the Southern Conferences, covering practically all of the Negro work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Department also inaugurated intensive surveys of Annual Conference Districts in typical sections of the country. This included preparation of an interdenominational map as the basis for bringing about interdenominational adjustments and organizing Districts so that every family might have the pastoral oversight of some responsible Protestant denomination. These surveys also included the study of the leadership of the rural church.

During the month of May, 1918, the Department conducted leadership training conferences at Drew Theological Seminary, Nebraska Wesleyan University, and Garrett Biblical Institute to help prepare rural ministers as leaders in rural church institutes and conferences, the demand for which was urgent. These men also helped to conduct the rural leadership classes in twenty-six Epworth League Institutes and assisted in presenting the outstanding call of the rural pastorate in sixteen secondary schools and colleges.

The demand for a trained rural leadership became more and more apparent, and an effort was begun to interest secondary schools and colleges, as well as State institutions, in training for rural leadership. Many institutions which planned to take up this work were not able to do so on account of the war. Iliff School of Theology, however, took it up, and pioneered the way by establishing the first chair of rural leadership.

In the matter of the distribution of funds for rural work, the Department has based its recommendations on certain principles of distribution of missionary funds, the most important being that money should go into non-competitive points, and that centralization of effort should be made on fewer places.

Marked changes in the attitude of the church toward rural

work were seen by the close of the second year. Ministers in general began to look upon rural work as a worth-while calling. More ministers were found who were really interested in the rural parish and who were endeavoring to put across a broader modern program. The Church at large began to recognize that the majority of ministers will come from rural and village churches, and if rural work is neglected the Church will be cutting off its supply of leadership at its source.

Two illustrations of progress on rural Districts demonstrate the value of the work undertaken up to this point. On taking up the superintendency of the Portsmouth District of the Ohio Conference, Rev. J. B. Hawk could only find three rural pastors with definite programs. A large proportion of his rural charges were supplied by men engaged in other activities. No interest in religious life was manifest. The pastors were trying to get away from the District. In two years, with the cooperation of the Department of the Rural Work, he increased the number of pastors capable of launching strong world programs to ten, and found pastors asking for opportunities to work on this District. In the process of this development in the Portsmouth District, the Rural Life Society was organized, with committees to organize a program of interdenominational adjustment, to organize the District into parishes so that every family may have pastoral oversight, and to organize a program of service to unite the efforts of all churches of all denominations, if possible, in campaigns for better library facilities, better hospital facilities, better housing and sanitation, and other social and economic improvements affecting the life of the District as a whole.

On the Brookhaven District of the Mississippi Conference the Rev. M. P. J. Howard, District Superintendent, secured a forty-acre farm, established a District high school, a home for retired Negro ministers, a District Superintendent's residence, and a District hospital for Negroes. He also secured the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce at Brookhaven, the State authorities and the District Agricultural Agents. The program of improving every phase of the life of the Negro people resulted in better educational, material and moral conditions, increased membership in the church, increased financial support of the church, and a more normal type of spiritual experience and better relationship between white and colored people.

The way that the rural lay member of the church has responded to the increased interest of the Church at large in the rural parish is seen in a few churches which rose in two years to higher pastoral support as a result: West Branch, Iowa, increased from \$1,300 to \$1,700; Riverdale, Neb., \$350

to \$1,000; South Delta, Mich., \$600 to \$900; Haverhill, Ohio, \$500 to \$1,000; White Cloud, Kansas, \$675 to \$1,200; Westport, Mass., \$650 to \$950; Cambridge, Vt., \$750 to \$800; Lucasville, Ohio, \$800 to \$1,200; Pisgah, Ind., \$193 to \$800; Pomeroy, Iowa, \$1,200 to \$1,800. Taking these ten rural charges, the average increase is \$423. Besides the financial showing, in many places social and recreational life was substituted for deteriorating influences, community halls being established to take the place of the saloons, pool rooms and loafing places, thus bringing moral conditions also to a higher standard.

The third year brought with it the necessity of devoting a great deal of time to the assembling of the first year's Centenary Program. This involved visiting each District Superintendent to go over in detail the question of missionary and church extension needs. In this work the Superintendent of the Department of Rural Work was assisted by several able District Superintendents. The following principles were observed: Where church extension funds were recommended, improvement should be adequate to the needs of the community and the appropriation adequate to insure such improvement. Recommendations were made with a view to the elimination of granting funds to part-time ministers or those not capable of putting on a strong program. That is, the principle was followed of developing churches instead of supplementing salaries.

In working out the first year's Centenary Program the Department was confronted with the problem of securing trained leaders for its Centenary projects. In order to supply this need, special three-week schools were planned in cooperation with sixteen colleges and theological seminaries in different parts of the country. Here courses were offered in Bible, rural church work, rural sociology, rural evangelism, church building requirements, church finance, and recreation. In all, some twelve hundred rural ministers received training in these schools. The Department has also cooperated with Epworth League Institutes, Country Life Conferences and with Schools for Ministers Preparing for Conference Course of Study Examinations. It has also endeavored to work out a program which will provide adequate leadership for the future. Careful study of the supply situation reveals the fact that twenty-five per cent of the Methodist Episcopal Churches are supply charges and that the vast majority of these are rural. Relationships for furthering training for rural leadership have been established by the Department with six Methodist Episcopal colleges, two Methodist institutions and agricultural colleges, two Wesley Foundations, and four theological seminaries.

The close of the third year saw thirty Rural Ministers' As-

sociations with programs being worked out for cooperation, in providing reading material for leading rural ministers, in putting on local church institutional conferences, and in cooperating with District Societies in developing rural missionary programs.

Experience demonstrates that the unit between the Board and the field is the District. The General Conference of 1916 provided for the formation of Rural District Societies. These Societies become the connecting link between the field and the central office, missionary money being made payable to the Treasurer of the District Society, instead of the Conference Board. There are now sixty-five such Societies.

The work of Americanization in rural fields has taken on increased importance. There are three phases to the problem: first, the foreign-speaking peoples in rural industrial fields, such as the coke field in Pennsylvania and the coal mining region in Illinois. There is great difficulty here, in that no considerable population dwells at any one given point, thus making it difficult to concentrate the work. Second, there are those who are found in the agricultural developments and in the fisheries of Cape Cod, as well as the Portuguese living in small fishing towns in Massachusetts, where the approach is through the pastors of the English-speaking churches that have practically become abandoned for want of English-speaking constituents. In southern New Jersey, on Bridgeton and Camden Districts, large numbers of Italian farmers, who are thrifty and permanent settlers, are being ministered to by a woman worker who gives her time to the leadership of an Americanization program among rural Italian people. Attention is given also to English and citizenship.

The third problem lies in the frontier among the Spanish-Americans in southern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Careful and thorough work is resulting in large advance in our Americanization program in rural sections.

Because of the Department of Rural Work it has been possible for the Board to cooperate with other bodies which are making investigations, surveys, and formulating programs for the rural field of America. Three years ago there were half a dozen men in Methodism who were known to the church as leaders in rural work. In 1918 there was a little group of pioneers numbering about sixty. In 1919 there were at least three hundred men who could be depended upon to give the rural message in conferences for rural work. Of this group twelve are now engaged in giving special courses in rural work at colleges and universities. In our rural organizations at least a thousand men are putting on the broader program demanded by modern rural life.

Three years ago there was but little rural consciousness in the church. To-day the church is thinking in rural terms, and a great body of ministers, as well as laymen, are interested in the advancement of the rural work as a vital service to 50,000,000 American citizens. Three years ago there was but little interest in adequate building and equipment. To-day the entire nation is thinking in terms of new buildings adapted to worship, religious education, and community service. Three years ago so little was known as to needs for better service that many rural Districts were not prepared to present a program in the Centenary adapted to the new day.

Three years ago workers for the improvement of rural life were not taking the church seriously as an important factor in improving rural conditions. Now reports are coming in from all quarters of a changed attitude toward the church, and leaders who once ignored the church as a vital agency in civilization are now giving sympathetic support to the program. It is believed that the crisis facing the church as an institution has passed and that it will again be recognized as the leader in bringing to our people those things that go to make life pure, wholesome and happy.

The outlook for the coming year, with the increased resources made possible by the Centenary, is bright for the rapid building up of many of our promising smaller communities to self-support and the renewal of inspiration and hope for the fullest realization for these people for an adequate rural Christian life.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FRONTIER WORK

From the point of view of the Department of Frontier Work any regrouping of population by which the religious beliefs and practices thereof are dislocated, constitutes a frontier. The Everglades of Florida, Aroostook County, Maine; the Italian settlements of the Mohawk Valley, large areas of cut-over timber land in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, as well as the famous Fortieth Ward of Philadelphia, with its Hog Island, are all examples of the frontier. In most of these localities, however, frontier conditions are not predominant and they occur usually in juxtaposition with strong and well-established religious institutions. In the Western States frontier conditions are predominant and will continue to be for many years. Resident religious resources being inadequate, the aid of the general Church is necessary to solve an obviously exigent problem. The definition of the frontier, therefore, as made by this Board, is theoretically defensible and practically wise. This is the Episcopal area of Denver, Helena, Portland, and San

Francisco, together with Alaska, Hawaii, and Indian missions, excepting such urban, rural and foreign-speaking fields as may be placed by the Corresponding Secretary of the Board in the care of other Departments.

While the frontier is constantly diminishing, much remains, and the Methodist Episcopal Church is the best possible Church for work here. It has been handicapped, however, in having all of its machinery geared to the idea of producing self-supporting English-speaking churches. The result is that the missions in Utah, and among the Indians and Spanish-speaking people of the Southwest, where this goal is very remote, does not properly provide for the men who must do the work. There is no corps of home missionaries, for the men who are temporarily detached for service in these fields are not nearly as well paid or cared for as those who work in foreign lands.

After a careful study of the Indian situation, the Department of Frontier Work recommended that one of the following plans be adopted: to continue all present missions for Indians, increasing the appropriations to \$25,000 a year, \$5,000 of which should be for Church Extension purposes for at least five years; to select the four best of the present missions and conduct them on present appropriations, discontinuing the rest; to go out of the Indian business altogether, giving the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church such missions as they desire and turning the rest over to other evangelical denominations; to arrange with the Woman's Home Missionary Society to give the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension their missions in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, taking its missions elsewhere in exchange; *or* to form an Indian Mission in these six States with a capable Superintendent, giving all his time to the work, letting him gradually build a competent personnel, both white and Indian.

It was pointed out that evangelical missionary activity has forced the Mormon Church to install a first-class public school system, to change its attitude to the United States Government and become measurably patriotic, and to shift the Mormon emphasis from non-Christian doctrines. It was also urged, after careful study, that more emphasis be placed upon the training of a ministry for Spanish-speaking people in the Southwest, and in the securing of property and construction in strategic points, which would make this enterprise in a few years one worthy the denomination.

During the preparation for the Centenary and during the campaign, the frontier was drawn on for the service of six Superintendents to present this phase of home missionary work to the Church at large. Efforts have been made to correct con-

ditions of distributing missionary funds in places where not much could ever be expected. This included suggestions for a revision of plans for appropriating one hundred dollars or less a year; appropriations to supply charges; appropriations to those churches which were about ready to close up; appropriations to overchurched communities; appropriations for long periods; appropriations to men whose salary is one thousand dollars or over, exclusive of house rent; and static appropriations. The wisdom of these suggestions is seen in reports from twenty-three Districts. One hundred and thirty-one charges would have increased appropriations averaging sixty-two dollars the following year; seventy-three charges would have decreased to the amount of seventy-two dollars on an average; while one hundred and sixty-one charges would receive the same as the year previous, the average being one hundred and eighty-four dollars per charge. Fifty-four charges reached self-support during the year, about half of them being on three Districts—Fresno, in Southern California, and Greeley and Pueblo, in Colorado. Twenty-three new charges were entered. The small number of new charges entered was evidently due not only to shortage of money, but even more to shortage of men. A comparatively poor showing in the number of charges reaching self-support and the number of those showing increased appropriations, as compared with those showing decreased appropriations, was due chiefly to the rapidly rising cost of living with which the considerable increase in pastoral support has not kept pace, thus making necessary increased draft on missionary aid.

A careful study of overchurching and federation resulted in the following conclusion: The Union Church is a failure. Federation is frequently, but not always a failure. Reciprocal exchange seems to be more encouraging than either of these two methods. It is evident that Methodism has been starting too many churches, both in the country and in the city. This should be stopped. Plans should be set in motion whereby studies could be made so that places would be entered only where the church can adequately take care of them, and where there is a manifest need or obligation for the Methodist Episcopal Church to meet.

A study of the Latin-American situation in the Southwest leads to a belief that the Methodist Episcopal Church had not carefully planned its work among these people. There should be a larger use of women in work among Spanish-speaking people, and a proper personnel for work among Spanish people should be provided, and facilities made possible for furnishing education for such leadership. Up to the present time the Methodist Episcopal Church has no adequate facilities for this work. The work among Spanish-Americans is largely located

in New Mexico and Arizona, although in Deming and Douglas some Mexicans are included. The bulk of the Mexican work is in California.

In Alaska the work of the Board is entirely among white people, and the war resulted in a great exodus of this class from the territory. Provision has been made for a language-pastor among the Scandinavians there. In Hawaii a former missionary in Japan has been added to the staff as Field Superintendent of Japanese Work, and a former missionary in the Philippines has become Field Secretary of Work among the Filipinos. And the number of native workers has been greatly increased.

The Pacific Chinese Mission works among the Chinese in California, who constitute the larger part of the seventy thousand now in this country. There are twenty-two Methodist Episcopal mission stations doing work among the Japanese on the Pacific Coast and in Colorado.

The increasing efficiency of Home Mission administration is due largely to its growing flexibility. Hitherto emergencies other than those caused by fires, floods, tornadoes, and strokes of apoplexy could not be cared for. The provision made by this Board in 1918 for the appropriation of certain sums of money to be at the disposal of the Departments, has greatly relieved matters. Twenty different items have thus been covered on the frontier. The religious situation among the Hindus in California has been investigated. Assistance in publishing Christian literature in Spanish and Japanese has been given. Stereopticons have been furnished to a traveling Spanish missionary in California, and to a circuit rider in New Mexico, who is entirely responsible for the religious welfare of 3,500 square miles of territory. Help has been given in the purchase of a Ford car for use on a hard circuit in Northern California. The salary of a woman worker in an industrial town in Washington was provided and a gospel tent was bought for evangelistic purposes among the Swedish settlements in Washington and Oregon. More than one third of the entire sum went to stimulate our work among the Indians which has showed a regrettable tendency to languish in recent years: Thus, an assistant was provided for an overworked Indian missionary in Minnesota; the first repairs in twenty-six years were placed on an Indian church in Oregon; our denominational share in ■ most interesting and promising experiment in week-day religious instruction among the eight hundred students at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, was met; the annual expenses for educating for Christian leadership four carefully chosen Indian men at Rowe Institute are being largely provided.

The activities of the Home Missions Council during the past

year have touched the Department of Frontier Work at four important points: First, in July it put on in the State of Montana an Every Community Service Endeavor, which involved in survey and counsel more than seventy representatives, local and general, of the chief churches operating in the State, which occupied more than two weeks of time, and which resulted in the consideration and disposition of one hundred and seven distinct pieces of work. Second, following a survey of religious conditions among loggers in the Pacific Northwest, made last spring by Dr. Worth M. Tippy of the Federal Council of Churches, representatives of four leading communions were gathered together in Seattle last July and the responsibility for a much larger work among these people was definitely distributed. The Methodist Episcopal Church makes a substantial contribution to certain phases of the undertaking. Third, the various denominations operating in Alaska have formed an organization known as the Associated Evangelical Churches of Alaska. Its de facto headquarters will be at Seattle, which is the chief Alaskan city, and it will aim at a better correlation of activities now in progress. Fourth, a conference of Christian workers among Indians was held at Wichita in September. Ninety-five were present and for two days careful consideration was given to ways and means of completing a missionary task with which the Christian forces of America have been playing for the past two hundred and ninety years, and which is now only one fourth done.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EVANGELISM

An early effort was made by the Department of Evangelism to help pastors in practical ways of evangelistic work. To this end, coaching conferences were held in several areas, to which the resident Bishop, the District Superintendent and a picked pastor from each District in the area were invited. The emphasis of the conference was to develop a better evangelistic ministry, to increase lay evangelism and to stress the evangelistic church. Later Area and District retreats were held for the purpose of prayer and meditation and discussion of the best ways of carrying on the campaign for souls.

Plans were worked out whereby the Department was able to keep a file of accredited vocational evangelists, so that churches desiring the services of such men might know their ability and qualification. In the place of the Conference evangelist, the District evangelist has been stressed; the duty of the District evangelist being to hold revival meetings, to inspire the pastors on the District to be pastoral evangelists, to analyze the District to discover the most needy and hopeful

charges, to give to these special attention, and to awaken and deepen their spiritual life and to develop their abilities that they may serve the community.

Cooperative evangelistic programs were outlined with the Department of City Work and special provision made for immigrant groups, shop and street meetings, lumber camps and similar specialized groups. A partial study of the lumber camps in the Northwest has been made. Here when normal conditions obtain, about 350,000 men are at work in the lumber business. They have been provided for religiously and socially in a very meager and inadequate manner.

Considerable attention has been given by the Department of Evangelism to the evangelistic program as adapted to the industrial and social order. Many industrial centers have come into prominence during and since the war. In many of these places there is active opposition to the church and all religious effort. The social unrest, confined to no section of the country or world, is a reasonable cause for considerable alarm in both State and Church. If it is true—and our study has led us to believe it is—that during the last ten years, while Protestant Christianity in America has grown 22.2 per cent, Socialism as an organized body, has grown 116.97 per cent, and if it is true that over one half of the people living in the United States are non-churchgoers, then indeed it is time for the church to exercise its wisest missionary strategy in this particular, and prepare a comprehensive program that will take into account the pressing and recognized needs of these classes and masses. This program must be evangelistic in its spirit and method of approach—evangelistic, but with a social outlook and background. Because of this conviction the Department has secured a directing voice in one of our Methodist Episcopal theological schools and is financially helping to support a Chair in Evangelism which will give to its teaching the social emphasis and outlook. This type of evangelism is now being carried on in forums connected with our Goodwill Industries, and in some of the lumber camps of the country. At the present time over four hundred pastors are regularly preaching in shops and factories and street corners and in public parks.

The war has made impossible the continuity of evangelistic work in the local church, which might have otherwise been expected. Thousands of active Methodist laymen were in service while other thousands were busy at war work at home. Thousands of the women were engaged in Red Cross and other war work. In addition to this, the influenza epidemic closed many churches for periods of from one to six months. This resulted in what seemed to be a serious decline in membership.

Addresses on evangelism have been delivered before preachers'

meetings, Area and District Conferences, camp meetings and in the war camps. Before the National War Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, considerable time was spent in raising funds for war work in several of the areas. Much time was given also to personal visitation of camps, cantonments, naval and aviation stations. It is worthy of note that from correspondence and personal interview with pastors and District Superintendents in different sections of the country, there is a decided return on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church to its former emphasis on pastoral and personal evangelism.

The major portion of time has been given to the war activities of the Board. A list of Methodist Episcopal boys in service was secured from every local pastor. These were forwarded to Methodist chaplains and camp pastors and prepared in large volumes for historical purposes. Special military days and weeks were urged in the local churches and public meetings were held which combined both patriotism and evangelism. Inside the camps the Department cooperated, so far as possible, with agencies at work there, supplying pastors when desired to preach and visit among the soldiers, and furnishing volunteer chaplains and equipment for them when necessary.

Outside the camp increased equipment and adequate ministry were provided with social features, which made the church near the camp a place of joy to the soldiers or sailors temporarily off duty. Important, however, as the work done in the camp zones was, it must surrender first place to those centers where war industry work has created situations beyond control in matters of housing, social, moral, and religious conditions.

The standard equipment provided for Methodist Episcopal chaplains included a typewriter, a communion service and \$250. Where chaplains were retained in American camps, motorcycles and side cars were provided for them. The policy was to visit the Training School for Chaplains at Louisville, Ky., and to equip the men as soon as they received their commission. The chaplains thus helped classify as follows: Army chaplains, Navy chaplains, Negro chaplains, chaplains overseas—a total of 349. Of these 142 saw service overseas.

A very definite and workable church program has been adopted with reference to the Army and Navy chaplaincy. The Department will continue to render them financial aid, to help in their ministrations to soldiers and sailors in hospitals and any other emergency work.

At the close of the war it was found that 500,000 Methodist boys enlisted and over 300,000 signed the war roll of the Y. M. C. A. As these names were furnished, they were sent on to the Methodist pastor of the home town of the boys. This

made it possible for the pastor to be ready to understand their new life when they returned.

A Committee on Evangelistic Literature has met several times and is working out plans for providing a literature that will be suitable for the various types of non-churchgoing people in the United States. This will also include literature for non-English-speaking people.

During the last few months the evangelistic campaign of the church has taken the time and thought of the Department. It is hoped that as a result of this great effort on the part of the church that a new day for Methodism will dawn. If the spiritual life of the church is thus finally aroused, the Centenary of Methodist Missions, with its great financial resources, will permit the Methodist Episcopal Church to do in a larger way than ever before the task for which it was called into being.

LITERATURE AND PUBLICITY

Early in the quadrennium a Bureau of Publicity was organized. This has made possible the beginning of a body of literature on Home Missions, as well as enabling the Board to get its message before the church and the public in general. The Church Press has rendered great service in this respect, opening its columns to our material most generously.

Two Home Mission text-books were written, "Christian Democracy for America," and "The Christian Conquest of America," both of which had a circulation of over 30,000. Leaflet literature and booklets have been issued, covering the work of the Board, the War Work, and the activities of the several departments. Several new booklets, dealing with concrete results of the Centenary, are now in process.

THE CENTENARY AT WORK IN THE U. S. A.

It is difficult to give an adequate conception of what the Centenary is already making possible in the United States. In general the program of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension is one of church extension or church building, home missions or maintenance, and reconstruction. The appropriations for the first year Centenary program for these three types of enterprise, which are doubled by authorization (to be spent as the money comes in), are Church Extension, \$1,482,273; Maintenance, \$1,792,869; Reconstruction, \$1,093,979. Yet this only sets figures before our eyes. But they are figures with the power of speech.

Especially is this true when one listens to the tales of the \$250,000 invested in war-scholarships for Methodist ex-service boys, now able to complete their education which would other-

wise have had to be given up entirely. It means a goodly group of leaders in all walks of life for the next generation. It means one more evidence of the Church of Jesus Christ adapting its help to the needs which must be met. And listen to those who are "taking the course" in one of the fifteen Goodwill Industries now opened up in as many cities from Boston, where is Morgan Memorial, the mother of them all, to Los Angeles, California, where this institution of a new day ministers to Mexicans. With the \$295,000 appropriated for this work, the task of gathering cast-off clothes, shoes, furniture, and men, and making both over by means of having the men work on the material outcasts, is being so enlarged that entire cities are coming to recognize the immense value of a form of "rescue" work which eliminates the old days by training a man for self-support and self-respect, while he and the old shoes and coats are going through the process of a transformation. Pittsburgh, Buffalo, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Denver—clear across the country—these schools of life stretch their beneficent influence.

Whether it be the District nurse in Alabama, who is helping where there is sickness, and teaching Negro girls and mothers hygiene home nursing, and the care and feeding of babies or the rural industrial work being opened up in Alaska at Juneau, Ketchikan, Nome, and Seward, the \$3,000,000 provided for rural work promises to yield large results. Language pastors for the Latin-Americans of the Southwest, additional missionaries to the Indians, and a new group of native workers for the rural sections of Porto Rico give variation to the type of workers going into the field. In village, coke communities, fishing community, mill sections, mining camps, and farming communities, more efficient pastors are at the task, buildings for community centers are being built, and the message of a Christian life that is well-rounded and influential in all the affairs of the community, is being preached. Moreover, the Centenary has made possible the holding of fifteen short-term schools for rural pastors at that many Methodist institutions in cooperation with the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, at which over 1,200 rural pastors in service had the advantage of three weeks of instruction under successful rural preachers, agricultural and rural economic experts and instructors from the Department of Rural Work. This work is already producing results. The Centenary also has permitted this same department to place thirteen directors of rural leadership in Methodist Episcopal colleges and theological seminaries, whose task is to train a lay and ministerial rural leadership that will assure the permanent continuity of the present Centenary investments and program.

In the cities of America the church in the abandoned down-

town sections is receiving special attention. Here Centenary funds are making possible putting an outstanding preacher in such pulpits, with a neighborhood evangelist and director of religious education on the staff. The program of these new centers of community life for the people, whom the church has in so many instances left to themselves by moving out, includes worship and community service, that in evangelism, education, recreation, athletics, and social service. But the other types of city churches are not forgotten. A suburb of New Haven, Connecticut, is receiving help in the erection of a community church in a section partly residential and partly industrial. In Manchester, New Hampshire, a community of 5,000 Protestants is rejoicing in the erection of a church plant adequate for its religious and social needs. Detroit, Michigan, has had help in finishing one of the most remarkable churches in that part of the country. East Chicago, where is a community of forty-seven nationalities, is seeing a structure go up that will bless and help untold numbers of foreign-speaking people. Portland, Maine, is to have new social center opportunities in the new \$100,000 church, which the Centenary is helping to build. A director has been placed over the Italian work in Chicago. Three churches in Utica, New York, have come in together in one great enterprise, a new building being made possible by community funds. A West Side community house is being erected in Cleveland, Ohio. A new church is being built near the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, and another one near the Agricultural College in St. Paul. A fully equipped church for work with the students of Purdue University is going up at Lafayette, Indiana. In nearly every city throughout the land some phase of city work is being advanced with these funds.

The program for Americanization work is most interesting. The amount appropriated for this work for 1920 is \$2,532,002. Of this amount \$1,773,398 is for church buildings and community houses, and \$758,604 for the support of workers, including pastors. Support is provided in whole or in part for 102 English-speaking pastors doing work among foreign-speaking peoples, 283 language-pastors, 142 women-workers, 56 directors of religious education, 39 deaconesses, and 46 special workers. And the whole range of help includes work with Armenians, Chinese, Finns, Germans, Greeks, Jews, Italians, Japanese, Latin-Americans, Norwegian-Danish peoples, Portuguese, Poles, Czechs, Russians, Slavs, Slovaks, Swedes, Syrians, and polyglot communities. Some 349 projects are in growing polyglot communities, 218 in the cities and 131 in rural industrial sections. It is noteworthy that provision is made for several workers among the Jews. Special attention is being given to community houses among all these people, with a program that min-

isters to every need not provided for in the crowded sections where they live.

At Kittery, Maine, at the entrance to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, a building that may be used for a Hostess House, Parish House, library, gymnasium, and game rooms, as well as an attractive auditorium for worship, is to be erected. Across the continent at Bremerton, Washington, where the government is building a \$44,000,000 navy yard and drydock, a \$100,000 Methodist Episcopal Church and social center is to be built, toward which the Centenary is making a large appropriation. Gloucester, New Jersey, where three residential suburbs have bulged out owing to the influx of workers at the shipyards, is to have a new church in each of the three. In the industrial suburb of Firestone Park, Ohio, help is provided for the \$50,000 Sunday school building, the first unit of a great modern structure for the needs of a community in which a survey shows three out of five showing preference for this denomination. A parish house goes up for the Negroes of Chester, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, where the crowds that came from the South during the war find living conditions intolerable and social life limited to the undesirable and destructive. At Emert's Cove, in the mountains of Tennessee, a fifteen acre tract of land has been purchased for demonstration purposes. A model parsonage, a social hall, and a school will be built. Social halls will be built also in two neighboring communities. Thus there will come into being a religious, educational, and social center in the Southern Highlands, eighteen miles from the railroad, among three thousand people. At the seat of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, one of Methodism's outstanding educational institutions under the direction of the Freedmen's Aid Society, money has been appropriated for a church and community center, where the 1,000 students will have the opportunity for worship and training in a church thoroughly and effectively organized for evangelistic work, for religious education Sundays and during the week, and for social service activities. In Idaho, Colorado, and Washington, where new communities are springing up in the lands reclaimed by irrigation, in Wisconsin, in the cut-over timber sections, and in the boom-towns of oil-gushing Oklahoma, where as at Pershing, unknown a year ago, but now with 2,000 population and the only place for worship a shack of a dance hall, appropriations have been made to build churches and provide pastors. All of these communities have needs brought on directly or indirectly by the war. They are a part of the Centenary Home Mission reconstruction program. Home missions is adding one more interpretation of its usefulness to its already long and honored list.

For work in the twenty Negro Conferences \$150,550 was ap-

propriated for church extension; \$134,515 for home missions, and \$115,400 for reconstruction; while for Negro work in white Conferences the figures are \$58,000 for the first item, \$3,536 for the second, and \$5,200 for the last.

Time fails to tell of the Wesley Foundations being helped or developed at State Universities, to provide the religious teaching denied by the State; Wisconsin, Illinois—but why start the list?—or the appropriation for Hawaii, where a ten-acre compound for a polyglot playground and dormitories has been purchased in the heart of Honolulu!

The advance now possible over the days gone by is seen in the fact that the Church Extension appropriations of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for February, 1920, were larger than for the greatest entire year in its past history, and the checks sent out for maintenance for the first quarter, 1920, were three times as large as for the same period of 1919.

The Centenary of Methodist Missions has advanced from faith to fact. A new vigor is felt in the church. The Methodist Episcopal Church is now helping to advance the Kingdom beyond the dreams of those responsible for this new type of celebrating one hundred years of missions. And the end is not yet. For Centenary achievements, of which but a few are noted here, have just begun.

DAVID D. FORSYTH,
Corresponding Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS, DONATIONS, AND LOANS BY
CONFERENCES FOR THE QUADRENNIUM

CONFERENCE	MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS			DONATIONS		LOANS
	Regular	Special	Con- tingent	Regular	Special	
1 Alabama..... F.	\$12,000 00	\$.....	*90 00	\$2,815 00	\$10 00	\$.....
2 Alaska Mission..... F.	22,926 19			1,920 00	500 00	1,800 00
3 Arizona Mission..... F.	26,507 00	113 00	300 00	4,853 89		14,500 00
4 Arkansas..... S.	13,543 15		290 00	3,381 84		
5 Atlanta..... C. F.	4,800 00	1,025 00	100 00	3,725 00	11,757 00	3,000 00
6 Baltimore..... S.	31,571 00	100 00		5,931 88	500 00	
7 Blue Ridge-Atlantic..... F.	17,715 00	60 00	1,605 00	2,919 94	250 00	2,000 00
8 California..... F.	90,315 00	110 00	150 00	24,134 70	300 00	1,328 41
9 California German..... F.	15,561 25			3,225 00		39 70
10 Central Alabama..... C. F.	11,299 00		390 00	5,324 42	300 00	
11 Central German..... F.	19,637 00	235 00		400 00		
12 Central Illinois..... F.	5,800 00			5,729 07	500 00	1,689 00
13 Central Missouri..... C. S.	7,345 00	20 00		2,438 60		1,000 00
14 Central New York..... F.	6,390 00	7,932 50		13,323 00	1,937 99	
15 Central Pennsylvania..... S.	25,700 00	404 00		9,800 63	1,627 00	11,500 00
16 Central Swedish..... F.	19,757 00	1,000 00		3,800 00		
17 Central Tennessee..... F.	11,966 75	25 00	250 00	1,817 59		
18 Chicago German..... F.	11,945 00			2,000 00		
19 Colorado..... F.	55,481 00	160 00	100 00	9,166 19	2,000 00	19,461 47
20 Columbia River..... F.	50,750 00			18,984 41	2,950 00	563 05
21 Dakota..... F.	54,700 00	10 00	100 00	11,650 69		29,001 88
22 Delaware..... C. S.	6,091 00	6,000 00		10,116 07	17 77	12,648 25
23 Des Moines..... F.	7,800 00			1,675 00	1,319 50	
24 Detroit..... F.	34,292 75	365 00		9,525 00	1,000 00	7,500 00
25 East German..... S.	13,040 00			2,000 00		
26 East Maine..... S.	11,700 00			7,330 12		
27 East Tennessee..... C. F.	8,000 00		505 00	2,263 65		
28 Eastern Swedish..... S.	33,825 00	50 00		8,500 00		
29 Erie..... F.	6,575 00	8,676 00		8,400 00		
30 Florida..... C. S.	5,258 00	194 20	100 00	446 69	747 50	
31 Genesee..... F.	15,550 00	4,573 00		6,068 47	1,116 50	
32 Georgia..... F.	10,000 00		190 00	13,571 39	10,885 20	500 00
33 Gulf..... F.	29,089 00	100 00	305 00	6,482 63	750 00	4,500 00
34 Hawaii Mission..... S.	56,000 00	180 10		8,350 34		13,055 00
35 Holston..... F.	16,600 00	40 00	1,700 00	10,419 12	1,100 00	345 33
36 Idaho..... F.	33,162 50	250 00	250 00	8,726 28	750 00	14,728 43
37 Illinois..... F.	12,639 00	49,493 97		7,320 54	900 00	8 80
38 Indiana..... F.	7,125 00			3,071 87		4,518 35
39 Iowa..... F.	3,450 00			1,326 38		19,015 00
40 Kansas..... S.	14,400 00	485 00	50 00	7,325 95	939 50	33,026 12
41 Kentucky..... F.	14,500 00	5 00		3,988 00	1,850 00	
42 Lexington..... C. S.	8,800 00		135 00	2,388 50	400 00	5,009 00
43 Lincoln..... C. S.	12,800 00		385 00	2,796 86	250 00	32
44 Little Rock..... C. S.	10,000 00		1,000 00	3,625 00		
45 Louisiana..... C. S.	12,000 00		1,175 00	5,726 00	5,700 00	
46 Maine..... S.	12,814 50	521 30		4,250 00	200 00	
47 Michigan..... F.	19,963 00	2,035 81		3,786 36		4 13
48 Minnesota..... F.	15,590 00	20 00	25 00	6,476 53		
49 Mississippi..... C. S.	9,450 00	150 00	295 00	3,607 41	125 00	
50 Missouri..... F.	12,555 00			4,487 00	300 00	4 14
51 Montana..... F.	34,706 25		175 00	5,928 71	500 00	9,006 75
52 Nebraska..... F.	55,144 00	25 00		8,087 29		9,703 12
53 Nevada Mission..... F.	10,600 00			2,208 00		15 00
54 Newark..... S.	30,062 50			9,906 63	1,500 00	
55 New England..... S.	59,494 00	3,570 25	75 00	3,750 00	600 00	5,000 00
56 New England Southern..... S.	18,700 00			2,718 44		5,000 00
57 New Hampshire..... S.	15,550 00	400 00		4,500 00	1,000 00	
58 New Jersey..... F.	4,950 00	110 00		7,790 86		4,750 00
59 New Mexico (Eng.)..... F.	68,600 00	1,079 49	450 00	13,925 44	250 00	11,970 00
60 New Mexico (Span.)..... F.	10,500 00	175 00		2,500 00		
61 Italian Work..... F.	45,700 00	3,155 90		13,600 00	6,546 10	
62 New York..... S.	44,550 00	564 50		8,100 00	500 00	
63 New York East..... S.	56,717 00	2,342 77		2,000 00		
64 North Carolina..... C. F.	8,000 00		1,035 00	2,950 00		
65 North Dakota..... F.	36,245 00	208 00	415 00	10,824 64	2,100 00	8,821 17
66 North Indiana..... S.	8,034 00	1,000 00		9,407 03	500 00	14,011 44

TREASURER'S REPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS, DONATIONS, AND LOANS BY
CONFERENCES FOR THE QUADRENNIUM—Continued

CONFERENCE	MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS			DONATIONS		LOANS
	Regular	Special	Con- tingent	Regular	Special	
67 North Montana.....F.	\$47,734 00	\$32 50	\$330 00	\$7,440 27	\$3,534 00	\$12,236 14
68 North-East Ohio.....F.	32,818 76	6,860 60	.....	10,119 28	2,265 00	.....
69 Northern German.....F.	10,151 00	18 00	.....	2,900 00	.....	.....
70 Northern Minnesota.....F.	41,520 00	.....	.....	19,657 49	9,700 00	9,664 60
71 Northern New York.....S.	15,099 00	435 00	.....	1,986 00	750 00	.....
72 Northern Swedish.....F.	21,520 00	.....	.....	2,300 00	.....	800 00
73 Northwest German.....F.	10,813 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
74 Northwest Indiana.....F.	7,000 00	.....	.....	15,142 39	1,000 00	7,013 87
75 Northwest Iowa.....F.	10,630 00	50 00	.....	2,891 50	300 00	5,000 00
76 Northwest Kansas.....S.	30,198 00	.....	550 00	6,315 55	.....	8,220 50
77 Northwest Nebraska.....F.	12,200 00	.....	.....	1,156 00	.....	800 00
78 Norwegian and Danish..F.	34,680 00	10 00	.....	1,563 45	.....	571 40
79 Ohio.....F.	6,921 00	1,460 68	250 00	470 78	484 90	1,005 00
80 Oklahoma.....F.	74,100 91	2,650 00	125 00	22,791 52	1,550 00	26,156 13
81 Oregon.....F.	45,024 80	2,995 86	50 00	11,537 56	150 00	445 13
82 Pacific Chinese Miss..F.	45,570 80	15 00	.....	4,263 13	.....	4,780 00
83 Pacific German.....F.	16,350 00	.....	.....	1,801 16	.....	308 00
84 Pacific Japanese Miss..F.	55,200 00	5 00	200 00	14,157 50	.....	3,015 00
85 Pac. Swed. Miss. Conf..F.	18,100 00	.....	.....	5,031 14	250 00	2,558 25
86 Philadelphia.....S.	47,956 41	4,843 50	215 00	25,907 08	880 00	47,500 00
87 Philippine Islands.....S.	.....	.....	.....	2,154 78	.....	.....
88 Pittsburgh.....F.	30,279 00	8,209 80	.....	4,435 00	.....	.....
89 Porto Rico Mission.....S.	118,185 74	7,176 15	320 00	22,817 25	3,405 00	.....
90 Puget Sound.....F.	49,560 00	1 29	.....	15,199 48	1,150 00	22,525 58
91 Rock River.....F.	39,471 00	22,048 00	.....	8,781 00	.....	7,500 00
92 Saint Johns River.....S.	12,000 00	2,000 00	250 00	800 00	8,250 00	.....
93 Saint Louis.....F.	32,259 00	.....	.....	4,265 68	.....	15,010 80
94 Saint Louis German.....F.	12,344 00	.....	.....	636 94	.....	5 56
95 Savannah.....C. F.	4,357 00	.....	50 00	1,617 88	1,000 00	.....
96 South Carolina.....C. F.	6,650 00	3,346 88	50 00	2,425 00	6,622 82	.....
97 South Florida Mission..S.	3,600 00	50 00	.....	765 84	1,400 00	.....
98 Southern California.....F.	53,943 00	52,567 19	.....	15,815 01	3,600 00	26,469 06
99 Southern German.....F.	20,250 00	.....	400 00	1,700 00	.....	.....
100 Southern Illinois.....F.	14,326 00	51 70	.....	3,112 75	.....	6,021 43
101 Southern Swedish Miss..S.	6,400 00	.....	.....	900 00	.....	2,500 00
102 Southwest Kansas.....S.	27,113 63	145 00	279 37	6,827 37	4,000 00	39,300 00
103 Tennessee.....C. F.	7,990 00	.....	260 00	1,286 00	.....	.....
104 Texas.....C. F.	12,150 00	.....	1,130 00	4,859 54	800 00	4,000 00
105 Troy.....S.	7,730 00	1,060 00	.....	1,600 00	600 00	.....
106 Upper Iowa.....F.	10,180 00	.....	.....	5,732 46	.....	1,600 00
107 Upper Mississippi.....C. S.	5,821 00	.....	90 00	1,882 00	450 00	.....
108 Utah Mission.....F.	62,200 00	.....	.....	8,875 00	1,100 00	3,000 00
109 Vermont.....S.	8,000 00	50 00	.....	1,600 00	.....	.....
110 Washington.....C. S.	7,200 00	.....	.....	1,775 00	250 00	9 60
111 West German.....F.	15,327 00	.....	.....	1,200 00	100 00	.....
112 West Ohio.....F.	17,018 00	90 00	.....	7,715 00	700 00	4 07
113 West Texas.....C. F.	14,251 00	.....	75 00	3,750 00	1,200 00	.....
114 West Virginia.....F.	20,800 00	.....	.....	5,628 50	.....	1,002 75
115 West Wisconsin.....F.	26,650 00	.....	25 00	5,154 88	800 00	7,800 00
116 Western Norw.-Danish..F.	22,655 00	.....	100 00	3,321 25	.....	3,250 00
117 Western Swedish.....F.	20,199 00	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....
118 Wilmington.....S.	6,900 00	.....	.....	1,442 00	.....	.....
119 Wisconsin.....F.	17,500 00	.....	.....	3,304 95	.....	.....
120 Wyoming.....S.	17,675 00	1,474 10	.....	5,275 31	.....	2 20
121 Wyoming State.....F.	31,600 00	250 00	.....	8,850 59	350 00	12,752 85
122 Gifts not chargeable to Conferences.....	.....	2,364 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,822,506 89	217,225 09	16,389 37	737,027 71	121,120 78	551,852 48

TREASURER'S REPORT OF COLLECTIONS (REGULAR AND SPECIALS)
BY CONFERENCES FOR 1916—1917—1918—1919

	CONFERENCE	1916	1917	1918	1919
1	Alabama.....F.	\$3580 00	\$639 30	\$914 85	\$3,195 26
2	Alaska Mission.....F.	206 00	80 50	93 16	60 03
3	Arizona Mission.....F.	1,519 00	2,053 50	2,376 50	8,151 04
4	Arkansas.....S.	454 00	759 40	1,071 36	2,266 16
5	Atlanta.....C. F.	601 00		632 15	7,580 35
6	Baltimore.....S.	22,198 25	27,135 05	31,058 78	67,898 10
7	Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....F.	450 00	398 30	442 21	1,261 14
8	California.....F.	9,940 00	11,638 43	13,203 39	42,945 63
9	California German.....F.	1,099 00	32 00	1,488 50	2,790 10
10	Central Alabama.....C. F.	396 50	352 30	719 79	4,996 41
11	Central German.....F.	4,281 00	5,148 70	9,538 35	32,627 94
12	Central Illinois.....F.	13,727 39	14,634 26	17,652 65	78,974 53
13	Central Missouri.....C. S.	679 00	674 14	975 91	2,684 19
14	Central New York.....F.	28,430 76	32,639 63	42,481 70	144,386 03
15	Central Pennsylvania.....S.	31,340 74	35,542 43	41,286 17	70,410 57
16	Central Swedish.....F.	2,946 00	3,051 00	4,319 78	9,116 85
17	Central Tennessee.....F.	463 00	468 00	545 25	2,727 97
18	Chicago German.....F.	2,795 00	2,808 50	4,769 79	16,827 54
19	Colorado.....F.	12,792 40	15,357 89	20,495 36	47,841 72
20	Columbia River.....F.	6,344 63	8,167 94	10,859 78	23,792 18
21	Dakota.....F.	7,561 00	9,910 80	11,226 86	74,288 39
22	Delaware.....C. S.	2,236 43	3,205 40	3,371 53	12,613 73
23	Des Moines.....F.	25,454 08	27,452 61	40,322 29	147,095 43
24	Detroit.....F.	14,669 92	27,772 81	35,592 62	94,513 59
25	East German.....S.	2,497 00	2,632 00	4,396 51	13,352 14
26	East Maine.....S.	2,007 21	2,513 85	2,739 63	8,363 42
27	East Tennessee.....C. F.	338 00	745 50	757 81	4,095 28
28	Eastern Swedish.....S.	1,944 00	2,008 27	2,205 25	3,150 32
29	Erie.....F.	19,639 25	22,786 59	31,443 40	91,479 49
30	Florida.....C. S.	766 00	407 00	565 32	1,619 91
31	Genesee.....F.	19,329 84	21,628 90	34,382 83	112,679 96
32	Georgia.....F.	453 00	513 00	398 25	6,300 35
33	Gulf.....F.	953 62	1,226 24	1,306 50	2,914 27
34	Hawaii Mission.....S.	639 00	853 70	1,128 75	761 92
35	Holston.....F.	2,818 00	3,228 50	256 13	25,061 35
36	Idaho.....F.	2,664 63	3,153 62	5,104 98	9,394 71
37	Illinois.....F.	21,538 68	24,281 59	41,624 13	233,248 47
38	Indiana.....F.	16,643 64	33,430 96	28,473 65	108,516 63
39	Iowa.....F.	10,751 70	12,711 80	16,940 42	58,723 56
40	Kansas.....F.	19,040 76	24,532 56	33,789 34	63,739 43
41	Kentucky.....F.	1,371 00	1,614 42	2,927 80	11,820 34
42	Lexington.....C. S.	1,715 95	1,906 50	2,273 40	7,739 18
43	Lincoln.....C. S.	265 00	335 50	357 75	947 20
44	Little Rock.....C. S.	335 00	478 25	895 39	4,653 38
45	Louisiana.....C. S.	775 00	921 75	1,044 70	11,487 53
46	Maine.....S.	3,699 75	3,717 92	5,085 49	12,121 14
47	Michigan.....F.	19,778 09	21,486 79	32,347 65	90,571 87
48	Minnesota.....F.	6,181 60	7,310 47	9,119 07	50,330 02
49	Mississippi.....C. S.	741 00	959 80	1,022 75	9,940 82
50	Missouri.....F.	5,400 00	7,312 50	8,573 93	33,431 74
51	Montana.....F.	2,576 00	3,054 00	4,645 81	9,346 70
52	Nebraska.....F.	17,067 77	21,965 64	36,417 76	122,350 40
53	Nevada Mission.....F.	904 00	854 00	148 00	
54	Newark.....S.	22,386 49	25,505 23	27,398 11	64,684 00
55	New England.....S.	17,302 91	21,515 34	28,705 72	67,070 89
56	New England Southern.....S.	9,271 95	10,216 00	11,465 09	33,444 88
57	New Hampshire.....S.	4,091 55	4,718 93	5,641 54	11,429 55
58	New Jersey.....S.	14,012 45	17,659 40	21,692 74	46,418 52
59	New Mexico.....F.	1,288 00	1,340 44	1,367 16	4,883 66
60	New Mexico.....F.				
61	Italian Mission.....F.	753 98			
62	New York.....S.	15,403 98	17,962 92	18,428 32	52,284 76
63	New York East.....S.	22,607 16	27,337 56	28,810 48	82,603 91
64	North Carolina.....C. F.	651 75	696 37	784 00	7,030 16
65	North Dakota.....F.	8,028 32	7,574 79	9,123 11	35,386 57
66	North Indiana.....F.	24,434 50	28,218 89	38,010 29	75,723 02
67	North Montana.....F.	1,472 55	1,996 52	2,752 50	5,863 19
68	North-East Ohio.....F.	42,236 11	48,275 10	67,539 66	218,393 63
69	Northern German.....F.	1,999 00	2,202 31	3,332 10	14,332 18
70	Northern Minnesota.....F.	7,505 98	8,411 42	10,542 72	28,764 70
71	Northern New York.....S.	11,903 44	13,720 12	17,232 89	33,778 59
72	Northern Swedish.....F.	1,394 00	1,578 00	2,506 33	13,433 49
73	Northwest German.....F.	2,999 30	3,214 00	5,642 25	10,390 16
74	Northwest Indiana.....F.	13,342 21	525 53	18,500 81	91,298 35
75	Northwest Iowa.....S.	14,671 19	18,016 07	30,229 14	99,530 11
76	Northwest Kansas.....F.	6,254 40	7,762 84	8,734 68	16,596 41
77	Northwest Nebraska.....F.	1,052 88	1,405 50	3,159 68	8,258 63

**TREASURER'S REPORT OF COLLECTIONS (REGULAR AND SPECIALS)
BY CONFERENCES FOR 1916—1917—1918—1919—Continued**

CONFERENCE	1916	1917	1918	1919
78 Norwegian and Danish..... F.	\$4,354 00	\$2,460 00	\$3,662 09	\$7,493 48
79 Ohio..... F.	20,808 40	22,981 84	34,848 07	114,381 22
80 Oklahoma..... F.	7,730 50	10,822 41	4,137 44	52,856 81
81 Oregon..... F.	7,237 00	7,826 90	11,564 72	36,092 09
82 Pacific Chinese Mission..... F.	273 00	379 55	367 00	2,004 58
83 Pacific German..... F.	888 00	970 50	1,568 00	3,856 92
84 Pacific Japanese Mission..... F.	631 00	673 43	702 67	2,679 95
85 Pacific Swed. Miss. Conf..... F.	813 00	959 00	1,143 35	3,511 78
86 Philadelphia..... S.	36,615 06	41,525 29	45,207 19	103,321 74
87 Philippine Islands..... S.				
88 Pittsburgh..... F.	36,102 59	40,833 58	48,413 58	157,602 73
89 Porto Rico Mission..... S.	194 52	847 50	562 23	248 58
90 Puget Sound..... F.	8,278 41	7,281 45	15,924 00	42,292 62
91 Rock River..... F.	23,895 08	26,762 35	31,410 79	155,098 04
92 Saint Johns River..... S.	1,638 95	1,953 40	2,540 60	9,817 20
93 Saint Louis..... S.	8,648 24	10,183 96	12,057 73	34,104 66
94 Saint Louis German..... F.	2,896 00	3,495 00	5,593 63	13,318 92
95 Savannah..... C. F.	312 00	409 00	610 00	1,771 67
96 South Carolina..... C. F.	1,652 00	1,823 50	2,049 01	13,871 86
97 South Florida Mission..... S.	258 00	317 00	308 60	1,144 02
98 Southern California..... F.	31,874 83	28,642 94	28,660 30	119,215 34
99 Southern German..... F.	1,727 00	2,138 65	2,432 39	5,701 49
100 Southern Illinois..... F.	8,130 23	9,762 90	13,038 89	41,664 92
101 Southern Swedish Mission..... S.	495 00	719 60	583 00	766 08
102 Southwest Kansas..... S.	15,716 33	19,455 82	22,243 03	49,832 26
103 Tennessee..... C. F.	55 00	552 10	206 00	1,964 96
104 Texas..... C. F.	854 00	1,346 00	890 83	15,745 94
105 Troy..... S.	19,790 86	22,329 11	24,309 76	59,681 77
106 Upper Iowa..... F.	15,895 37	18,705 54	20,021 70	94,507 51
107 Upper Mississippi..... C. S.	1,057 00	970 37	1,563 00	12,174 00
108 Utah Mission..... F.	662 98	760 05	1,611 77	2,974 48
109 Vermont..... S.	2,569 00	3,051 53	3,037 76	5,791 48
110 Washington..... C. S.	4,704 00	549 10	3,442 38	9,821 07
111 West German..... F.	4,676 16	4,612 65	7,254 32	21,601 96
112 West Ohio..... F.	31,721 69	37,364 15	54,533 47	186,701 66
113 West Texas..... C. S.	861 25	1,177 00	1,603 88	8,587 97
114 West Virginia..... F.	12,667 87	14,518 75	16,950 54	44,585 23
115 West Wisconsin..... F.	6,584 50	8,934 55	9,523 05	44,447 90
116 Western Norw.-Danish..... F.	626 00	701 00	1,248 00	537 07
117 Western Swedish..... F.	1,530 00	1,600 60	2,117 58	8,141 91
118 Wilmington..... S.	14,980 74	17,294 05	23,490 06	28,776 68
119 Wisconsin..... F.	8,639 57	9,513 12	13,321 66	57,504 55
120 Wyoming..... S.	17,638 79	19,666 09	21,900 32	53,191 38
121 Wyoming State..... F.	1,480 00	1,702 00	2,746 38	5,969 63
122 Foreign.....	111 08		178 28	
123 Miscellaneous.....		3,014 83	28,703 92	46,538 81
Totals.....	989,336 79	1,139,986 00	1,495,744 42	4,710,680 69

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Mrs. A. E. Griffith, 1341 Jefferson Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

Mrs. Levi Gilbert, 5711 Peabody Ave., Madisonville, O.

Mrs. J. H. Race, 524 Prospect Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.

During the quadrennium the number of Trustees has been increased to twenty-five.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference, assembled in Des Moines, Iowa, May, 1920:

Because of the dates comprising the fiscal year of the organization, our report covers the period from July 31, 1915, to July 31, 1919.

The quadrennium has been a history-making epoch in the life of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, as well as in every department of activity in our great Church. While new avenues of usefulness have opened unexpected opportunities for

service, we have met the responsibilities with unwavering faith and have responded to the calls for service.

All usual lines of Woman's Home Missionary work have been prosecuted with diligence and by God's blessing with success.

MEMBERSHIP

While our National Army has been demobilizing, the Woman's Home Missionary Society has been seeking new recruits. As is always the case in a good cause enlightenment has led to enlistment, enabling us to report a total mobilization of 286,096.

Mobilization of Auxiliary Members.....	174,296
Mobilization of Young People.....	48,670
Mobilization of Children.....	63,130
Total net gain for the Quadrennium.....	58,955

This army never to be demobilized until "Our country has become indeed and in truth God's country."

FINANCES

It is with a deep sense of gratitude we report that at the close of the fiscal year, July 31, 1918, the debt on our National Treasury was cancelled. Notwithstanding the national debt has been paid, there still remains debt on our Bureaus for which Bureau Secretaries have made themselves responsible, but which in the last analysis are debts of the national organization. By special provision, through the Lenten Offering and other funds, we hope by the close of another Quadrennium to report every Bureau debt cancelled.

Total income, 1915-1916.....	\$991,236 36
Total income, 1916-1917.....	1,084,406 04
Total income, 1917-1918.....	1,156,099 17
Total income, 1918-1919.....	1,760,809 29
Total income, 1915-1919.....	\$4,992,550 86
Total increase for Quadrennium.....	1,610,335 91
Total assets (in property, etc.).....	3,610,335 91
Total liabilities.....	616,695 77
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	2,993,640 14
Perpetual Members.....	2,240
Perpetual Membership Endowment.....	\$67,200 00
Permanent Missionary Fund.....	17,522 98
Permanent Deaconess Fund.....	10,007 65
Bequests received during the Quadrennium...	112,666 59
Endowments received during the Quadrennium	115,037 83
Annuity Funds received during the Quadrennium	40,119 99

PERIODICALS

Woman's Home Missions, subscriptions.....	52,541
Children's Home Missions.....	28,601
Total	81,142

During the quadrennium Miss Martha Van Marter, who had served as editor of our papers most acceptably, resigned, and Mrs. Levi Gilbert of Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected. The papers are now edited and published in Cincinnati, at headquarters of the Society, 420 Plum Street.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

The largest enterprise of the Department of General Publications has been the issuance of the Graphica presentation of the Society's work, under the title, "Woman in Service for God and Country." This finely illustrated publication of 32 pages, of which ten thousand copies were printed, gives a fitting setting forth of the needs which demand our help and the service being rendered.

An even more impressive showing is made by the leaflets issued especially for this, the Fortieth Anniversary year of the Society. More than 210,000 copies of these have been printed, and the presses have been unable to keep up with the demand for them. The leaflets and booklets actually sent out from the several offices during the quadrennium number 3,605,125, and the auxiliary text-books, for the four years, 43,983.

The offices of the Society are located in New York City (N. Y.), Boston (Mass.), Chicago (Ill.), Cincinnati (Ohio), and San Francisco (Cal.). These offices are the distributing agencies for publications.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION

Special emphasis has been placed upon this important department of our organization. The Home Missions text-books have been of untold benefit to our women, as we have studied with other denominations questions of vital importance to both Nation and Church.

MISSION SUPPLIES

During the quadrennium the Sustentation Fund has been dropped, as there was duplication of funds. The amount credited for mission supplies represents actual expenditure of money, and thus becomes cash for supplies. No value is given for any second-hand clothing, no matter how good or useful it may be.

Two new lines of usefulness have been taken up by this department: First—The Needle Work Bureau. Second—Linen and Silver (flat table) Fund. These will be especially helpful in supplying our Orphanages and Industrial Homes with ready-made garments, table linens and (flat) silver.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED

1915-1919

Eliza Dee Industrial Home (Negro), Austin, Tex.
 Haven Home (Negro), Savannah, Ga.
 Casa de Salud-Kellog-Bourne Memorial, George O. Robinson Orphanage, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 Building and launching of the Jewel-Guard Boat, Nome, Alaska.
 Maynard-Columbus Hospital, Nome, Alaska.
 Purchase and equipment of the Ogden Esther Home, Ogden, Utah.
 Indian Mission Church and Home, Yuma, Ariz.
 Purchase and equipment of the Lawrence Esther Home for Indian Girls, Lawrence, Kan.
 School Building (Navajo Home and School), Farmington, N. M.
 Purchase and equipment of new property for the Susannah Wesley Home, Honolulu, T. H.
 Purchase of new property for the National Training School, San Francisco, Cal.

In many places we have made additions and repairs, making necessary enlarged and more complete equipment, which have given increased facilities, as well as comfort and convenience in the institutions.

Two new projects have been agreed upon by the Board of Managers: First, the opening of an Orphanage for Negro Children (location not yet determined). Second, the establishment of a Seminary for Negro Girls, at Lynchburg, Va., within the next two years.

The Building Program for 1920-1925 includes the following:

Thayer Home, Atlanta, Ga.....	\$35,000 00
George O. Robinson Orphanage, Orvis Cottage, San Turce, P. R.....	25,000 00
Mothers' Jewels Home, York, Neb.....	30,000 00
Mitchell Home, Misenheimer, N. C.....	20,000 00
Frances De Pauw Industrial Home, Los Angeles, Cal...	50,000 00
Jesse Lee Home, Unalaska, Hospital and Chapel.....	15,000 00
Iowa State Bible School, Des Moines, Iowa.....	30,000 00
McCrum Training School and Industrial Center, Uniontown, Pa.....	25,000 00
San Francisco Training School, San Francisco, Cal....	50,000 00
Marcy Center, Chicago, Ill.....	35,000 00
Esther Home and Kindergartens, Cincinnati, O.....	35,000 00
Yuma Mission, Yuma, Ariz.....	13,000 00
Home for Indian Girls, Lawrence, Kan.....	6,000 00
Negro Orphanage, Sandfly, Ga.....	10,000 00
Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.....	50,000 00
Italian Mission, New Orleans, La.....	3,500 00
Peek Orphanage, Polo, Ill.....	7,000 00
King Home, Marshall, Tex.....	25,000 00
Susannah Wesley Home, Honolulu, T. H.....	35,000 00
Rapid City Hospital, Rapid City, S. D.....	100,000 00
Holden Hospital, Carbondale, Ill.....	50,000 00
Methodist Deaconess Hospital, Albuquerque, N. M.....	75,000 00
Graham Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa.....	50,000 00

WAR WORK

In November, 1917, official representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and Woman's Home Missionary Society were called together to consider the war work which each Society had planned. This resulted in the Woman's War Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For more than a year the Council held frequent meetings, and in this way the women of Methodism united to aid in war work abroad and at home. The Woman's Missionary Societies, already in existence, thus obviated the organizing of a third Woman's Society through which war work could be done.

The united work was in two main types:

1st. Publicity through articles and advertisements in church papers. Under this head also a call was issued through a specially prepared bulletin, setting forth the claims and needs for missionary work abroad and at home. Fifteen thousand of these were used for distribution.

2nd. Publicity was also carried on by War Council Mass Meetings, under the auspices of the Council. These meetings were planned by local leaders of the Woman's Foreign and Woman's Home Missionary Societies. Presentations of the work among French war orphans and in camps and cantonments in the United States were made through addresses and pageants, securing interest and cordial support.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society found ready response to its plans for work in Methodist churches near camps and cantonments in the United States and for travelers' aid work at the railway stations to which the wives, mothers and sweet-hearts of soldiers come, en route to the camps. The children and young people have been busy making pillows and afghans for the hospitals; the women have prepared jams, jellies and cookies in large quantities for distribution by hospital visitors and at socials in the churches.

Camp workers were located at the following places: Camp Scofield, Honolulu, T. H.; Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Waukegan, Ill.; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. Des Moines, Iowa, seven deaconesses (Conference). Des Moines Home for Girls opened. Camp Funston, Manhattan, Kan., travelers' aid and camp work among Negro soldiers; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Camp Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.; Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash.; Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. Travelers' aid deaconesses, Union Station, Washington, D. C. Portsmouth, N. H., work among soldiers and sailors in forts and Navy Yard. Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

At Waukegan, Ill. (Great Lakes Naval Training Station),

hundreds of mothers, wives and sweethearts of the Jackies have taken up residence. It has been one of the duties of Mrs. Rompel, assisted by the deaconess of our church, to look after these women. Clothing has been distributed to both women and children. Layettees have been provided by Queen Esther Circles and Auxiliaries.

The women of the Des Moines Conference, Woman's Home Missionary Society, have opened a protective home for girls in the city of Des Moines. In no great city have the problems brought into camp communities been more acute than here. While this Home was established as a war measure, it will be continued as a permanent Home Missionary enterprise.

At Ayer, Mass. (Camp Devens), the women of the New England Conference have contributed generously toward the building and equipment of a woman's rest room. Large quantities of supplies have been provided and distributed through Miss Raynes, the deaconess in charge of the woman's rooms. (Miss Raynes was provided with board and allowance by the General Deaconess Board and the New England Deaconess Association.)

The Board of Home Missions erected a commodious hostess house at Pointville, N. J. (Camp Dix), on the property known as the Methodist Center. There are three buildings—the church, parsonage and hostess house. The hostess house was committed to the Woman's Home Missionary Society for equipment and maintenance. The furnishings are plain, substantial and home-like. A deaconess is in charge as hostess. This enterprise has met a real need in giving a place of comfortable entertainment to women relatives of soldiers at Camp Dix. Home cooking has proven very attractive to the soldiers, as well as to the women, and the dining room has been well patronized.

A very important work has been conducted at Portsmouth, N. H., where there are several forts, a Navy Yard and a Naval Prison, by a deaconess who assists the pastor of our church in visiting these places.

As a war measure the Woman's Home Missionary Society is planning to open an Orphanage for Negro Children this year.

As one of the constituent boards of the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Woman's Home Missionary Society of our church has united in interdenominational service in war production communities.

Work is still maintained in several of the above-named places, and will be continued as long as needed.

Not only has the war and its consequences made changes in our work, but pestilence has also had a share in making our "modus operandi" somewhat different from its usual trend. Because of the epidemic of influenza during the fall of 1918 the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers had to be

omitted. In lieu of this gathering, Regional Meetings were held in many parts of the country, attended by thousands of eager Methodist women. At these meetings (27 in all) teams of speakers presented informational and inspirational programs. These teams were composed of National Officers, Bureau Secretaries, Field Secretaries, Missionaries, Deaconesses, Presidents, and teachers of National Training Schools and Conference officers, also students from the McCrum National Training School, Uniontown, Pa., under the supervision of the Secretary of the Department of Field Work.

In all these Regional Meetings the Centenary of Methodism was stressed by special addresses on prayer, life-service and Christian Stewardship. We feel sure that even our somewhat distant relationship to the Centenary was beneficial and we believe we contributed in some degree to the success of the Centenary.

In the great Columbus Centenary Exposition we had our exhibits and literature, and on Woman's Day shared honors with our older sister, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The Woman's Centenary poster and slogan—"With both hands diligently"—was verified in the program of the day.

EVANGELISM

For many years the Woman's Home Missionary Society has been carrying the gospel message with no uncertain sound to its constituency through the Department of Evangelism. The National Secretary of Evangelism, through Conference and District Secretaries of this Department, makes an effort to reach every Auxiliary with literature and plans for devotional services which shall be of distinct spiritual benefit. Not only is an effort made to win members for the Society, but to win souls for the Kingdom of God.

Good Friday has been made the definite time for the bringing in of our Lenten Offering, which is our sacrificial gift—at which time our Auxiliaries are requested to meet for a day, or at least a service, of prayer. More recently we have set apart Good Friday as a special day of Decision and Consecration in all of our institutions, when the class-room work and all domestic duties give way to religious services, led by our missionaries. Thus we are united in thought and purpose, and though sundered far, we meet around the mercy-seat.

In the effort of our great Methodism to win a million souls for the Kingdom, we have assumed our part of the responsibility and believe God will answer prayer.

INSTITUTIONS

Progress from every point of view has been apparent in all

of the Homes and Schools and Orphanages operated by the Society. New buildings with good equipment, as well as better equipment for some of the older buildings, has made the actual work less laborious and yet more efficient.

Special Survey Committees have visited the Negro, Indian, Utah, Slavonic, and Southern White work, and these surveys will be continued until every Bureau under the National Society has been visited.

As one of the outstanding results of these surveys, it has been decided to employ an Educational Secretary, whose duty it shall be to visit the schools of this organization, study the educational facilities offered and school methods, and recommend to the Board such changes as may be necessary to meet the standards; also plan for advanced work where State standards are low, and give modern methods when such instruction seems needed.

We regret to report the destruction by fire of King Home, Marshall, Texas, and the Hilah Seward Home, Sinuk, Alaska.

DEACONESS DEPARTMENT

The call for trained Christian workers is now greater than at any time in the history of the Department, and while there has been a steady growth along all lines, many urgent and needy calls have had to remain unanswered because there were no workers available.

We are carrying work on the frontier, in rural districts, in mining camps, in Settlements and Missions among the foreigners of our large cities, in hospitals and dispensaries.

In kindergartens, clubs, classes in English, industrial work, and house-to-house visitation, the work of Christian Americanization is being prosecuted.

The work of this Department is carried on through fifty Deaconess Institutions, connected with which are 549 workers. Thirty-two of these are known as associate workers, the remainder are deaconesses, all of whom wear the deaconess garb.

Owing to the fact that our schools were training missionaries, kindergartners, and workers other than deaconesses, it was deemed advisable to place our training schools in a separate Bureau. This was done and the property value of our Deaconess Institutions now stands:

Value of Property.....	\$1,166,575 00
Value of Furnishings.....	56,603 79
Endowment	111,089 12

HOSPITALS

While there has been no increase in the number of hospitals under the care of the Woman's Home Missionary Society dur-

ing the quadrennium, the policy has been to enlarge and raise to the highest possible grade of efficiency those already established. So great has been the success of this effort, we point with pardonable pride to a number of our hospitals which have been greatly enlarged by new buildings, new homes for nurses, and up-to-date equipment. The standards of efficiency meet all State requirements.

While we thank God for His guidance and the gifts which have made possible the material increase of the work, we have been careful to emphasize the spirit of Christian service in ministering not only to the physical, but also to the spiritual needs of those who come to our hospitals for care.

As we see doors open for a greater work in the future, we are led to believe that when consecrated women shall have charge of these "Houses of Mercy" there shall be more zealous effort to advance God's Kingdom through this ministry.

Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., ranks with the finest institution of the kind in the capital city of the nation, and is the only hospital in the city not receiving Government aid.

Burge Deaconess Hospital (Springfield, Mo.), Graham Memorial Hospital (Keokuk, Iowa), Methodist Hospital of Southern California (Los Angeles, Cal.), Beth-El Hospital (Colorado Springs, Colo.), and Holden Hospital (Carbondale, Ill.), are fulfilling the great ministry of healing to which they have been dedicated. These institutions are all well located and have generous support from the people of the communities to which they minister.

The hospitals which grip the heart, and which our Society must stand back of financially, are those located in missionary territory, where this Christian ministry of healing is needed, but where comparatively little local financial support can be given.

Methodist Deaconess Hospital, Rapid City, S. Dak. The Home Mission field of the Black Hills had need of a Protestant hospital. Since 1912 the Woman's Home Missionary Society has been sending out the gospel of physical and spiritual healing. Each year has added to its equipment and helpfulness. The present property valuation is \$43,500, with no indebtedness. Plans are in operation for a new building which will cost about \$100,000.

Methodist Deaconess Sanitarium, Albuquerque, N. M. In the land of "Sunshine, silence and adobe" is located this fine institution, a refuge for those afflicted with the "white plague"—the only one of its kind owned and operated by Methodism. Two large buildings and forty cottages care for sixty patients, but the waiting list urges larger buildings with provision for at least one hundred patients. This obligation is national, so far

as Methodism is concerned, and help must come from every Conference of our great Church.

The third Mission Hospital is Brewster, located in Jacksonville, Fla., for Negroes. This small hospital has been great in its ministry, but larger buildings must be provided for the constantly growing demand.

The need for trained nurses among the Negroes is very great. A few young women have been graduated, and are rendering good service in city institutions.

Thus ends the brief story of the hospital work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. In far-away Alaska a small hospital has been established, which may develop into a larger work. From the Southwest comes the call of the Mexican women and children for the ministry of physical healing. Here as elsewhere if He leads we must follow.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The plans for our Fortieth Anniversary began in 1918, and will be completed this year. Our goals are before us, and toward them we are working.

First Goal—40,000 new members (net gain).

Second Goal—40,000 new subscribers to our papers (net gain).

Third Goal—\$40,000 for the Permanent Missionary and Permanent Deaconess Funds.

Fourth Goal—\$40,000 for the McCrum Slavonic Training School, Uniontown, Pa., and the National Training School, San Francisco, Cal.

Fifth Goal—40 per cent of our members enrolled as tithers.

Sixth Goal—4,000 of our membership enrolled as readers of the Study Course.

IN MEMORIAM

The quadrennium has not gone by without the passing of some of our great and heroic leaders. From labor to reward has gone Mrs. Delia Lathrop Williams, Corresponding Secretary Emeritus, who for long years served as the Corresponding Secretary of our National Society. One of the founders of the organization, she was leader, saint and friend.

Mrs. William Christie Herron, one of the Vice-Presidents, a woman of rare beauty of character and most gracious personality, has gone from our circle.

Mrs. Harriet C. McCabe, first editor of *WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONS*, whose service to the Society as a beloved co-laborer cannot be estimated, has gone before.

Mrs. William A. Goodman, for many years a Trustee and devoted worker, has entered rest.

So have many of our leaders "whom we loved long since"

been lost for a while. While they have ceased from their labors others have entered into their labor, and God's work goes on.

Thus closing the fortieth year of our history, we enter upon another quadrennium with increased vigor and serve in newness of spirit—

“For the love of Christ and in His Name.”

MRS. WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, President.

MRS. MAY LEONARD WOODRUFF, Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY

To the General Conference in Des Moines, Iowa, May, 1920.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: For fifty-four years the Freedmen's Aid Society has been engaged in solving the most difficult, perplexing, and intricate of our national problems. Four millions of people of African descent, just out from 250 years of slavery, and a thousand generations of savagery, were left to shift for themselves, without property, without education, and worse than all, without experience in taking care of themselves. Two elements of hope rose above the surface of this mass of ignorant black humanity. They spoke the English tongue, and were imbued with the elements of evangelical Christianity. These were the sure signs of democracy and progress. To put the spelling book and the Bible into the head and heart of the Negro was the aim of the men who organized the Freedmen's Aid Society. How well they did it is evidenced by the fact that, while the race had nothing to begin with, to-day with its numbers increased to twelve millions, eighty or more out of every hundred can read and write. They that were once homeless slaves now own 500,000 homes, have 35,000 Christian churches, besides farms and other property valued at over a billion dollars. From these homes and churches 300,000 stalwart Negro soldiers responded to the call of the Nation, and proved the patriotism and bravery of their race in defense of democracy, side by side with other valorous Americans, who died that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Mr. E. P. Marshall, for many years a valued member of the Board, passed into the better land soon after the close of the General Conference at Saratoga Springs. His interest in the work of the Society was such, and his business ability and experience so extensive, that his services were invaluable. He gave himself without stint to the work of the Society, and deemed it a privilege to be able to contribute toward the uplift of a section of the human race. He was a genuine philanthropist and loved to do good.

Mr. Charles Hommeyer, a successful business man, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and has given valuable and interested service to the work of the Board throughout the entire quadrennium.

Rev. Elam A. White, for several years a worthy representative

of our Negro members, resigned to take the presidency of Walden College, and the Bishops appointed Rev. E. C. Wareing, D.D., Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, to fill out the term.

Dr. C. W. Bennett, who for two quadrenniums served faithfully as School Inspector, and Dr. E. D. Lyons, resigned from the Board.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOLS

For twenty years President Reuben S. Lovinggood, successfully built up and developed into a great school, Samuel Huston College at Austin, Texas. He was the institution's first President, and through heroic and self sacrificing devotion brought the school from nothing until it had an attendance of between five and six hundred, a property value of \$75,000, and had gained the confidence and respect of white and Negro people everywhere in western Texas. At the last General Conference his health showed signs of breaking, and early in 1917, he slipped away, mourned and respected by all who knew him as a man and citizen, and a leader of his race. The college is a fitting monument to his industry, his foresight, and his magnificent leadership.

A PROGRAM FOR THE SCHOOLS

In our report for 1916 reference was made to the "Commission of Educators," who visited the schools and reported such recommendations as in their judgment were necessary to the greater efficiency of the entire system. During the closing quadrennium the Board has steadily kept these recommendations in view, and has been working toward their fulfillment.

COOKMAN INSTITUTE

To that end Cookman Institute at Jacksonville, Florida, has been affiliated with and put under the care of Clark University and its President at Atlanta, Georgia. In this arrangement Cookman benefits by the sympathy and inspiration of the larger school, and its graduates are directed to Clark for their college and university training.

GILBERT INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Gilbert Industrial Institute at Baldwin, Louisiana, has been attached to New Orleans College at New Orleans, and its work transferred to the latter city. At Baldwin it seemed destined to be no more than a local parish school. In its new location and relation it will do the academic work for both institutions, and its students will then pass to the college for their normal training.

Attached to the school at Baldwin was a farm of nearly 1,000

acres, two-thirds of which was swamp covered with water most of the year. The entire tract was sold for \$28,000, and the money put into the Gilbert Industrial Institute endowment fund. About thirty acres on which the buildings were located were donated to the public school authorities of the Parish of St. Marys, with the agreement that they should establish and maintain an agricultural and industrial institution for Negro boys and girls, that would provide for the work which Gilbert had been doing in that section of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS COLLEGE

New Orleans College, New Orleans, Louisiana, is being made into a strong and highly developed teacher training school. Teachers for the cities and villages and country schools of the South constitute at the present time one of the greatest needs of the Negro people. Without competent and well equipped instructors, a school system for the race is impossible. It is the purpose of the Board to make New Orleans College a model Teacher Training School for that great section of the South called the "Black Belt," of which New Orleans is the natural center. Radical changes in the grade and character of the work of the schools cannot be made in a day. The general program endorsed by the Board is being worked out as rapidly as circumstances and conditions permit. To rush or crowd such a program is to create irritation and opposition among the Alumni and friends of those schools, whose location and prospects do not warrant the attempt to make them into colleges or universities. Time, discretion and friendly guidance are necessary to develop the stronger and more promising institutions into colleges, and to make of the others first class academies, institutes, and normal training schools.

The growth of public and private educational institutions in the South, as well as the changing conditions among the Negroes make necessary adjustments from time to time in the location and grading of the schools, but these changes must come about naturally, and commend themselves to the Board, and the constituency of the schools if they are to be successfully accomplished.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

At this institution in Nashville, Tennessee, a new science building has been erected at a cost of \$10,000, the entire amount being furnished by an alumnus of the college, Dr. J. W. Anderson of Dallas, Texas. This is a noble example of gratitude and thankfulness from one of its successful graduates.

The future usefulness of this great school is dependent on a very much enlarged endowment, in order that its faculty and

equipment may be sufficient for its growing work. Less than two years ago the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation, after a careful survey of the work of the school, made an offer to provide \$300,000 for endowment, on condition that the Freedmen's Aid Society and the friends of the college add \$200,000 more, making half a million in all. Its present endowment is less than \$60,000, but with this half million addition the school will be in a position to make the necessary advances in salaries and equipment now absolutely essential to its continued usefulness. This proposition was accepted by the Board, and out of the one million dollars to be received from the Centenary, \$200,000 has been set aside to meet the conditions of the gift.

President George W. Hubbard, who from the beginning forty-four years ago, has been its Dean and President, retires at the close of this academic year, with a record for humane and Christian service equalled by few men of this generation. The church and the race for whom he has given his entire life will hold him in lasting remembrance.

WALDEN COLLEGE

Nashville, Tennessee, is a school center for both races. Four or five colleges compete in that territory for the patronage of those of the Negroes who are desirous of obtaining a higher education. The modern tendency is to distribute these institutions so that their constituency may be enlarged, and the results of their work spread over a greater extent of territory. In the interest of this movement, for a reduction in the number of competing institutions in the same city, the question of the discontinuance of Walden College has been before the Board for many years. Meharry Medical College, located on adjoining lots, needs all the space and buildings, if provision is to be made for its future growth. In view of these circumstances, and the further fact that the local patronage of Walden College had been declining in later years, the Board decided to discontinue the school, and turn over so much of its buildings and grounds as belongs to the Freedmen's Aid Society to Meharry Medical College. This Medical College is the largest institution for the education of Negro physicians anywhere on the earth. The General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation seemed willing to cooperate with the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Board of Trustees in providing for endowment, buildings and equipment, sufficient to put the College into the very forefront of the medical schools of the country. If this is to be accomplished the school needs all of the space and buildings formerly occupied by Walden College. In harmony with the program of the Board for the future usefulness of the entire system of

schools, this plan is being carried out. Provision will be made if desired to take care of the Alumni and the constituency of Walden College, either at Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi, Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia, or Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tennessee. It is proposed that religious instruction and Bible study shall be carried on in connection with Meharry Medical College, and as a continuation of the "African Biblical and Missionary Training School."

MERIDIAN INSTITUTE CHANGED TO HAVEN INSTITUTE

The name of one of the honored Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Gilbert Haven, was identified with a school at Waynesboro, Georgia, which was discontinued, but the name "Haven" has been transferred to a larger institution at Meridian, Mississippi. This school has a wide field and a magnificent future. Recently two houses and three lots adjoining the property have been purchased at a cost of \$3,700, thus providing for the future expansion of the school.

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL

For ten years Dr. R. T. Fuller successfully carried on the work of this Hospital and Nurse Training School at New Orleans, La. During his term the entire outfit of buildings was reconstructed and made modern, besides a new residence for the Dean was built on the property. Dr. Fuller resigned early last year to go into private practice, and the place has been filled by the election of Dr. T. Restin Heath of Kansas, whose plans for the future enlargement and usefulness of the institution will be carried out.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

This, the greatest school of the prophets anywhere for the education of Negro ministers, has had an annual attendance of one hundred or more, the number gradually increasing each year.

Dr. Pezavia O'Connell retired from the faculty during the quadrennium, and Rev. W. J. King, D.D., a successful pastor and Christian leader, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Plans and specifications have been prepared and a new administration building will be erected at once, at a cost of \$100,000. This building will contain class rooms and a chapel, and will also house the Department of Missions, provided for by the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa. The Trustees of the Stewart Foundation, Grant G. Stewart and Edward L. Stewart, make a liberal contribution towards the cost of this new building. Sixty thousand dollars is already on hand from the income of the Gammon endowment, and the balance is to be provided by the friends and Alumni of the seminary.

STEWART MISSIONARY FOUNDATION FOR AFRICA

The Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa continues its work in connection with Gammon Theological Seminary. The Secretary of the Foundation is also a regular member of the faculty of the school, having charge of the Chair of Missions. In addition to the teaching and lecture work done by the Professor of Christian Missions, he also visits the schools of the Society and other Negro institutions in the South, organizing and promoting interest in missionary work in Africa, and developing enthusiasm and missionary spirit among the educated Negroes of the South. The School of Missions is not only maintained at Gammon Theological Seminary, but is also promoted as an extension enterprise in connection with all our schools.

CLARK UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission of Educators, that there should be one University in the system of Freedmen's Aid schools, it was decided by the Board of Managers that Clark should be selected; inasmuch as Gammon Theological Seminary is located on the same campus, and Atlanta is central to our Negro membership in the South. Its large campus and fine location, two and a half miles south of the center of the city, and its prospective endowment from the sale of three hundred acres of valuable building site, made it evident that this was the most available institution for a university center. Already from the sale of a part of the land \$35,000 has been put into the endowment. Under the leadership of the Resident Bishop, the Atlanta Conference has added an amount sufficient to make the endowment nearly \$100,000. The sale of the balance of the land ought to add at least \$200,000 more. The Board of Managers has recently voted \$100,000 for an administration building, and by the time this report shall have been presented to the General Conference, contracts will have been let for its erection. Upon the completion of this together with the Gammon administration building costing a similar amount, being erected at the same time on adjoining sites, the Board feels confident that it will have added to this University campus two of the finest and most attractive buildings for educational purposes anywhere in the South.

WILEY COLLEGE

On Washington's birthday, February 22, 1918, the main building of Wiley College at Marshall, Texas, was destroyed by fire. An insufficient water supply and weak pressure made it impossible to extinguish the fire. The building was a total loss. It was built in 1902 at a cost of \$29,000, but on account of the

very great increase in the price of labor and material at the present time, it can not be replaced for anywhere near that amount. Insurance was promptly paid. President Dogan immediately readjusted the use of the remaining buildings, and proceeded with the work of the school. Coe Hall, the boys' dormitory, was turned over to the girls, and the boys provided for in temporary quarters. When the Carnegie library was built, a very commodious auditorium was provided in the second story, and this is now admirably adapted to chapel purposes.

A new administration and class room building has been recently finished, equipped and is now occupied, the cost of which was \$100,000. The dining hall and five or six small buildings were also destroyed by fire during the quadrennium, caused by defective wiring. A new refectory has been erected at a cost of \$25,535, and is now occupied. Coe Hall has had a new steam heating plant installed at a cost of \$6,835. It is proposed in the near future to build a girls' dormitory on this same campus. When that is finished, and the boys are returned to the building erected for their special purposes, we shall have the strongest and best school plan for Negroes in the Southwest. The Texas Conference has loyally stood by the institution, and has raised \$30,000 for this construction program.

CLAFLIN COLLEGE, ORANGEBURG, S. C.

In addition to an increase of \$37,954.62 in its endowment, this school has also had expended \$6,000 upon its heating plant. Some years ago a farm of 160 acres was purchased for the use of this school, with the expectation that agricultural training could be carried on in connection with the mechanical industries so successfully taught for many years. It was found, however, by experience that a farm three or four miles away could not meet the needs of agricultural training, and it has been sold. Several acres adjacent to the campus of the institution are still available for instruction in farming and truck gardening.

BENNETT COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

This institution has so commended itself to the people of Greensboro that, through the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, more than one half of the funds for a new heating plant for the school has been secured. Gradually the people of the communities wherein the schools are located are coming to realize their value directly to the Negroes, and indirectly to the entire citizenship. All of the buildings of this institution have been renovated and put into first class condition.

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE

At Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas, valuable property adjoining the main building on the same block has been purchased, at a cost of \$6,500 fitted up and made into an office and administration building. In cities where the schools are located in business or residential sections, it is the policy of the Board to provide for the expansion of the school, by the purchase of adjoining properties, as rapidly as these come into the market on reasonable terms. In following out this program, negotiations are in progress for similar adjoining properties at other schools.

CENTRAL ALABAMA INSTITUTE

The President of this school at Birmingham, Alabama, has for many years made his residence in the boys' dormitory, a building too small to accommodate the numbers who applied. A new President's house has been built, at a cost of \$4,500, thus relieving much needed space for a larger number of boys in the dormitory. Twice during the quadrennium, Mrs. Mary G. Brainard, her son and grandson, visited the Institution, and made substantial donations toward the improvement of the Daniel G. Brainard Hall, erected in memory of a deceased son.

MORRISTOWN NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, MORRISTOWN,
TENNESSEE

Through the generosity of Mr. Frank B. Wallace of Detroit, Michigan, a friend of this school, a farm of three hundred acres has been purchased at a cost of \$20,000. On this have been erected buildings and other improvements, totaling \$10,000 more, and here is being worked out the problem of a school farm, utilized for instruction, and the production of fruits, vegetables, and grain supplies, in sufficient quantity to provide for the boarding department of the school. This property has very greatly improved since the purchase, and is now conservatively estimated at twice its original cost.

RUST COLLEGE, HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

A new modern laundry has been built at a cost of \$3,500, and through the generosity of Dr. A. J. Nast, the entire campus has been rearranged and beautified.

GEORGE R. SMITH COLLEGE, SEDALIA, MISSOURI

The heating plan has been reconstructed and made practically new, and extensive repairs have been made.

SAMUEL HUSTON COLLEGE

New heating plants have been installed in the two main buildings at Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas, at a cost of

\$6,000. When these buildings were erected, an old-fashioned hot air heating system was included, which has never given satisfaction. The President's residence has been rebuilt and re-furnished. Modern desks and chairs for the chapel and class rooms have been installed.

MORGAN COLLEGE

In the fall of 1918, Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland, moved from its site in the residence section of the city to a new eighty acre tract on Hillen Road, where its future expansion is amply provided for. The Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute at Lynchburg, Virginia, had already moved to the same site, soon after the destruction by fire of its main building. The new site with its buildings represents a plant worth \$378,000, which with an endowment of \$60,000 makes a total property valuation of \$437,000. With new buildings in contemplation, this school has a great future.

Princess Anne Academy at Princess Anne, Maryland, is affiliated with Morgan College. It has 117 acres, which with its buildings and equipment make a total of \$100,000 of property. It specializes in agriculture and the industries. The Society has cooperated through one of its secretaries, with the Woman's Home Missionary Society in securing the location of a Negro Girls' Seminary at Lynchburg, Virginia, on the site formerly occupied by the Virginia Collegiate Institute. This Seminary is to provide a first-class, high grade institution for Negro girls, and will fill a unique place in the system of schools and Model Homes.

IMPROVEMENTS AND INDEBTEDNESS

Special improvements, such as furnishings for chapels and class rooms, additions and enlargements, fire escapes and other extensive and general repairs put upon the buildings of the schools during the quadrennium, amounted to \$50,445.

•For many years, while the Society was paying off its bonded indebtedness incurred for buildings and real estate, and also caring for the local indebtedness of the schools, it was impossible to keep the buildings and equipment in the best condition. By the payment of \$185,000 during the past eight years, all debts, both on the Society and the schools, have been cancelled. The increased income of the Society provides a very substantial beginning for repairs and improvements, and additions to the equipment, so that by the close of the present summer all the properties of the Society will be in first class condition.

It was fortunate for the Society and the schools that at the beginning of this period of high cost of living, the Society and its institutions were absolutely out of debt, so that the increased income could be applied to the present demand for increased

salaries of presidents and teachers, and the general increase in all the expenses of the schools.

ATTENDANCE

Notwithstanding the severe drains caused by the exodus and the army enlistments, the attendance shows a slight increase over the previous quadrennium. The yearly average number of students in all of the schools has been 5,695. This is largely due to the unusual efforts of the presidents in summer campaigns through the tributary Conferences, coupled with the enthusiastic support and cooperation of the resident Bishops, the District Superintendents and pastors. Attendance has also been greatly helped by the campaigns for endowments, which have been carried on at the same time. Any institution that seeks for students and secures them in large numbers, will find that the funds necessary to care for the school's expenses come more liberally from the same constituency. And the reverse is also true, that if the local Conferences are asked for endowments, buildings, or equipment, they will furnish a very much larger quota of students. The promotion of attendance increases the interest, and makes possible a larger contribution in money.

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN THE SCHOOLS

The institutions of the Freedmen's Aid Society are Christian. The Spiritual Life as a basis for a wise and effective use of the intellectual is steadily kept in the foreground.

The religious life finds expression in Epworth Leagues, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Day of Prayer for Colleges, and Evangelistic Periods. Bible teaching is compulsory and the Bible is a textbook in all the schools.

Special attention has been given during the period of the Centenary to Stewardship, Life Service, Intercession and all forms of religious activity.

In a campaign at one of our institutions there were reported fifty eight conversions, ten enlistments for the foreign fields, ten for the ministry, ten for deaconesses and six for medical missionaries; with no unconverted students. In the same school are a large teacher training class, a league for Christian service, a society of Friends of Africa, Societies of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. There were also fifty-four volunteers for other forms of religious work.

FIRE INSURANCE

During the quadrennium the greater cost of building material and labor has increased the replacement value of all our buildings and equipment, so that the insurance carried has had to be increased by a very large amount. All of the properties have been given a careful revaluation by local real estate experts, and on the basis of these revaluations the insurance has been

fixed. \$19,177.02 has been expended for fire and tornado protection during the four years. The total amount of fire insurance carried is \$1,107,422.50.

THE CENTENARY

The largest single movement for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ on earth, inaugurated by any of the churches, is that to commemorate the centenary anniversary of the beginning of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Inasmuch as at the inauguration of our missionary work a hundred years ago, it then embraced all that is now being done by the church, it seemed appropriate that the Freedmen's Aid Society should be made one of the participants and beneficiaries in the Centenary Movement. Arrangements have been perfected, whereby from the one hundred and thirteen millions of dollars raised in connection with this anniversary, one million shall be appropriated for endowments, new buildings, and permanent improvements in the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

The education of the Negro in the United States, and his thorough evangelization constitute a task second only to that greater achievement—the salvation of Africa. The one is vitally related to the other.

The entrance of the Freedmen's Aid Society into the Missionary Centenary was timely.

The Society is essentially a missionary organization and assists the Boards of Foreign and Home Missions to accomplish their work at home and abroad, in so far as the Negro is concerned.

An exhibit of the Society's product in men and things at the Missionary Centenary Celebration at Columbus, June 20 to July 14, 1919, was therefore a contribution to the sum total of results accomplished, which the Exposition so satisfactorily showed.

The Freedmen's Aid exhibit was by chart, photograph, life demonstrations and plays, and the singing of twelve quartettes from the institutions of the Society.

No feature of the celebration was a greater contribution than that of the schools of the Society, whose Negro graduates were constantly in demand for service.

A distinguished man of the church said that the Freedmen's Aid Exhibit was there in the thousands of well dressed, well behaved, educated Christian men and women of the Negro race, who had been trained in the schools.

ENDOWMENT AND TRUST FUNDS

Notwithstanding the campaigns for Liberty Loans, the Red Cross and other war causes, much has been accomplished

toward increasing the very meager endowments already started for some of our schools, and making a beginning for others. The Society is under many and lasting obligations to our resident Bishops for leadership in the efforts to secure substantial additions to the endowments of Claflin, New Orleans, Clark, Rust, Morristown, Philander Smith, and Samuel Huston Colleges. This fine spirit of cooperation is in line with the general work of the Bishops throughout the church in helping our educational institutions. Our Presidents also realize the necessity for adequate endowment, and are vigorously giving themselves to the task.

To put all of these schools above the necessity of dependence upon annual collections and student fees, by adequate endowments, is now the policy of the Board, and has come to be the ambition and aim of the patronizing Conferences.

Following is a statement of the trust funds held and invested at the close of the Society's fiscal year, June 30, 1919, for the general purposes of the Society and for individual schools:

Endowment—	Amount in Force
Sarah E. Abbey Fund (General Work)	\$1,562 10
John Baldwin Educational Fund (General Work).....	2,500 00
Bennett College.....	213 00
Claflin College.....	77,104 92
Clark University.....	43,685 05
Clark University Students' Aid.....	225 00
Central Alabama College.....	10 00
Cookman Students' Aid.....	200 00
Mrs. Augusta E. Corbin (General Work)	25,327 78
J. D. Flint Medical School of N. O. College	9,800 00
Nannie A. Foulkes, Students' Aid.....	1,000 00
Sarah Goodridge N. T. S. and H. of N. O. College	22,060 00
Gilbert Industrial Institute.....	48,340 63
Samuel Huston College Students' Aid...	100 00
D. M. Josselyn (General Work).....	1,287 91
F. X. Kreidler Fund (General Work)...	500 00
Meharry Medical College.....	7,177 40
Morristown College.....	7,280 43
New Orleans College.....	17,750 00
N. O. Medical College, New Building...	8,964 21
Rust College.....	16,355 55
Mrs. Milton Silsby Memorial Fund.....	9,175 79
Sisson Fund (General Work).....	356 76
Students' Aid.....	500 00
Philander Smith College.....	100 00
B. F. & Lorena Taylor Educational Fund	3,371 82
Wallon Fund (for Walden College)...	1,000 00
Weber Scholarship Fund (for Claflin College)	8,131 29
Wiley College.....	436 42

\$314,516 06

Special Trusts—

Central Alabama Institute (Building Fund)	108 72
Cookman Institute (Building Fund)....	863 85
Haven Institute (Building Fund).....	7,744 12
Samuel Huston Building.....	496 38
Rust College (Building Fund).....	45 95
Wiley College.....	691 98

Bequests and Legacies.....	9,951 00
Annuity Funds—	6,850 38
Specials	\$29,639 00
General	66,001 71
	95,640 71
Wiley College Building Fund (General Fund)	9,433 30
Grand Total.....	\$436,391 45

TRUST FUNDS INVESTED

Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.....	\$34,721 92
Stocks and Bonds (which came through legacies and bequests, but are being sold as rapidly as the market warrants).....	22,100 00
First Mortgages on Real Estate.....	378,525 00
	\$435,346 92

A competent Committee on Investments scrutinizes each loan with the greatest care, and limits the amount of the loan to fifty per cent of the appraised value of the property.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Gammon Theological Seminary is administered under a tri partite agreement whereby one half of the endowment is held in trust by the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other half by the Board of Trustees of the Seminary itself. The administration of the affairs of the school is under the combined direction of the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Board of Trustees. Following is a report of the two trust funds:

Trust No. 1076
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
as Agent for
John H. Race, Treasurer of
Gammon Theological Seminary

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

ENDOWMENT FUND	
December 31, 1919	
Endowment Fund.....	\$245,536 93
Sarah A. Woods Bequest.....	665 48
Library Endowment Fund.....	500 00
Total Principal Funds December 31, 1919.....	\$246,702 41
Accumulated Income.....	45,058 94
	\$291,761 35

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Notes secured by Real Estate First Mortgages 6%.....	\$178,612 00	
" " " " " " " " 6½%.....	5,400 00	
" " " " " " " " 7%.....	74,950 00	
" " " " " " " " 7½%.....	3,000 00	
		\$261,962 00
U. S. Third Liberty Loan Bonds 4¼%.....	\$2,500 00	
" Fourth " " " " 4¼%.....	7,500 00	
" Victory " " " " 4¾%.....	5,000 00	
		15,000 00
REAL ESTATE:		
"Upshaw Lot," Fulton County, Ga.....	\$1,800 00	
The Alston & Watts Lot, Fulton County, Ga.....	650 45	
Lots in Englewood Subdivision, DeKalb County, Ga.....	1,000 00	
College View Subdivision, DeKalb County, Ga.....	4,031 78	
		7,482 23
Cash on Hand.....		7,317 12
		\$291,761 35

Examined and Approved.

By J. A. Fay, Bookkeeper.

Cincinnati, O., January 14, 1920.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY.

By E. J. Langhorst, for Trust Officer.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

as Agent for

Jesse R. Clark, Treasurer of

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE ELIJAH H. GAMMON TRUST

December 31, 1919

Endowment Fund.....	\$234,312 74
Accumulated Income.....	10,050 94
Total Trust Funds December 31, 1919.....	\$244,363 68

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Notes secured by Real Estate First Mortgages 5½%.....	\$6,000 00	
" " " " " " " " 6%.....	13,000 00	
		\$19,000 00
And the Union Central Life Ins. Co. Agreement, 6%.....	191,744 00	
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Gold Bonds, 5%.....	25,500 00	
U. S. Third Liberty Loan Bonds, 4¼%.....	2,500 00	
Cash on Hand.....	5,619 68	
		\$244,363 68

Examined and Approved.

By J. A. Fay, Bookkeeper.

Cincinnati, O., January 12, 1920.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY.

By E. J. Langhorst, for Trust Officer.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Up to the present quadrennium there was but a small amount in scholarships for the use of students in any of the schools. What little help was available came through loans from the Board of Education, and an occasional donation to the Society from private individuals, Sunday schools or Epworth Leagues.

In January of this year, Mrs. Viola Mahew Felton of Olney, Philadelphia, gave the sum of \$5,000 to be invested as "The Aunt Catherine Scholarship Endowment Fund." The income from this fund will be available each year for five scholarships of fifty or more dollars each; one for a young man studying for the ministry at Gammon Theological Seminary, one for a girl taking a medical course and one taking a nurse training course at Meharry Medical College, one for a girl studying to be a teacher at Claflin College, and another at Haven Institute. In

addition to this Miss Mary A. Bennett of Pittsburgh, Pa., gave \$1,000 for a scholarship fund at Bennett College, and Miss Nannie Foulkes, a colored woman of Greensboro, N. C., left in her will another \$1,000, thus making two scholarships for this institution.

A small amount has been received from the estate of Miss Sarah McGirt, a colored woman of New Haven, Conn., which with the "Aunt Catherine Scholarship" at Gammon Theological Seminary will make a beginning of this form of student help at that school. In all, the Society now has \$19,903.88 invested for scholarships, and it is hoped that this amount will be largely increased in the near future.

FINANCIAL

Following is a statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the quadrennium:

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH RECEIPTS—JULY 1, 1915, TO JUNE 30, 1919

	1915-'16	1916-'17	1917-'18	1918-'19	Total
CONFERENCES.....	119,849 46	133,287 88	148,851 14	169,399 77	\$571,388 25
SCHOOLS:					
Endowment Income and Special Funds	28,165 44	19,732 16	50,829 89	53,056 05	151,783 54
INTEREST:					
Invested Funds.....	15,176 13	18,652 99	20,170 06	23,829 84	77,829 02
SINKING FUND:					
Bequests and Lapsed Annuities.....	14,435 44	16,641 93	300 00	8,587 60	39,964 97
SPECIAL FUNDS:					
Student Aid and Donations.....	103 00	338 00	387 11	535 50	1,363 61
NEW FUNDS RECEIVED:					
Endowments, Trusts, and Annuities...	45,135 16	60,175 45	44,793 21	73,793 67	223,897 49
INVESTMENTS (for Reinvestment):					
Endowments, Trusts, Buildings, and Annuity Funds.....	45,632 54	102,523 43	75,455 79	139,785 18	363,396 94
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS RECEIVED.....	1,152 61	129 44	2,266 06		3,548 11
GENERAL ANNUITY DEFICIT.....	1,000 00	600 00	50 00	31,000 00	32,650 00
SEMI-CENTENNIAL FUND.....	10,377 15	5,874 96	9,447 55	8,598 17	34,297 83
Total Receipts.....	281,026 93	357,956 24	352,550 81	508,585 78	1,500,119 76
CASH BALANCE, BEGINNING OF TERM:					
General Fund.....				23,954 31	
Trust Funds.....	3,858 67	3,088 87	5,978 74	3,190 25	3,858 67
Semi-Centennial Fund.....	5,238 10	7,414 95	6,589 99	5,311 53	5,238 10
OVERDRAFT AT CLOSE OF TERM:					
General Fund.....	20,159 51	9,751 08			
Totals.....	310,283 21	378,211 14	365,119 54	541,041 87	1,509,216 53

DISBURSEMENTS—JULY 1, 1915, TO JUNE 30, 1919

	1915-'16	1916-'17	1917-'18	1918-'19	Total
SCHOOLS:					
Salaries of teachers, repairs, equipment, insurance, taxes, and local indebtedness.....	109,589 53	115,793 82	117,915 08	154,376 93	497,675 36
PRINTING:					
Christian Educator, Lincoln Literature, and General.....	3,180 43	4,014 66	3,530 86	4,843 11	15,569 06
GENERAL COMMITTEE	2,031 00	1,446 83	.....	.....	3,477 83
BOARD OF MANAGERS	965 22	798 38	464 87	770 36	2,998 83
TRAVELING EXPENSE:					
Corresponding Secretaries and Special Committees of Board.....	2,641 65	2,689 21	2,260 80	2,530 57	10,122 23
ADMINISTRATION:					
Salaries, Legal Services, Postage, Rent, Commission on Finance, and General Expense.....	18,906 12	20,574 73	18,317 85	19,549 67	77,348 37
INTEREST:					
Bonds, Annuities, Endowment Income, and Discount.....	19,076 15	22,369 77	22,919 42	21,219 92	85,585 26
SINKING FUND:					
Bonds redeemed and transfers to Trust Funds.....	12,165 17	9,059 72	18,759 96	2,000 00	41,984 85
SPECIAL FUNDS:					
Student Aid and Centenary Exhibit....	140 00	247 00	304 11	2,021 00	2,712 11
INVESTMENTS:					
Endowments, Trusts, Annuities, and Surplus.....	65,266 94	118,844 86	107,292 07	230,747 00	522,150 87
FUNDS DISBURSED:					
Endowments, Trusts, Annuities, and Surplus.....	35,669 76	49,643 92	31,147 35	47,713 63	164,174 66
Total Disbursements	269,631 97	345,482 90	322,912 37	485,772 19	1,423,799 43
Overdraft beginning of term					
General Fund.....	30,147 42	20,159 51	9,751 08	.....	30,147 42
Cash balance, close of term					
General Fund.....	.....	.....	23,954 31	48,466 69	48,466 89
Trust Funds.....	3,088 87	5,978 74	3,190 25	6,802 99	6,802 99
Semi-Centennial.....	7,414 95	6,589 99	5,311 53	.....	.....
Totals	310,283 21	378,211 14	365,119 54	541,041 87	1,509,216 53

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	June 30, 1915	June 30, 1919
ASSETS—CASH IN BANK:		
General Fund.....	\$1,852 58	\$48,466 69
Trust Fund.....	3,858 67	6,802 99
Jubilee Fund.....	5,238 10	.....
	\$10,949 35	\$55,269 68
REAL ESTATE OTHER THAN SCHOOLS.....	10,000 00	9,763 00
INVESTMENTS:		
Sinking Fund.....	\$17,082 10	\$6,850 38
Endowment Funds.....	174,640 35	314,513 90
Trust Funds.....	7,370 41	8,908 63
Special Funds (Wiley Building).....	.....	9,433 30
Special Annuity Funds.....	27,869 42	29,639 00
General Annuity Funds.....	49,630 71	66,001 71
	276,592 99	435,346 92
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:		
Special Schools.....	\$3,207 72	.....
Board of Education.....	760 00	.....
Flint Medical College.....	5,660 65	\$4,866 84
Income Trust Funds.....	154 48	.....
Special Annuity Interest.....	4,019 71	3,463 41
	\$13,802 56	8,330 25
SCHOOL PROPERTY:		
Buildings and Grounds.....	\$1,816,200 00	\$1,887,700 00
Equipment.....	118,550 00	121,050 00
	1,934,750 00	2,008,750 00
Total Assets	\$26,094 24.90	\$2,517,459 85

EXCESS LIABILITIES:			
General Fund.....	\$7,800 10		
Annuity Fund.....	57,243 65		
		65,043 75	
Total.....	\$2,311,138 65		\$2,517,459 85
LIABILITIES:			
Notes Payable.....	\$32,000 00		
Bonds.....	14,750 00		
Endowment Funds.....	174,640 35		\$314,516 06
Trust Funds.....	10,058 53		9,951 00
Jubilee Fund.....	5,238 10		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:			
Special Schools.....	\$3,626 90		\$30,751 08
Student Aid.....	95 91		206 14
Donations.....	64 53		406 03
Endowment Income.....	1,170 55		5,758 46
		4,957 89	37,121 71
SCHOOL PROPERTY ACCOUNT.....	1,934,750 00		2,008,750 00
ANNUITY FUNDS:			
Special.....	\$27,869 42		\$29,639 00
General.....	106,874 36		90,595 36
		134,743 78	120,234 36
Total Liabilities.....	\$2,311,138 65		\$2,490,573 13
EXCESS ASSETS:			
General Fund.....		\$51,480 37	
Less Annuity Fund Deficit.....		24,593 65	
			26,886 72
Total.....	\$2,311,138		\$2,517,459 85

At the close of the last quadrennium, there remained in the Invested Funds of the Society, \$10,000, the interest on which was available for the Arkansas Conference College, formerly one of the white schools under the care of this Society. Inasmuch as the General Conference of 1908 assigned the white school work in the South to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this endowment has been transferred to that Board, for the use of the Arkansas Conference College or its successors.

QUADRENNIAL AUDIT

The books and accounts of the Society at the office in Cincinnati have all been audited and certified to by a proper auditor, as follows:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 17, 1920.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

SIRS: In accordance with your instructions, I have made an examination of the books and accounts of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the period from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1919, and beg to report as follows:

Examination has been made of all Receipts and Disbursements for the period covered and are in accord with statement. All Disbursements are supported by properly approved vouchers. Bank balances have been reconciled with balance as shown by bank pass book.

All Securities have been examined and found to be on hand as represented.

I have also examined all cancelled Bonds and Bond Coupons, and found same to be correct.

The Statement as submitted in my opinion, correctly shows the

Receipts and Disbursements for the period ended and the condition of the accounts on June 30, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE D. COLTER, Auditor.

SCHOOL AUDIT

In addition to the employment of an Accountant to audit the books and accounts of the Treasurer, the Society sends its own Auditor, who is also the bookkeeper in the office, to each of the schools annually, for the purpose of examining the books and accounts of the schools, and also to instruct the bookkeepers in the uniform system of accounting which has been adopted by the Board.

Following is a statement of the receipts of the schools from student fees, donations and special gifts for the quadrennium:

For the year	1915-16	.....	\$285,924.48
" "	" 1916-17	.....	329,609.36
" "	" 1917-18	.....	388,141.49
" "	" 1918-19	.....	442,541.19
			<hr/>
			\$1,446,216.52

It will be seen from the above that the total receipts for the quadrennium include not only the \$1,500,119.76 received and disbursed from the office, but also the \$1,446,216.52 received and disbursed through the schools, making a total of \$2,946,336.28, administered under the direction of the Board of Managers.

THE NEGRO'S CONTRIBUTION TO HIS EDUCATION

The Freedmen's Aid Society, through its institutions, has been endeavoring to educate the Negro so that he might help himself. Evidence of success in this noble endeavor is seen in the increasing financial contribution of the race to every good cause, and particularly in their Centenary offerings. During the quadrennium the South Carolina, Atlanta, Upper Mississippi, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, West Texas, Little Rock, Washington, and Delaware Conferences have carried on successful financial campaigns for the institutions within their territory. In these campaigns the financial results were doubling themselves annually. A maximum of twenty thousand dollars was reached in one case, twelve thousand in another and sums from one thousand up in the others. This is the interesting record of one Conference for its school. It increased from \$45 in 1912 to \$500 in 1913, \$1,625 in 1917, \$3,800 in 1918 to \$6,120.19 in 1919.

The development of the institutions is the most compelling and popular cause in Negro Conferences. The Resident Bishops of the Atlanta, Chattanooga and New Orleans Areas, with the Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the Presidents

and Principals devoted months towards campaigning in the Conferences, which resulted in financial gain and increased attendance of students. This was especially true in the Atlanta and New Orleans Areas.

When the Centenary began, the leaders found in the school campaigns the organization necessary for the success of the Centenary. The Conferences had raised for their local institutions \$75,000 in the year 1917-18.

The Negro was getting under his educational burden. It was fortunate that the school campaigns were merged into the Centenary, by a guarantee of an amount equivalent to the special sums they had been raising.

Moreover the Negro Centenary leaders in the South, from Area Secretaries to the laymen in the churches, are mostly graduates and undergraduates of the schools. They were thus fitted for the leadership necessary to achieve the Centenary results to the credit of the Negro Conferences.

The outstanding result of the quadrennium therefore is the fact that the Negro is coming rapidly towards self-support.

A NATIONAL PLAN OF SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

During the quadrennium the Board of Managers, through the Corresponding Secretaries, has been in frequent conference with representatives of all boards of the Protestant churches in America, engaged in educating the Negro race. They have also been in the closest cooperation with the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation at New York.

A proposition is now taking shape for a National Plan of Schools for Negro Education. This plan proposes at least three well equipped, well endowed and symmetrically developed universities, eleven standard colleges, twenty one junior colleges and three hundred secondary schools. Only those operated by Christian denominations have been considered in connection with the plan.

The denominational Boards are expected to develop their institutions in harmony with this plan. The General Boards of Education and the Interchurch World Movement, whose interests are nation wide, are expected to supplement the work of the church boards.

Fortunately for the Freedmen's Aid Society its schools have been classified, and therefore are in line with these efforts of educational advance.

The Society is again fortunate in having at Atlanta a well endowed Theological Seminary, and at Nashville the Meharry Medical College. The classification, recommended by the Joint Committee from the Board of Education and the University Senate, makes Clark University at Atlanta the university center

of the system, Atlanta being also the city designated for the location of one of the universities in the National Plan of Schools for Negro Education.

The Freedmen's Aid Society is therefore in position to make an important contribution to the plan now unanimously agreed upon by the representatives of the Protestant churches.

LINCOLN DAY

According to our annual custom, a new and informing Lincoln Day program was prepared each year and sent out to pastors, Sunday school superintendents, or other church officers, free of charge, on request, and in such quantities as the churches required. Last year 225,000 copies of the Lincoln Day program were distributed.

THE CHURCH PRESS

The Christian Educator has been published quarterly in the interest of the work of the Society; but our main dependence in getting this great work before our Methodist people is in the church press. The whole Methodist family of church papers has been very generous and helpful to the work of this Society. Once each year, in connection with the Lincoln Day celebration, in the interest of the larger emancipation of the Negro the church periodicals have opened their pages freely for illustrations and articles relating to the schools. At times throughout the year, editorials and other matter giving valuable information and sympathetic commendation have appeared in all our church periodicals. Without this great source of information and access to our Methodist public, the work of this Society could hardly be made known.

ANNUITIES

During the quadrennium a uniform scale of annuity rates was agreed upon and adopted by all of our benevolent Boards. This is a form of investment which ought to commend itself to all who desire that money in their possession shall go on working for the uplift of mankind through all the ages, and yet who themselves must have the income therefrom during their lifetime. It is a sure and safe investment in human life and character. This Society recommends and indorses the work of all the Boards, and is not in competition with any Board seeking annuity investments. Those who prefer that after they are gone, their money shall be invested in the uplift of the Negro race in America, can put it into the hands of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and receive identically the same security and annuity rate of interest as in any of the other benevolent Boards of the church.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE WAR

To make the world safe for democracy, and utterly destroy the menace of militarism and autocracy, the nation called its young manhood to defend these principles from the attack of a determined, ruthless, and unscrupulous foe. Of military preparedness, as measured by European standards, our country had very little; but in moral and intellectual manhood, and in material resources, it was abundantly supplied. The call for millions of adequately equipped national defenders could not have been answered, were it not for the educated and trained young manhood that has been coming out of our public and private institutions of learning for more than a full generation. Through the work of the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society and other institutions of like character, among the ten millions of black people of the South, a sufficient number of stalwart young men had already been prepared to furnish trained and self-reliant officers for the leadership of the quarter of a million or more of troops selected from the Negro race. You cannot make officers for such an army out of raw, illiterate field hands from the farms, or common laborers from the cities.

The call of the country was for college young men to enter the Officers' Training Camps, and only the schools operated by Christian denominations, such as our own, had been doing any work of such a character in the past, as to make it possible to answer the call. This is a significant fact, as justifying all the work of Christian denominations in the South, in the higher education of the Negro; for in many of the states the Governors in issuing the call stipulated that only college men should apply for entrance into the training camps for commissions in the army. Were it not for these Christian schools there would have been no college men to answer this patriotic call. More fully than the masses did these graduates of the schools understand and appreciate the meaning of the war for freedom and democracy.

In the trained physicians from Meharry Medical College and hundreds of other young men teachers, graduates and students in these schools, the United States had ready to its hand the material out of which in a few months of special military training, it could make leaders for its Negro soldiers. This is the highest type of democratic preparedness, and this war will demonstrate the wisdom of giving the Negro an equal chance with his white brother, for that training of the hand, the head, and the heart which makes him ready at all times to be a useful citizen in a nation at peace, and a ready and successful defender in time of war.

Over one thousand teachers, graduates and students went into the army from the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society, most

of whom became officers. This was no inconsiderable factor in making the raw material of 300,000 Negro boys into an efficient military force. Without the educated product of these schools, the government's task would have been a harder problem. Thus in time of war as well as peace, the need of an educated citizenship in a democracy is imperative. The whole nation now realizes the necessity of at least a good common school education for all the citizens of the republic. As a result, laws for compulsory school attendance have already been enacted in States where heretofore the majority was overwhelmingly against them, principally because they involve the education of the Negro race. The safety and well-being of the nation is seen to depend upon the education of all its people in acquiring the language, history, and ideals of the republic, and this can be accomplished only in the schools. Increasing interest, therefore, is being manifested everywhere throughout the South in furnishing at least a common school education for all Negro children.

Student Army Training Corps were organized at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., and Wiley College, Marshall, Texas. These bid fair to be a very great attraction and to largely increase the attendance at these institutions, but on the conclusion of the war they were discontinued. However, many of the young men getting a taste of school life are remaining to increase their usefulness by wider knowledge.

RELATION TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH

The increase of the public school system, including the high school and the normal training school for teachers, which is now going on everywhere throughout the South, makes it possible for our Society to more largely devote itself to the training of leaders and teachers through the college, preachers through our Theological Seminary, physicians through our medical school, and artisans through our industrial departments. Our schools have hitherto been doing a great deal of elementary education, because the constituted authorities in charge of the public school system did not give adequate service in this direction. Now that they are doing more for the elementary training of the Negro children, a readjustment of the work of our schools becomes necessary. In some instances a relocation of the institutions may be found essential to success. New buildings and equipment to meet the modern demands of an up-to-date institution of learning are a necessity at nearly every school. The day when a college might consist of a teacher at one end of the bench, and a student at the other end, has gone by. While still the teacher and the pupil constitute the prime necessities of the school, now, laboratories, libraries, with various

forms of industrial and mechanical equipment, are the tools without which the teacher and student cannot do their best work. Nearly all of our Institutions are on the accredited list of the Boards of Education for the States in which they are located. A diploma of graduation entitles the holder to receive without examination, a first class certificate to teach in the Public Schools of the State.

RECOMMENDATION

We hereby make the following recommendation:

That the name of the Society be changed to "The Board of Negro Education," and that the status and organization of the Board remain as at present.

With very great gratitude to Almighty God for His guidance and direction, and our prayers for His continued blessing upon the churches and people, whose sympathy and support have made possible the accomplishments of the quadrennium, and with great faith and hope for the future, we submit this simple record.

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON, *President.*

D. LEE ALTMAN, *Recording Secretary.*

P. J. MAVEETY,

I. GARLAND PENN,

Corresponding Secretaries.

LIST OF SCHOOLS—1919-'20

Founded	INSTITUTIONS (Property Owned by the Society)	PRESIDENT	Regular Teachers Past Year	Students Past Year	Total Value Grounds and Buildings	Chattels, Furniture, Equipments, Library, etc.	Grand Total
	THEOLOGICAL				\$	\$	\$
1883	Gammon Theological Sem., Atlanta, Ga.	Rev. P. M. Watters..	5	114	90,000 00	11,500 00	101,500 00
	MEDICAL						
	Flint-Goodridge Hospital and Nurse Training School, New Orleans, La.....	Dr. T. Restin Heath..	8	18	65,000 00	10,000 00	75,000 00
	Meharry Medical Coll., Nashville, Tenn.	Dr. G. W. Hubbard...	43	436	143,000 00	15,000 00	158,000 00
	Total.....		51	454	208,000 00	25,000 00	233,000 00
	COLLEGIATE						
1873	Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.....	Prof. Frank Trigg....	17	306	43,500 00	3,000 00	46,500 00
1869	Clafin College, Orangeburg, S. C.....	Rev. L. M. Dunton....	21	643	250,000 00	15,000 00	265,000 00
1870	Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	Rev. H. A. King.....	15	319	330,000 00	5,200 00	335,200 00
1900	Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex....	Prof. M. S. Davage....	23	403	75,000 00	5,750 00	80,750 00
1873	New Orleans College, New Orleans, La..	Rev. C. M. Melden....	15	390	135,000 00	4,100 00	139,100 00
1866	Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.....	Rev. George Evans....	24	407	89,500 00	5,000 00	94,500 00
1894	George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo..	Prof. R. B. Hayes....	12	100	37,200 00	3,000 00	40,200 00
1877	Philander Smith Coll., Little Rock, Ark.	Rev. J. M. Cox.....	23	483	51,500 00	5,000 00	56,500 00
1866	Walden College, Nashville, Tenn.*				70,000 00	2,500 00	72,500 00
1873	Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.....	Rev. M. W. Dogan....	19	450	190,000 00	10,000 00	200,000 00
	Total.....		169	3,501	1,271,700 00	58,550 00	1,330,250 00
	ACADEMIC						
1905	Central Alabama Inst., Birmingham, Ala.	Rev. J. B. F. Shaw....	9	156	40,000 00	3,800 00	43,800 00
1873	Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla....	Prof. I. H. Miller....	15	257	50,000 00	3,000 00	53,000 00
1875	Gilbert Industrial Institute, Baldwin, La.†		12	267	58,000 00	2,000 00	60,000 00
1870	Lagrange Academy, Lagrange, Ga.....				5,500 00	200 00	5,700 00
1878	Haven Institute, Meridian, Miss.....	Prof. J. B. Randolph..	11	325	30,000 00	2,000 00	32,000 00
1881	Morristown Normal and Industrial Col- lege, Morristown, Tenn.....	Rev. J. S. Hill.....	23	351	134,500 00	15,000 00	149,500 00
	Total.....		70	1,356	318,000 00	26,000 00	344,000 00
	Grand Total.....		295	5,425	1,887,700 00	121,050 00	2,008,750 00
	Property Owned by Local Boards of Trustees						
	COLLEGIATE						
1867	Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.....	Rev. J. O. Spencer....	13	130	266,000 00	2,000 00	268,000 00
	ACADEMIC						
1876	Princess Anne Acad., Princess Anne, Md.	Rev. Thos. H. Kiah....	14	140	84,000 00	20,000 00	104,000 00
1892	Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Insti- tute, Lynchburg, Va.....				10,000 00	†.....	10,000 00
	Total.....		14	140	94,000 00	20,000 00	114,000 00
	Grand Total.....		27	270	360,000 00	22,000 00	382,000 00
	Grand Total in All Schools.....		322	5,695	2,247,700 00	143,050 00	2,390,750 00

* Walden College discontinued by order of the Board of Managers.

† Gilbert Industrial Institute attached to New Orleans College by order of the Board of Managers.

‡ Buildings burned.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCO- PAL CHURCH

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

The quadrennium has been one of many disturbances. It opened in time of war in Europe; at about the middle of the quadrennium the United States took up arms. College men went into the service in great number, many of them as officers. College attendance of men fell off seriously, and at times the institutions faced great financial embarrassment from which they were saved only by the establishment of the Students' Army Training Corps.

The colleges made a good report of themselves in the day of the country's need. Their students, their teachers, their alumni, more than 20,000 of them, went into the service of the nation in army and navy, and many of them came to places of great responsibility, in special, scientific, and administrative positions.

What the colleges did and the way in which the government turned to them constitute a popular testimonial to their value such as we have not known before, and led to the prediction that after the war they would be popular as never before.

The office of the Board found the war burden very heavy. Both men and women of the office force felt it a duty to take up government work. Costs of administration rose steadily and markedly. The Board has paid much more than before for travel, paper, printing, postage, and salaries; and even at increased salaries the Board was not able to hold its staff.

Fortunately the increase in costs has been met by still greater increase in income. At the beginning of the quadrennium the income from the Public Educational Collection was \$38,203.50. For the current fiscal year it will run up to \$150,000. At the beginning of the quadrennium the total income of the Loan Fund was \$162,260.04. The Treasurer reports for the fiscal year, ending November 30, 1919, an income from the Children's Day collection, returned loans, and interest thereon, aggregated \$263,878.34, an increase of \$101,618.30. This gain in the Loan Fund was very fortunate, for the growth in student attendance and increasing living costs have put upon the Fund a growing burden. At the last annual meeting the Board appropriated for loans to students \$183,110, as against \$144,950 three years ago—an increase of \$38,160. Due to war conditions the amount appropriated in 1918 was \$122,501.

The number of students benefited by the Loan Fund from the beginning is 26,254. Outstanding loans, exclusive of sus-

pending accounts, aggregate \$1,563,815. The number of separate accounts is 15,500. The aggregate of all loans made since the establishment of the Fund is \$3,025,011. The Children's Day collections during the quadrennium rose from \$84,661 to \$111,943. In the last year—the first year of the Centenary—probably due to misunderstanding, it fell to \$99,680. The aggregate of principal and interest paid by former borrowers rose from \$60,671 to \$164,198—a gain of 170 per cent. The cost of administering the Loan Fund is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The most noteworthy change in the administration of the Loan Fund is the organization of a division for the collection of loans. Formerly the Board depended almost solely for the collection of loans upon the colleges. The increased expense caused by the change in method is \$15,000 for the quadrennium; increase in returns for the last three years, as compared with the three years preceding is \$239,549. No unusual methods are used, and no pressure is being put upon those who find it difficult to pay. It seems clear that prompt and systematic methods will go far to decrease losses, which are bound to be large in any such a fund.

The appropriations for the aid of institutions made at the annual meeting in 1919 were \$130,000, against \$49,175 three years before. Appropriations made to Southern schools were \$75,000, as against \$12,900 three years before. Invested funds December 1, 1919, were \$844,215, as against \$455,816, a gain of 85 per cent. Administrative expenses in the same period have risen to \$60,455, as against \$42,689, or an increase of 41 per cent. The increase in the staff, however, has been 127 per cent. Prices have increased in a similar way.

When the responsibility for the Southern schools was put upon the Board of Education, the General Conference made no provision for an income for this purpose, and the Board was obliged to obtain money where it could. The administrative expenses for all the activities of the Board were of necessity chargeable to the only fund available, that is, the Loan Fund. During the quadrennium the Loan Fund has been relieved of any undue share in general expenses.

War conditions multiplied the opportunities of the Board for helpfulness. Government activities affecting the colleges were many, movements of great import to them developed quickly. The larger colleges cared for themselves, but the smaller colleges were cared for largely through the Board. For a time these matters held the Corresponding Secretary in New York almost constantly.

During the quadrennium difficult problems of the Board have been solved. The preceding administration was one of great vigor and left wise undertakings uncompleted.

In 1916, under approval and assurance of an Annual Conference, the Board assumed responsibility for \$50,000 in connection with Port Arthur College, Port Arthur, Texas. The obligations were not met, and the church seemed in danger of forfeiting the property of the school, valued at \$300,000, to the city of Port Arthur. A satisfactory adjustment has been made, and the school now safely assured to the church has entered upon a new career.

Our college in the State of Oklahoma has had a troubled and varied career, and in 1916 its abandonment seemed all but inevitable. The courage of the local authorities and the efficient help of the bishop of the area, with the cooperation of the Board, have re-located the college at Oklahoma City—the best site in the state. A campus has been purchased, temporary buildings have been made available, and a strong and rapid development assured.

During the earlier years of the quadrennium these and other large obligations accruing in connection with promises to local enterprises, made the finances of the Board very difficult. The expenses of the Jubilee added to the burden. In one year imperative appropriations exceeded the income by more than \$10,000. At the last annual meeting there was money in hand to discharge every obligation, and to grant aid to educational enterprises aggregating more than double the aid given in any previous year.

The Jubilee Movement reached its culmination June 30, 1918, and the Associate Secretary of the Board, as director, reports that during the period—1914 to 1918—the properties and endowments of our educational institutions made a gain of \$35,000,000. This increase has saved our schools from what would have been inevitable disaster to many. Costs have so grown that despite the Movement, in most cases, the colleges are relatively no better off than they were before the Jubilee and the war.

The Centenary has been launched and has come to success. It guarantees the Public Educational Collection in full, and so increases this income of the Board, and of our institutions, as well. The Centenary, with its expanded programs at home and abroad, will have enlarged need of trained workers, who must be found in the colleges—the colleges of the church, and other institutions. If the Centenary is to have its full fruition men must be found. The preacher is more important than his pulpit, and the missionary is more essential than the mission house. If the great giving of the churches is to be conserved the church must face, promptly and heroically, the problems of strengthening and extending its educational institutions. It must make it possible for these institutions to supply the grow-

ing demands made upon them. It takes courage to suggest that the church undertake an additional financial burden, but duty demands that the imperative need be made clear.

The joint Public Educational Collection has had a fair trial and has failed. The educational apportionments to the Conferences have been based upon the assumption that the local needs throughout the Conferences may be determined by a common rule, applicable all over the church, and to all collections. This assumption is far from true. The collection for Conference educational enterprises, and the collection for those institutions which receive special consideration from the church through the Board of Education should not be competitive.

Many Conferences do support their colleges by public collections in the churches, other Conferences have been accustomed to do so in a large way. The first group of Conferences do not give largely to the Public Educational Collection, for their local needs are small. Even though they may be interested greatly in the Southern schools and other schools, aided by the fifth of the Public Educational Collection that goes to the Board of Education, they will not, therefore, increase the collection, for in order to give one dollar to this purpose the contributor must give four other dollars to local institutions for which there may be no appeal. In other Conferences where all the churches can raise is needed sorely in local institutions—institutions which in some cases receive aid from the Board of Education also—it is now required, under the law, that one fifth of the total educational collection be expended through the Board. Experience shows that such local institutions have been benefited by the Board, but it is hard to make them realize it. They see the 20 per cent of the local collection that goes to the Board, and forget the appropriations they receive from the Board, appropriations made possible by the contributions of other Conferences. The most persistent complaints have come from one area whose leaders were persuaded that their money was being used to support work in the East. The area was, in fact, a debtor area, receiving from the Board more than it contributed.

Linking together the appeals for local and for connectional interests is ineffective, and causes misunderstanding and friction. In some cases Annual Conferences have refused to observe the law of the General Conference. One Conference for several years refused to forward to the Board the 20 per cent., as the law requires, and the Board was obliged to appeal to the Bishops for a legal ruling. The Bishops sustained the rule, but no adjustment has yet been obtained. Such situations are unseemly. Modifications of the law will be suggested.

The Discipline in the first sentence of the chapter on the Board of Education makes the Board "the officially authorized agency of the Methodist Episcopal Church in behalf of ministerial and general education." The specification of ministerial education justifies a recommendation believed to be of the highest importance. From 60,000 to 70,000 Methodist boys and girls attend annually the higher educational institutions of the country, and the number is increasing. Of these, the large majority will be laymen. The number of Methodists in secondary schools is several times as great. With increased training in the pews, it is clear that the ministry of the church must be a trained ministry—much more so than now. It may be taken for granted that whatever else in the way of education the church leaves undone, it must take immediate steps to insure the highest possible degree of training for the pastorate. The "foolishness of preaching" is the constant hope of the church, but the preaching must be appealing and wise. The number of young men going into the ministry from the colleges must be increased, but when all has been done that is possible, the supply of college men will not fill the 20,000 pulpits in Methodism. At present our pulpits are being recruited by men of whom one half, roundly speaking, have not had the full equipment of a high school education. Only about one eighth have had high school, college, and theological school training. Is it not clear then that the church is still dependent, and must long continue to be dependent upon the Conference Course of Study for the special training of a large body of its preachers, and even for their general training in part? There were 3,000 candidates for Conference membership annually pursuing the Conference Course of Study during the present quadrennium. It is reported that the church at large, through the Commission on the Conference Course, spent upon their training an annual average of 25 cents a student. A course in a theological school costs the church about \$500 a year for each student, and this course is none too long. The church must plan for the immediate expenditure of not less than \$100 a year on each student in the Conference course, and must provide a fund for the support of this course, yielding in the first year not less than \$150,000, to be advanced promptly to \$300,000.

The Conference Course of Study ought to be in the charge of a body of experts, responsible to the Board of Bishops or some other organized authority of the church. The work ought not to stop with the making of courses of reading. There is need of the teacher and the master. There is no sufficient substitute for the living teacher, but it is easy to make a material improvement by the adoption of approved methods for

correspondence courses; by the establishment of institutes manned by a body of professional teachers making this work their primary employment; by providing, in connection with our colleges, resident courses of, say six months, modelled upon the officers' training courses used by the army; by the payment of a student's expenses. Systematic plans should be made for relieving students from pastoral obligations during the time of their attendance at institutes and at the training schools. Special textbooks should be prepared; many of these now used, while probably the best available, are not sufficiently simple and elementary.

The whole matter needs careful study and demands the whole time of several men. The work of the commission is a great advance on what has gone before, and makes clear what important results are possible.

The Finance Committee has with the greatest care gone over the investments of the Board, and changed nearly all of them. After fifty years the Board has in its invested funds assets that make good the total of all the money received, with a comfortable increase thereon. The invested funds of the Board have grown during the quadrennium from \$353,000 to \$920,000.

The total amount of money handled by the Accounting Department in a year has increased in the quadrennium from \$145,000 to over \$660,000. This is no accurate test of wealth, but it is a sound evidence of increase in labor.

At the beginning of the quadrennium the office of the Board was organized as follows:

The Corresponding Secretary's office, having general charge of all Board matters.

The office of the Associate Secretary, having charge of the Educational-Jubilee Movement; of certain financial relations with schools and colleges, and of the Southern schools—Rev. John W. Hancher.

The office of Religious Work in Colleges—Rev. G. Franklin Ream.

The office of surveys and the Teachers' Bureau—Mr. C. L. French.

As now organized, the Board includes, in addition to the office of the Corresponding Secretary:

The office of Southern Schools and Religious Work in our own institutions—Rev. John L. Seaton, Ph.D.; Rev. Warren F. Sheldon.

The office of Work in tax-supported and independent institutions—Rev. Warren F. Sheldon.

The office of Religious Work—Rev. John L. Seaton; Rev. Warren F. Sheldon.

The office of publicity—Mr. George F. Thomson.

The office of General Administration—Rev. Robert C. Carlson.

The office of Finance, Accounting, and Student Loans—Mr. Ralph E. Peck.

The office experienced a loss in the retirement of Miss M. E. Musser, who for twenty-eight years was the accounting officer of the Board. She established an extraordinary standard of efficiency and faithfulness.

A. W. HARRIS,
Corresponding Secretary.

DEATHS

Three members of the Board of Education have died during this quadrennium, the Hon. William A. Rankin and Mr. J. Edgar Leaycraft passing away in 1916, and Mr. James Welch Pearsall in 1918.

Mr. Rankin was a devoted Christian, a man of great generosity, philanthropic in his instincts, and honest in his character. He was a man of fine business ability, who succeeded in amassing considerable wealth, which he used as a steward of the Lord. He was one of the staunchest friends of the Board of Education, and a generous contributor to a number of our educational enterprises. His going was a distinct loss to the church and the field of education.

Mr. J. Edgar Leaycraft was a member of the Board from 1904 until the time of his death, and served practically all that time as Treasurer, attending particularly to the investment of funds and performing his duties with unusual fidelity and skill. In addition to his active interest in the work of education as a member of the Board, he was also a trustee of Drew Theological Seminary, and Wesleyan University, and was associated with the Board of Foreign Missions and various other Methodist societies in New York. He was a delegate to four General Conferences.

Mr. James Welch Pearsall was for more than ten years a member of the Board of Education. For the greater part of that time he was chairman of the Finance Committee. A successful business man, he brought to the Board a maturity of judgment valuable not only in its financial affairs, but in all its interests. He was faithful and always ready to take part where service could be rendered.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES

Seventeen trustees of the Board of Education should be elected by the General Conference of 1920. The vacancies by classes are as follows:

CLASS OF 1920—EXPIRATION OF TERM

The Rev. Bishop William F. Anderson—District V
 Mr. Gottlieb Golder
 The Rev. Bishop Theodore S. Henderson—District XI
 The Rev. Robert S. Ingraham
 Mr. Walter E. Jones, succeeding W. E. Sone
 The Rev. William F. King
 The Rev. Edward L. Mills
 Mr. Omar Powell, succeeding Mr. J. W. Pearsall
 Mr. A. H. King, succeeding Mr. F. E. Mossman
 The Rev. J. H. Race
 Mr. Charles E. Patterson, resigned
 The Rev. Bishop Thomas Nicholson—District X.

CLASS OF 1924—AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS

Mr. James A. James, Appointed by the Bishops to succeed Mr. E. C. Crossett.
 The Rev. Joseph C. Nate, Appointed by the Bishops to succeed Mr. W. A. Rankin.

CLASS OF 1928—AD INTERIM APPOINTMENT AND VACANCY

Mr. Carl H. Fowler, Appointed by the Bishops to succeed J. Edgar Leaycraft.
 Rev. John L. Seaton, resigned. No successor appointed.

The Discipline directs that, one half of the Trustees shall be laymen, that at least three shall be Bishops, and that at least one shall be a resident in each General Conference District. Accordingly, at least ten of the trustees elected by the General Conference of 1920 must be laymen. Bishops count as District Representatives. The trustees whose terms do not expire are listed below by districts. In the reelection of old members or in the election of new members representation must be given to Districts VI, VIII, and XIV.

I. E. H. Hughes	V. A. E. Smith
R. F. Raymond	VII. M. W. Dogan
M. D. Buell	IX. A. L. Johnson
II. E. S. Tipple	X. J. R. Harker
H. N. Curtis	XI. S. Dickie
L. D. Baldwin	XII. G. H. Bridgman
III. C. W. Laycock	XIII. O. E. Kriege
IV. W. F. McDowell	XV. E. L. Blaine
J. W. Kinnear	
J. C. Nicholson	

SPEAKING HISTORICALLY

Facing the great Centennial movement of 1866, the General Conference of 1864 created a committee of bishops, ministers and laymen, "to determine to what objects and in what proportions the moneys raised as connectional funds" should be appropriated. This committee recommended the organization of a board to handle this matter during the Centenary celebration.

Following the celebration this board was to assume the duties now assigned by charter and constitution to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Endorsement of the recommendation came from the General Conference of 1868, when the Board of Education was formally instituted. C. C. North, a leading layman of New York, was appointed as Corresponding Secretary in December, 1869. He held office until 1872.

Approximately \$66,000 were collected during the period for the Children's Sunday School Fund. This sum increased to \$84,000 by 1868. The quadrennium saw little but preliminary work undertaken. The Board of Education was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1869.

In 1870 "Children's Day" was instituted on the second Sunday of June. A collection was taken up in the interest of the Children's Fund. This suggestion of the Board got official indorsement from the General Conferences of 1872. E. O. Haven was made Corresponding Secretary, but was unable to give his undivided attention to the Board owing to his election to the Presidency of Syracuse University, which took place almost immediately thereafter. His place was not filled by the General Conference until 1888.

Student aid was instituted in 1873 when \$300 were loaned. In the forty-seven years, during which the Board has been lending money, there have been several times when the annual loans have mounted to more than \$125,000.

D. P. Kidder was appointed in Dr. Haven's place by the Board in 1880. Failing health forced him to retire in 1887 when D. A. Goodsell was appointed. He was elevated to the episcopacy in 1888.

Prior to 1884 only the interest of the fund could be used in aiding students. This was a charter provision. The General Conference of that year provided that the "Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund thereafter received as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students." Still more decisive action was taken in 1888 when the accumulation of endowment funds was stopped except by gifts and bequests made especially for that purpose. All income from public collections was devoted to loans and current expenses. C. H. Payne was elected Corresponding Secretary. An "Educational Commission to consider the subject of reorganizing the educational work of the Church so as to give it more of unity, breadth and effectiveness," was also appointed by the General Conference of 1888.

In 1892 it became part of the official duty of every pastor to

observe Children's Day, to take a collection for the Children's Fund, and to forward this collection to the Board. A "University Senate" was also authorized to formulate standard requirements for graduation to the baccalaureate degree in Church Schools. The Board was authorized to apply this standard and classify as colleges only such institutions as met the requirements.

The Senate held its first meeting in 1893. Standard requirements for graduation were adopted and later communicated to the Church Colleges and Universities. These requirements went into force in 1894.

In 1896 the General Conference approved and strengthened the educational system adopted in 1892. It enacted a law that no institution of intended collegiate grade established after July, 1896, should be eligible to connectional recognition or aid unless it had secured the approval of the Board of Education before its establishment. The Senate held its second meeting in November, 1896. Its former requirements were continued with slight changes. It met again in December, 1899, and approved recommendations of the College Association relating to the provisions of the Discipline on the University Senate.

In 1899 Dr. Payne died. William F. McDowell was elected to fill the vacancy and was reelected in 1900. He served until the General Conference of 1904 when W. F. Anderson succeeded him. Thomas Nicholson was made Corresponding Secretary in 1908 and held office until 1916, when Abram W. Harris, the present incumbent, was elected to succeed him.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY

No department of the Board of Education has been more busily or advantageously engaged during the past quadrennium than the Department of Publicity. Four individuals have occupied the post as director of the department and all have contributed largely of an unusual stock of ideas, efforts, and enthusiasm. When the present administration took office, the work of this department was entrusted to John C. Burg. Many changes were made in the type of literature prepared and the groundwork laid for the "Middletown Number" of the Children's Day program. Mr. Burg's duties as Assistant Treasurer and Office Manager shortly compelled him to turn this work over to H. W. Hurt. Under his guidance progress was made of a permanent and lasting character. Dr. Hurt resigned to take up graduate work at Columbia University. His place was taken by Guy Nearing, who brought to the position a fund of enthusiastic ability which characterized all of his work during his connection with the board. It was during his administration that the problems peculiar to war-time conditions first became serious. Mr. Nearing's greatest efforts were centered on the "Back to

College" movement in connection with the Student Army Training Corps. His poster, "Enlist For College," attained nationwide attention and was a strong advertisement for the cause. Numerous papers, pamphlets, and booklets descriptive of the work of the board, and featuring its several activities, were published. Both issues of the Children's Day program prepared during his administration were unqualifiedly successful.

To the regret of all with whom he came in contact, ill-health forced Mr. Nearing's retirement in May of 1919. It was not until some months later that his place was filled by the appointment of George F. Thomson, the present incumbent.

Much attention is given to The Christian Student and strong efforts are made to keep this publication up to the high standard of work which has characterized other activities of the department. Following close upon Children's Day in 1919 came the Centenary celebration in Columbus. The Board of Education had an exhibit in the Asbury Building with nine hundred feet of floor space and ample wall space for display purposes. Special publicity matter was prepared for the occasion.

A new departure is found in a news service the department is furnishing to the church press and to a selected group of public papers interested in education. All of these publications have been most generous in printing material sent them. This is not propaganda—merely educational news. Owing to added mechanical equipment in the department this service is prepared and disseminated at a very slight expenditure of time and money. Present plans of the department include: the Children's Day program, Children's Day literature, literature for the Southern schools, literature for evangelistic campaigns, educational clip sheet for church papers, educational institutions, and general educational literature.

There are additional plans for future publicity which will attain realization if the growth of the Board of Education in the next quadrennium parallels the development of the last four years.

THE TEACHERS' REGISTER

This bureau, established many years ago, has endeavored to cooperate with college presidents in the effort to secure teachers of approved character, ability, and scholarship for positions in our colleges. The problem of finding teachers amply trained and sympathetic with the ideals of the Christian college is increasingly difficult.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

The University Senate held three meetings during the quadrennium. The first, at Chicago, January, 1917, heard reports and appointed committees.

The second meeting at Baltimore, was a notable celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Senate. By invitation of John F. Goucher, formerly President of Goucher College, and a member of the Senate from its first session, until his retiring from the presidency of Goucher College in 1908, the Senate met in Dr. Goucher's home, where the Senate held its meeting twenty-five years before. The official business presented by the Board of Education was transacted, and papers of historical interest were read.

The third meeting was held in New York city, November 17 and 18, 1919. Problems growing out of the war were discussed, recommendations for General Conference educational legislation were adopted, and the requirements for institutions of the church were reviewed. The following modifications of the Standards of 1916 were made:

The minimum endowment of standard colleges is raised from \$200,000 to \$300,000, becoming effective June 30, 1922, and a minimum productive endowment of \$500,000 will be required, becoming effective June 30, 1925.

In addition to tuition and other academic fees, a minimum annual income of \$25,000 shall be required, becoming effective for the school year 1920-21.

It is the sense of the University Senate that the standards required for membership in the Association of American Law Schools, the Association of Medical Colleges and the Dental Faculty Association of American Universities are approved as the standards of such institutions under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming effective June 30, 1922. No distinction between the terms "College" and "University" shall be made in the records of the Board of Education as far as the listing of institutions is concerned; any institution consisting of both college and professional schools shall be required to meet the standards of the University Senate for both classes of institutions.

The action of the Senate of 1914, permitting the inclusion of a percentage of notes to meet the endowment requirement, is hereby rescinded. The Senate interprets endowment to mean actual funds invested in securities or realty from which dependable income is secured. Funds invested in college buildings, dormitories, or equipment must not be reported as endowment. This resolution shall become effective with the new requirements for endowment, June 30, 1922.

The following resolution was adopted:

The General Conference is requested to enlarge the functions of the University Senate so as to include under its supervision any and all educational work done by the various benevolent boards of the church.

THE EDUCATIONAL-JUBILEE

The announcement of thirty-five millions of resources added to the treasuries of the academies, Wesley foundations, colleges, universities, and theological schools, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church was the ultimate result of the Educational-Jubilee Movement. The development was in progress for nearly two quadrenniums, but sixty-two per cent of the total, or twenty-two million dollars, in gifts, pledges, properties, and probated bequests, were realized since the General Conference of 1916.

The Educational-Jubilee Movement was based upon an estimate of the needs of the colleges, as indicated by investigations of the University Senate. The close cooperation of the University Senate and the Educational Association with the Board of Education enabled the movement to save many schools, and to contribute valuable service toward strengthening nearly all the others. Examination of the records will show that shortly before the Jubilee Movement, when the schools of the church first began to realize the necessity of concerted and far-reaching action, only four schools in the entire list could speak of their endowment in terms of as much as a million dollars, and not as many more could speak in terms of a half million.

A survey of our educational institutions, made by the Board of Education, indicated that they could be fairly well equipped to meet their immediate needs by the addition of \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 of productive endowment.

The Board of Education at its Annual Meeting in 1911 adopted a resolution asking the General Conference to authorize raising for the Board a General Fund for the Aid of Institutions, and expressing the hope that a scheme could be planned and prosecuted for securing this fund, without undue competition with individual colleges or injury to them in their financial efforts. This resolution was presented to the General Conference of 1912 at Minneapolis. The reports announced its adoption and called attention to the fact that the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Methodism was to be observed by placing special emphasis upon the importance of education, and that the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the organization of our United Societies in this country would fall upon the last year of that quadrennium. As the year 1916 was the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Board, the united campaign for the Board of Education, and the educational institutions of the church, was known as the Educational Jubilee Movement.

The Board of Education authorized the appointment of a committee of five Trustees of the Board, to act with a similar committee to be appointed by the Educational Association, to

have charge of the Movement. The personnel from the Board consisted of President Joseph R. Harker, President John H. Race, Mr. W. A. Rankin, President A. W. Harris, and President E. S. Tipple. The President of the Board, Bishop W. F. McDowell, and Corresponding Secretary Thomas Nicholson were members of the Joint Committee, ex-officio. The Association appointed as its representatives Presidents Herbert Welch, W. H. Crawford, A. E. Craig, L. H. Martin, and Samuel Plantz. This joint committee with power, was known as the Educational-Jubilee Commission. After the General Conference of 1916, Bishop Nicholson's ex-officio membership ceased, and Corresponding Secretary Harris became a member ex-officio, and Bishop Nicholson was appointed in his place. Vice-Chancellor I. B. Schreckengast succeeded Bishop Welch. The Commission appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of Bishop Nicholson, chairman; I. B. Schreckengast, secretary; Joseph R. Harker, A. E. Craig, and A. W. Harris. President W. H. McMaster and Dr. John W. Hancher were elected to membership on the Commission and the Executive Committee, and Dr. Hancher was appointed director of the movement.

The Central Office of the Jubilee was established in the autumn of 1916, at the Methodist Book Concern, Chicago. Team work developed there made the evolution of the system simple and easy, and its operation almost uniform.

The Jubilee System embraced Publicity, Organization and Prayer—a program neither strange nor new. Cooperation and support were generous. The general plan of campaign included: (1) Request to the Jubilee Commission by the Trustees of a college for the approval of askings; (2) Approval of asking by the Jubilee Commission; (3) Authorization by the Annual Conference for a campaign at a specified time; (4) Authorization by Trustees; (5) Selection of a General Campaign Committee, representing Trustees, Faculty, Alumni, Students, and the Annual Conference.

The organization for a local campaign made the District the unit, and the district superintendent the unit leader. The district superintendent, with two ministers and two laymen, nominated by him and approved by the Board of Trustees of the Institution, constituted the District Committee, and became members of the General Committee. Group organizations of five to seven charges, with a minister as group leader, included the ministers within the group and three to ten laymen from each charge. Both District and Group organizations were approved by the Bishop of the area. Summarized the plan was as follows: (1) The Bishop and district superintendents as leaders-in-chief; (2) Group chairmen as leaders of groups in the District; (3) The pastor as the organizer and leader of local

forces, organized under a committee of laymen, nominated by the pastor and appointed by the Bishop; (4) Expert Jubilee workers assigned by the Central Office to assist this organized leadership.

The atmosphere of the Jubilee Movement was prayer and conservation. The symbol of the Movement, a triangle, revered by the Jubilee forces for what it represented, was carried on the stationery and printed matter of the Movement. The base represented prayer; the left arm, publicity, and the right arm, organization. This emblem of the Jubilee came to be looked upon as a friend by thousands interested in the Jubilee.

The Jubilee Commission was created for a great undertaking; composite task was assigned to it; its mission was to cooperate and help anywhere and wherever its service would be of value. The Commission was happy to have been identified with the great undertaking that reported an aggregate of thirty-five millions added, during the Jubilee period, to the resources of the educational institutions involved. The concern of the Commission was to increase the power of our educational system and enlarge its value, by helping it to obtain modern buildings, and equipment, and adequate endowments.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

By action of the General Conference of 1908, the Board of Education was charged with responsibility for twenty-two Southern schools for white people, which before had been under the care of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Several of these schools, which did valuable temporary service, have been closed with the approval of the Board and of the local authorities. Siloam College (Arkansas Conference College) has been merged with Marionville College, Marionville, Mo. The Board of Education received from the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society title to the property of the University of Chattanooga. The growth of this university, which was aided largely by the Board, warranted the early transfer of the title to the local trustees of the university.

Of the secondary and grade schools committed to the Board of Education by the General Conference of 1908, the following are still in operation and are under its care:

Epworth Seminary.....	Epworth, Georgia
Mallalieu Seminary.....	Kinsey, Alabama
McLemoresville Seminary.....	McLemoresville, Tennessee
Mount Zion Seminary.....	Mount Zion, Georgia
Murphy College.....	Sevierville, Tennessee
John H. Snead Seminary.....	Boaz, Alabama
Wesleyan Academy.....	Chuckey, Tennessee

The Board has come to have an important advisory and contributory relation to the Athens School, Athens, Tenn.; to

Baxter Seminary, Baxter, Tenn.; and to Union College, Barbourville, Ky. It now holds the title to the property, and largely directs the policy of Washington Collegiate Institute, Washington, N. C. The title to the property of Port Arthur College, Port Arthur, Texas, was held by the Board until in last June, when it was transferred to the local Board of Trustees. The Board of Education still exercises a large degree of inmost hopeful tasks, and the church a great opportunity. They minister to a people of Scotch-Irish descent, long isolated, vigorous physically and mentally, and capable of sound and rapid progress. As lovers of freedom, their sympathies held them to the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time of division in 1844, they were quick to welcome and use to advantage the influence. It is not the policy of the Board to hold title to schools after the local interests are fitted to assume chief responsibility for them.

The Southern schools afford the Board of Education one of its



mentary schools established by the church, which in some sections were the only schools available.

The old South lingers and strangely blends with the new South, but progress is the order of the day. It appears in industry of every kind, in the type of homes, in social relations, in religion, perhaps most of all in education. The one-room school, often a rough shack furnished with crudest benches, and with little other equipment, is rapidly passing, and the consolidated rural school, well housed, well equipped, and well taught, is coming to many sections. Good high schools are found in the cities, and in many of the larger towns. Normal schools and universities are making rapid advance. Denominational colleges, wisely located and vigorously supported, become centers of life and power for the Southern mountaineers. They are all too few.

No figures concerning our Southern schools can give an adequate idea of the extensive and permanent good which they have

accomplished. But they should be made better schools. Practically all of them have a good field, and usually are the only schools in the field. Their limited facilities oblige them each year to turn away applicants for admission. For the students they receive they do much more than the meager funds at their disposal would warrant us in expecting, though far less than ought to be done.

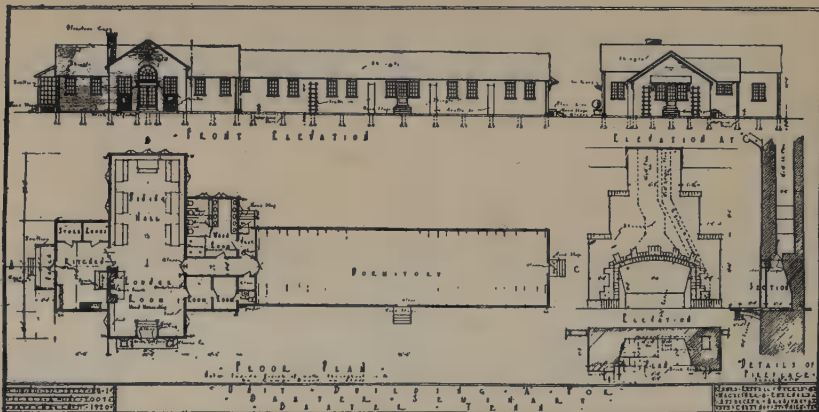
Extensive improvements in buildings and equipment are essential in all the schools which are to be permanent. The University of Chattanooga is developing a plan of unique beauty. Something equally beautiful and distinctive, though different in type and much less expensive, may be created for at least two others of our institutions—Murphy College, and John H. Snead Seminary. Murphy College, counseled and aided by the Board, has sold the old campus, where only an unsatisfactory development was possible, and purchased a new campus admirably located and large enough to provide for future expansion. An administration building, modeled on the lines of the Hermitage,



the near-by home of Andrew Jackson, will be erected during the coming summer. By Christmas a dormitory for men will be completed. At John H. Snead Seminary an administration building, to cost at least \$75,000, is now in process of construction. It is made possible by an appropriation from this Board and an appropriation from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. At Baxter Seminary is being erected a simple residence hall to accommodate thirty-six men. On account of the lack of funds, building plans for other schools have been obliged to wait. At Mount Zion and Epworth charming lodges, adapted to the wooded hills in which the schools lie, could be erected at a moderate cost. By care in design and grouping

they would serve well the purposes of such schools as we would wish to maintain in those communities. In all of the schools adequate scientific apparatus and furniture of the right kind, substantial and with the touch of artistic quality, must be supplied. Otherwise the ends for which the schools are maintained cannot be fully reached.

Elementary work should be consigned to the public school authorities as rapidly as possible. Church schools should be conducted with the purpose of showing the need of good public schools and not as a permanent substitute. Elementary work, if retained in any of our schools, should be retained only for normal training school and demonstration purposes. Academy or high school courses may be continued indefinitely. We can hardly anticipate a time when they will not be desirable.



Strong emphasis needs to be given to such special courses as normal training, household economics, sanitation, agriculture, and rural leadership.

It is suggested that not more than one half of the Trustees should be professionally engaged in education, and that Methodist work in tax-supported, independent, and non-Methodist institutions be given representation. Junior colleges of liberal arts and elementary technical schools may in time become necessary in connection with some of the institutions we are now building.

The most pressing need of those schools is intelligent and sympathetic supervision, continued consistently for at least a decade. The second need is a large increase in available funds for direct contributions from the Board, and for conditional contributions used as a stimulus to local support. The amount

needed for both purposes will increase rapidly for several years, but in time the conditional or "challenge" gifts ought to be of chief importance.

During the first three years of the quadrennium, old obligations of the Board to two schools in the South—at Port Arthur, Texas, and Washington, N. C.—and to schools and colleges in other parts of the country, demanded so large a part of the Fund for the Aid of Institutions, and the Fund was so meager—\$37,785 for 1917—that little more could be done for the other schools in the South than to maintain them on a most unsatisfactory basis. At the last Annual Meeting, the corresponding secretary was able to report that all old obligations had been met and the Southern apportionments could be greatly increased. The aggregate apportionments for Southern schools other than Port Arthur and Washington, N. C., were for the Annual Meeting of 1916, \$12,075; of 1917, \$13,880; of 1918, \$20,170. If the Methodist Episcopal Church will multiply its contributions to the Southern schools, it will realize large dividends on the investment already made, and will do a constructive educational work unsurpassed in any part of the country.

THE AID OF INSTITUTIONS

Three types of schools receive appropriations from the Board, Southern schools, frontier schools, and other schools in times of special need. Appropriations are made through the Joint Committee of the Board of Home Missions, and this Board, for religious work in tax-supported, independent, or non-Methodist institutions.

The fund for this purpose has been derived chiefly from the twenty per cent of the Public Educational Collection, which the General Conference of 1912 set apart to be used for the benefit of our educational institutions through the Board of Education. It has been insufficient to meet the needs, and the schools have suffered.

The situation has been improved greatly by the Centenary guarantee of the full apportionment, \$750,000, for the Public Educational Collection. Of this amount \$600,000 goes to the local purposes Annual Conferences, and twenty per cent, or \$150,000, to the Board of Education to be distributed among educational institutions. For the year 1918-19 the full sum of \$150,000 was not available, since the Centenary guarantee did not begin until July 1. But from this and other sources there was a total of \$144,150 for the aid of institutions—more than twice the amount of the previous year.

The increase made it possible to undertake larger enterprises, and plan with more certainty for the future. In four of the

Southern schools new buildings will soon be erected, and needed extensions will be made in their work. For the first time there is a prospect that the church will meet its challenging obligation to the people of the Southern mountains. Board appropriations have enabled frontier schools, and schools in their beginnings, to maintain themselves in sore difficulties and give good service. The religious work in non-Methodist institutions is granted appropriations both from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and from the Board of Education. The combined fund recently enlarged, permits better support for the established Wesley Foundations and for new ventures. The work has been extended in four years from eighteen to forty organizations serving forty-nine different institutions.

During the quadrennium aid has been given to forty-one Methodist institutions, nearly all of them receiving an appropriation each year. The number of appropriations for the religious care of Methodist students in tax-supported, independent and other non-Methodist institutions, had grown from ten to forty, serving forty-nine different institutions.

In addition, the General Education (Rockefeller) Board contributed in 1919 an aggregate of \$2,365,000 to Methodist colleges. As a result of its challenge and conditions attached, the colleges received a total of \$10,650,000 in campaigns successfully completed since 1902.

During the quadrennium aid has been given by this Board to forty-one Methodist institutions, nearly all of them receiving an appropriation each year. In addition, the General Education (Rockefeller) Board reported in 1919 that its aggregate contributions to Methodist colleges from its establishment in 1902 amounted to \$2,365,000. These contributions were all in the form of conditional gifts for endowment and resulted in the raising of \$8,285,000 to meet the challenge of that Board—a total gain of \$10,650,000 in the resources of our colleges.

Mr. Carnegie's munificence provided \$1,538,008 for Methodist colleges, chiefly for library and science buildings. The amount raised to meet Mr. Carnegie's conditional gifts is not available, but is undoubtedly more than \$5,000,000.

The Fund for the Aid of Institutions is very insufficient for the heavy demands upon it. A conditional offer made as a challenge to a young and struggling college may often lead to a large program and insure success where failure threatens. An appropriation at the right time and in sufficient amount may save to larger usefulness institutions of long and honorable career. There have been instances of this kind. Bold moves into unoccupied fields and experiments which need to be made; effective direction of the schools committed to the Board, and cooperation with our educational forces require larger means.

Before the expiration of the Centenary period a way should be found to increase the Fund for the Aid of Institutions.

RELIGIOUS WORK IN CHURCH SCHOOLS

Methodist Schools.

The war checked and in some cases almost stopped religious work in our educational institutions. The S. A. T. C. offered little room in its program for anything not regarded as contributing directly to military ends. The college Y. M. C. A. found lessened opportunity for its usual service, and the Y. W. C. A. was absorbed in various forms of war work. The result was that the school year 1919-20 opened with a great increase in the number of students, but with decreased religious forces and ineffective organization.

It is possible, nevertheless, to report considerable progress in evangelistic undertakings. The Board urged that such activities be undertaken early in the school year so as to secure at once the direct benefits to the schools, and to prepare the way for the Life Service drives to follow. The reports indicate an exceptional number of conversions, and many dedications to Life Service.

According to the practice of previous years, literature was provided for the Day of Prayer and special speakers were assigned to the schools. The majority of our colleges and schools observed the occasion, making it the opening or closing day of a brief series of meetings for confirming religious life and consecration.

Easter had an unusual place in the school calendar of 1919-20. Toward it centered the evangelistic drives, the Life Service work and the organized religious effort of students, and the hope of all Christian forces. Permanent works of grace and power in individual lives made the day memorable in the history of Methodism. The folder prepared for Easter is one of the most valuable folders issued by the Board.

The organization of Departments of Biblical Science, Missions, and Religious Education in our colleges is proceeding, but too slowly. Only twelve out of thirty-five colleges reporting have a full professorship in one of the subjects, or in all of them combined. Ten of these colleges have separate endowments for chairs of Biblical Science, Missions or Religious Education. Some of the colleges avoid the policy of separate endowment for any department. The Baptists are arranging for such chairs in twenty-one colleges. The Presbyterians have established professorships of Bible in twenty-two institutions and have large plans for the near future. If our church is to have ministers and laymen, adequately familiar with the Scriptures and with the best methods in religious instruction, it must give speedy attention to the departments in Bible and related subjects.

Two needs are urgent, first, a professor of these subjects in every Methodist college, and second, a literature suited to undergraduates, especially to freshmen and sophomores. Nearly all the text-books available are unsatisfactory for college classes because they have been written from the point of view of the graduate school or the Sunday school. A further and important fact is that college instruction in these subjects is of comparatively recent origin and has not yet acquired an effective pedagogical form. Suitable literature, and effective methods will develop as the subjects receive greater and more specialized attention in the colleges.

The church can have no higher duty than to provide for the youth in college the most favorable opportunity to choose Christ, and to grow up into him in all things. The Board of Education, as the agent of the church, seeks to promote evangelism in our schools and to provide for the students comprehensive religious education.

LOANS TO SERVICE MEN

Sensing possible financial necessities among returned service men, the Centenary designated certain funds for their assistance. The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was entrusted with the administration of this money. Part of the funds was given as scholarships. The Board of Education advanced \$10,417 as loans to students in order to avoid delay, on the understanding that the loans would eventually be repaid by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. This has been done.

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

The Epworth League is recognized as one of the educational organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Considered as such it is found to meet most perfectly the requirements of real education.

Through the activities of its departmental organization it fulfills most adequately the training function of education. In this phase of its work, the young people through their interests and activities are becoming acquainted in a very practical way with every line of Christian service.

In its so-called definitely educational work the Epworth League forges to the front, first in its summer institutes, numbering in 1919 fifty-seven with a total registration of 14,376, of which number 12,250 were enrolled in classes. The 1920 schedule will include 65 institutes, possibly more.

Instruction last year consisted of five lectures each on Bible study, Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Evangelism, Recreation and Culture, Christian Citizenship, Rural Work, Christian

Stewardship, Life Work Studies, Social Service, General Epworth League Methods, Junior Epworth League Methods.

Certificates are given each year for perfect attendance at the required number of classes, and a diploma when the twelve studies in the authorized curriculum are complete. The leaders receive instruction and inspiration from specialists in the different lines, and young people return home with a determination either to enter college or for further study in the League study classes. These classes, led by the best teachers available, follow a regular course of eight or more lessons using standard textbooks on the same topics as are presented at the Institutes. In 1919-1920, in a number of centers the classes merged into Mid-year Institutes with a curriculum so planned that in three years the entire course of study required by the Institutes will be covered.

The underlying principle of missionary education is to stress education, not so much for the saving of souls in China, as for the salvation of young intellect in America. Mission Study under these auspices acquires an educational standard not found in any other organization. Each year the League presents two courses of six to eight weeks each; one in home missions and one in foreign missions. The textbooks used are timely and standard. In 1919 two thousand senior classes were registered at the central office, and more than fifteen hundred Junior classes. Christian Stewardship is also studied in the department. A connectional course of study covering four years in mission study is planned.

The third definite line of educational work in the League is to be found in the reading courses suggested on various topics. In the Junior department is given an experimental Bible study so directed as to make the decision for Christ an intelligent and lasting one, and to make service for Christ a determining factor in school and life decisions. It also gives clear and definite instruction in the history, government, doctrines and activities of the Methodist Church by courses and books adapted to the various ages. The training in this department as in the Senior chapter, is through the actual participation in and direction of the activities of the church and League in its part of the church program, but is specifically directed to the development of the spirit of leadership and the training of the same.

The League College Club, organized in 1919, while not in itself distinctly educational, has even in its brief existence created a college consciousness in many chapters that will eventuate in a college education for many boys and girls and Methodist Colleges for Methodist young people. Young people's work for young people implies that, while the best of textbooks and the keenest experts are a part of the educational scheme of the

League, the young people themselves are also a part of the scheme and are being developed both as instructed and as instructors in the preparation of the advancing host, and for the whole program of the whole church for the whole world.

STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Ninety-two State colleges and universities are listed in the 1918 Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Education. These institutions with their numerous technical courses, which our church institutions usually do not provide, attract our young people in increasing number. From the forty-nine points where our church has established religious work, a Methodist enrollment of 26,595 is reported; for the entire list the estimated Methodist total is 40,000.

The State institutions are chiefly concerned with investigation and study in vocational fields, contemplated by our church colleges in only a limited number of cases. The two groups are not then in any large sense rivals, but rather supplementary elements in the educational system of the country. Both types are insufficient for the needs of the nation and the church. One depends primarily upon the church, the other, equipped by the State with material things, looks to the church for only the spiritual things the State cannot supply. Both receive their students in great majority from Christian families and chiefly from the membership of Christian churches. Both serve in many ways the most vital interests of the nation and the church.

The national government and the States study the surface of the earth and struggle for the control of parts of it, because of material and economic values involved. The church surveys the world for its human values and goes to the uttermost parts of the earth to minister to the deepest needs of human beings. The church precedes the flag abroad, and goes with it at home. The church, as such, has no responsibility for the material equipment of State colleges and universities, but it has a profound responsibility to provide for students in these institutions, as far as it may, a religious atmosphere and religious ideals.

In several States in which less than fifteen per cent of the population are Methodist, twenty-five per cent or more of the college and university students are from the homes of our people. A recent survey covering fifty-one institutions shows that in point of numbers the Methodists lead in twenty-eight, are second in eighteen, and third in five. In one State university the Methodist enrollment this year is more than one third of the student body, and exceeds the enrollment from the next four denominations.

About ten years ago the Board of Education began, from an overdrawn treasury, to make a few annual appropriations for

religious work among these students. The General Conference of 1916 authorized the organization of a Joint Committee of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and of the Board of Education for the development and supervision of this activity. In view of the small funds available, the experiment has made good progress during the quadrennium. Our work has been extended from eighteen to forty organizations serving forty-nine different institutions.

The annual appropriations of the Board of Education have increased from less than \$1,000 to \$12,000; the Centenary budget of the Board of Home Missions for 1920 carries an appropriation of \$30,000 for the maintenance of student pastors, teachers, and workers, in addition to appropriations for building enterprises, making a total of \$42,000. The pastors of forty churches are giving special attention to State university students, and have the full-time help of eighteen men and seven women and the part-time help of twenty paid students.

The Wesley Foundation of Wisconsin has completed the first unit of an extensive building plant; ground has been broken at the University of Illinois for a similar construction; the Wesley Foundation of Iowa plans to begin a new building at Ames during the session of the General Conference.

Conditions differ so widely in various university centers that no program, strictly standardized, is practicable, but in general our religious work for students centers in a local church or a group of churches, near the campus or near a student residential neighborhood. It is the fundamental purpose to keep the student in active relations with normal church life at its best, and to supply him with the opportunities, religious instruction and activity best adapted to the given student body. It is the chief responsibility of the local church in this connection to furnish the example of what a church ought to be. Financial responsibility for any extensive enterprise of this kind is as wide as the State. The support and control of such an enterprise requires a legal body of trustees or directors, often styled a Wesley Foundation, whose obligations and opportunities are analogous to those of the trustees of a college.

Where the number of Methodist students is small, much can be accomplished by paying for the part time help of one or more student leaders. Where the number of students is large, one or more full time workers of special training are required. Student committees or councils are extensively organized. One church has ninety-two students definitely working in pairs as "friendly group" leaders.

A distinctive experiment has been launched at Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y., where our Joint Committee is cooperating with the Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Boards of Education in

an effort which promises to yield excellent results. The four denominations provide each an experienced man who is an associate pastor of a church in the city, serving as its representative in the campus activities of the Cornell Christian Association. Each serves as head of a department on the staff of the secretary of that association. This leader of all Christian activities among the students was chosen by the secretaries of the four church Boards, in conference with the directors of the University Christian Association and the pastors of the city church. The plan was developed by the same group of men. No other plan for religious work among students at present in operation represents a similar degree of carefully studied cooperative effort.

We share at other points with the Baptist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Boards in the support of a student pastor.

There is a growing disposition of the State universities to grant curriculum credits for courses in Religious Education given by competent instructors under the supervision of churches acting separately or in cooperation. Several Wesley Foundations are preparing to offer such courses. There is, of course, no question about the desire of the church that all students, whether in our own colleges or State institutions, receive instruction in Biblical and other religious education courses, but there are many difficulties in the way—the lack of courses in which the pedagogic form has been worked out, and the lack of endowments to insure the security of teachers. It is the policy of the Board to encourage experimentation in every plan for religious education, both at our own institutions and at others, but to discourage the undertaking of ambitious plans for which no adequate support is in view.

Under the interruptions due to the Centenary and the war, the Joint Committee supervision has not yet had a sufficient trial. Such a method at the best involves difficulties, but they are not necessarily insuperable. The results of the quadrennium have not been all that could be wished, but the experience has already led to the adoption of methods that give good promise. Some phases of this work, like subsidies toward pastoral salaries and the erection of new buildings, fall clearly within the proper functions of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, while the details of the program of activities and administration belong normally to the Board of Education. The several phases are so closely related that they cannot be handled to good advantage independently, and each one emphasizes the need of some centralizing and coordinating agency. Without such an agency, wisdom gained by experience cannot be readily transmitted, and new ventures may be launched at considerable expense upon lines not well calculated to yield desirable results.

The present magnitude of this work and the calls for its extension make the financial problem difficult. The funds at present available are inadequate, even for a very conservative extension. Local, state-wide, and special contributions must be enlarged even more than the appropriations of the cooperating Boards. In view of the calls for life service candidates and the increasing number of ministerial and missionary recruits from these relatively unworked fields, our association of Methodist representatives at State and independent universities has requested a substantial appropriation from the Reconstruction Fund during the remainder of the Centenary period. We know that the students now in the schools, colleges, and universities, both public and private, must furnish the leaders for the world-wide program of the church.

The Board of Education up to November 30, 1919, has made, during its history, loans to 26,254 different students to the aggregate sum of \$3,025,013.53. The demands for aid have increased constantly, except during the period of the war. In the year closing November 30, 1919, loans were granted to the amount of \$118,510. Owing to the reduced purchasing power of the dollar, the amounts which individual students may borrow have been increased. The total sum made available for loans during the current school year is \$188,000—the largest sum the Board has ever appropriated.

A notable change during the quadrennium is the organization of a division sufficiently manned to have charge of the accounts of the Loan Fund, and to correspond with those in debt to the Loan Fund. As a result the repayments on loans, which in the fiscal year of the Board of Education ending November 30, 1919, amounted to \$137,354.20, show a tremendous increase. During the quadrennium, \$466,245.54 has been returned. This exceeds the total amount returned in any two preceding quadrenniums by \$67,377.95. The total of outstanding loans to beneficiaries as of November 30, 1919, is \$1,437,946.21. In the light of war-time conditions, general increase in all costs and abnormal demands on people, the showing for the quadrennium is eminently satisfactory. Despite a decrease owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the Centenary Movement, the Loan Fund received a splendid collection on Children's Day last year. The Children's Day collection has no relation to the Centenary, but this was not generally known.

Even though the staff of secretaries and clerks has been multiplied three-fold since 1915, and salaries and equipment have been increased, the expense of office administration for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1919, shows only a fifty-three per cent increase above the year ending November 30, 1915. This phenomenally small increase is appreciated more in noting

the advances made in the reorganization of the Accounting Department, the change in the division for collecting loans, the secretarial work in connection with Methodist students in State and independent institutions, our Southern schools, and the activities of the Publicity Department.

THE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1918-1919

The school year 1918-1919 was unique in the annals of American education. The war first dwarfed and then dominated every other enterprise, including the college. Educational statistics for such a time cannot be normal.

The Board of Education has discharged the responsibility of gathering the facts. Care has been taken to make the report accurate and truly representative. To understand the statistics and interpret them wisely, is an obligation not easy to fulfill.

The report follows the lines laid down in former years; it omits no important data included in other reports; it contains several new features. For the first time we report the *Current Budget*, of our institutions, to indicate the cost of operation and the sources from which funds for current expenses are derived. The report of Secondary School Alumni is new. The contribution of the educational world to war service is, of course, an exhibit for which there was no precedent. Schools under the care of the Woman's Home Missionary Society and the General Deaconess Board, as well as those under the care of the Freedmen's Aid Society are given space, a resume of the educational activities of the Epworth League is included.

A word concerning the plan. Heretofore, the financial exhibit for "Colleges and Universities" has been treated as an exhibit of Colleges of Liberal Arts. It has become increasingly difficult, however, so to separate the items for plant, endowment, indebtedness, etc., in the modern university, as to assign to each professional school its proper share and leave a just amount for the College of Liberal Arts, for the whole in this instance is greater than the sum of the separate items. University executives wrestled with the problem with unsatisfactory results. It was determined, therefore, to treat every institution whether college or university as a complete unit. Those who are interested chiefly in the College of Liberal Arts will find the data they want clearly indicated, though the footings for "Colleges and Universities" include all departments.

The separate exhibit of graduate and professional education has been retained, however, for its peculiar interest, though professional schools connected with universities have usually no separate plant and no distinct endowment. The reports are not sufficiently adequate to represent the facts correctly, and the footings in general so far understate conditions as to be mislead-

ing. Where faculty and student enrollment, as reported by the schools, differs from the university report as a whole, the latter is regarded as official. The net figures for the seven independent professional schools are fairly complete and are believed to be approximately correct. The real interest inhering in the professional school exhibit is found in the report of Current Budget.

It is to be noted that Kansas Wesleyan University, Missouri Wesleyan College, and West Virginia Wesleyan College, which in 1917 fell short in some degree of meeting the requirements of the University Senate, have now won full recognition. McKendree College, though unable to meet the full endowment requirement at present, is by special action of the Senate permitted to retain its place, in the confident expectation that aggressive effort will speedily bring the institution up to standard. Beaver College, having failed to meet, or to give early promise of meeting, the college standards, was at the last meeting of the Senate placed in the group of secondary schools. Wesley College of North Dakota has been reported as institution of unique character.

Both colleges and secondary schools appear in two groups: *Classified* and *Unclassified*, under the requirements of the University Senate adopted in 1916.

Attendance: The tables show a small gain in number of students during the quadrennium. Under ordinary circumstances, this would be discouraging, but the very opposite is the case in view of the fact that at the opening of the college year 1918, all men between the ages of 18 and 42 were called to the colors. The Student Army Training Corps saved the colleges financially, but the gain in students from this source was not sufficient to offset the earlier losses due to enlistment in the military and naval service of the country. It is a notable advance to have had in 1918-19 an enrollment of college students 1,481 ahead of that in 1914-15, in spite of the Great War.

Permanent Funds: The "Plant and Endowment" figures are eloquent of Educational-Jubilee work. But for the statesman-like foresight, vision, and organization of that great campaign, adding to their assets some \$35,000,000, some institutions would have been overwhelmed by the advance in prices for labor and all sorts of commodities during the quadrennium. The decline in the purchasing power of the dollar outstripped the Jubilee gains. Our colleges are better off than they would have been without the Campaign, but they are not ahead effectively, as we hoped they would be. The outstanding fact of the entire report is the imperative need of great and immediate increase of sustentation funds.

Current Budget: This exhibit should not be confused with a

trial balance which would make a complete report of all receipts and disbursements for the year. The Board has on file in the office such a report, but the diversity of bookkeeping made any comparison between institutions unsatisfactory and inconclusive. The present showing is an experiment, and was not without its difficulties. The colleges were asked to report SATC Income and Expense, as net gain or loss, but many failed to understand this and reported gross figures for both. It would have been easy to strike the balance in the office, but as to do so would have involved changes in the footings for both income and expense, it was not attempted. SATC disbursements are reported under "Other Charges." Occasionally an institution reported a balance on hand from the previous year, but this item was uniformly ruled out in every case, when known to be included, so that the Current Budget table shows only actual income and expense for the school year. Certain kinds of information are not readily presented in tabular form. The reports from our colleges show that of the 43, 10 have provided, or are to provide during the year 1919-20, retiring allowances for members of their faculty; 3 of these have already a definitely established system of their own in operation; 4 are beneficiaries of the Teachers' Annuity Association (Carnegie Foundation); the 3 remaining are at work in an experimental way.

Twenty-three colleges report the Bible as a required study; nine others offer elective courses in the Bible. Twenty-five have regularly organized Departments of Missions or Religious Education; seven more offer elective courses in these subjects. Forty-one colleges (two not reporting) offer courses in the Bible, missions or religious education.

The contribution of the colleges and schools of Methodism to the cause of democracy, freedom and justice throughout the world measured by their personal service in both Government and Welfare organizations is beyond numerical valuation. The figures are but an inadequate index of that contribution, yet they are eloquent of a loyalty that counted not the cost: Our colleges (faculty, students, alumni, and former students), 21,260; secondary schools, 1,616; others, 1,055; total, 23,931. This does not include the patriotic service of men and women at the home base, who could not leave their regular work, but who nevertheless did much to bring about the winning of the war.

Six of our colleges offered to cooperate with the Government last fall in the permanent establishment of Reserve Officers Training Corps.

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TERM EXPIRES IN 1920

The Rev. Bishop W. F. Anderson, D.D., LL.D.....Cincinnati, O.
 The Rev. Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, LL.D..... Detroit, Mich.
 The Rev. William F. King, LL.D.....Mount Vernon, Ia.
 Dean Albert H. King.....Winfield, Kansas
 Mr. Charles Scott, Jr.....Overbrook, Pa.
 Mr. Gottlieb Golder.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
 The Rev. Edward L. Mills, D.D.....Salt Lake City, Utah
 Mr. Charles E. Patterson.....Schenectady, N. Y.
 The Rev. John H. Race, D.D.....Cincinnati, O.

TERM EXPIRES IN 1924

The Rev. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, LL.D.....Malden, Mass.
 The Rev. President Ezra S. Tipple, LL.D.....Madison, N. J.
 Judge Robert F. Raymond, A.M.....Newton Center, Mass.
 The Rev. Marcus D. Buell, D.D.....Boston, Mass.
 The Rev. J. C. Nicholson, D.D.....Baltimore, Md.
 Mr. C. W. Laycock.....Kingston, Pa.
 President Joseph R. Harker, Ph.D.....Jacksonville, Ill.
 Mr. E. L. Blaine.....Seattle, Wash.

TERM EXPIRES IN 1928

The Rev. Bishop William F. McDowell, LL.D.....Washington, D. C.
 The Rev. George H. Bridgman, LL.D.....Minneapolis, Minn.
 Mr. Leonard D. Baldwin.....East Orange, N. J.
 Mr. A. L. Johnson.....Lincoln, Neb.
 The Rev. President M. W. Dogan, D.D.....Marshall, Tex.
 President Samuel Dickie, LL.D.....Albion, Mich.
 Mr. H. N. Curtis.....Ossining, N. Y.
 The Rev. W. V. Kelley, D.D., L.H.D.....New York City

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1916

Chancellor James R. Day, D.D., LL.D., Syracuse University
 President

Lemuel H. Murlin, LL.D.....Boston University
 William A. Shanklin, LL.D.....Wesleyan University
 William H. Crawford, LL.D.....Allegheny College
 William W. Guth, Ph.D.....Goucher College
 William H. McMaster, D.D.....Mount Union College
 Fred W. Hixson, D.D.....University of Chattanooga
 James M. Cox, D.D.....Philander Smith College

Samuel A. Lough, Ph.D.....	Baker University
Charles W. Flint, D.D.....	Cornell College
T. F. Holgate, LL.D.....	Northwestern University
George R. Grose, LL.D.....	DePauw University
Samuel Plantz, LL.D.....	Lawrence College
Otto E. Kriege, D.D.....	Central Wesleyan College
George F. Bovard, LL.D.....	University of Southern California
Carl G. Doney, Ph.D.....	Willamette University

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD FROM THE BEGINNING

PRESIDENTS

The Rev. Bishop Edmund S. Janes.....	1869-1876
The Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson.....	1876-1884
The Rev. Bishop W. L. Harris.....	1884-1887
The Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews.....	1887-1908
The Rev. Bishop D. A. Goodsell.....	1908-1909
The Rev. Bishop W. F. McDowell.....	1909-

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mr. H. C. M. Ingraham.....	1908-1910
The Rev. W. V. Kelley.....	1909-
The Rev. Bishop W. F. Anderson.....	1911-
The Rev. William F. King.....	1914-
Mr. H. N. Curtis.....	1919-

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

C. C. North (appointed by the Board).....	1869-1872
The Rev. E. O. Haven.....	1872-1876
No Secretary.....	1876-1880
The Rev. D. P. Kidder (appointed by the Board).....	1880-1887
The Rev. D. A. Goodsell (appointed by the Board).....	1887-1888
The Rev. C. H. Payne.....	1888-1889
The Rev. W. F. McDowell.....	1899-1904
The Rev. W. F. Anderson.....	1904-1908
The Rev. Thomas Nicholson.....	1908-1916
Dr. Abram W. Harris.....	1916-

RECORDING SECRETARIES

The Rev. W. L. Harris.....	1868-1872
The Rev. C. A. Holmes.....	1872-1883
The Rev. J. W. Lindsay.....	1883-1888
The Rev. A. S. Hunt.....	1888-1898
The Rev. W. F. Anderson.....	1898-1904
The Rev. E. S. Tipple.....	1904-

TREASURERS

Mr. Oliver Hoyt.....	1869-1887
Mr. Joseph S. Stout.....	1887-1904
Mr. J. Edgar Leaycraft.....	1904-1916
Mr. Omar Powell.....	1918-

ASSISTANT TREASURER

Mr. R. F. Purdy.....	1903
Mr. Edgar C. Leaycraft, Jr.....	1907
Mr. John C. Burg.....	1916-1918

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE FROM THE
BEGINNING

PRESIDENTS

W. F. Warren, Boston University.....	1893-1900
B. P. Raymond, Wesleyan University.....	1900-1906
James R. Day, Syracuse University.....	1906-1920

SECRETARIES

T. P. Marsh, Mount Union College.....	1893-1896
H. A. Gobin, De Pauw University.....	1896-1900
J. W. Bashford, Ohio Wesleyan University.....	1900-1904
E. H. Hughes, De Pauw University.....	1906-1908
Thomas Nicholson.....	1909-1911
Samuel Plantz, Lawrence College.....	1911-1920

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FUND

	1916	1917	1918	1919
RECEIPTS				
Balance beginning of Fiscal Year.....	\$39,450 63	\$76,557 26	\$57,222 66	\$82,865 67
Children's Day Collections.....	84,660 51	98,914 54	110,030 17	99,680 34
Loans Repaid by Borrowers.....	58,477 94	83,634 43	114,084 63	137,354 20
Interest on Repaid Loans.....	2,192 76	15,869 98	25,667 95	26,327 48
Suspended Loans Repaid.....		1,093 18	862 80	516 00
Gift for the Establishment of the McKendree Fund.....		3,163 53		
Gifts to Student Loan Fund.....		223 88	99 30	329 25
Children's Day Program.....		312 92		
Interest on Investments.....	16,921 87	17,121 75	24,678 05	33,698 82
Investments Liquidated.....	33,508 50	77,160 95	46,218 75	86,812 19
	<u>\$235,212 21</u>	<u>\$374,052 42</u>	<u>\$378,864 31</u>	<u>\$467,583 95</u>
PAYMENTS				
Loans Made from Student Loan Fund.....	\$99,437 50	\$95,569 72	\$77,462 00	\$118,510 00
Administration Expenses.....	40,139 76	54,659 83	43,048 53	56,150 29
Children's Day Program.....			2,338 77	2,702 21
Christian Student.....	2,056 74	1,512 06	2,290 83	1,721 96
Advances—Educational Jubilee.....		3,006 51		
Investments Made.....	17,020 95	162,081 64	170,858 51	238,331 90
Balance end of Fiscal Year.....	76,557 26	57,222 66	82,865 67	50,167 59
	<u>\$235,212 21</u>	<u>\$374,052 42</u>	<u>\$378,864 31</u>	<u>\$467,583 95</u>

AID OF INSTITUTIONS

	1916	1917	1918	1919
RECEIPTS				
Balance beginning of Fiscal Year.....	\$2,489 00	\$5,434 71	\$10,763 20	\$14,032 59
Public Educational Collections.....	38,203 50	45,090 25	58,254 33	69,818 98
Sundry Receipts.....	3,804 97			
Gift of J. W. Gates.....	2,500 00			
College Legion Fund.....			1,571 25	
Interest on Investments.....	4,522 50	10,606 67	6,070 68	2,472 23
Crossett Memorial Interest.....				2,375 00
	<u>\$51,519 97</u>	<u>\$61,131 63</u>	<u>\$76,659 46</u>	<u>\$88,698 80</u>
PAYMENTS				
Payments to Schools.....	\$42,935 96	\$39,030 43	\$45,979 91	\$42,740 66
Fort Worth Property Account.....	1,020 50			
Returns to Institutions.....		3,397 56	4,478 60	
College Legion Fund.....		440 44		
Administration Expense.....		2,500 00	2,500 00	3,100 00
Crossett Memorial Interest added to principal.....				2,375 00
Religious Work—State Institutions.....	746 83	3,500 00	6,000 00	5,850 00
Council of Church Boards.....		1,500 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Commission on Finance.....	1,381 97		1,333 36	1,314 32
Interest—Freedmen's Aid Note.....			285 00	
Expense Centenary Conservation Committee.....				939 30
Balance end of Fiscal Year.....	5,434 71	10,763 20	14,032 59	30,328 52
	<u>\$51,519 97</u>	<u>\$61,131 63</u>	<u>\$76,659 46</u>	<u>\$88,698 80</u>

ANNUITY FUND

	1916		1917	
Total Original Principal.....	\$.....	\$32,300 00	\$.....	*\$23,800 00
Additions to Principal.....	25,201 02	.....	22,685 84	.....
Payments to Annuitants to date.....	19,930 45	.....	18,766 54	.....
Interest on Investments to date.....	.....	5,270 57	.....	3,919 30
Excess of Payments over Receipts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Actual Balance of Fund end of Fiscal Year..	\$.....	\$27,029 43	\$.....	\$19,880 70
	1918		1919	
Total Original Principal.....	\$23,800 00	\$.....	\$28,800 00	\$.....
Additions to Principal.....	5,000 00	28,800 00	320 00	29,120 00
Payments to Annuitants to date.....	24,221 84	.....	25,808 61	.....
Interest on Investments to date.....	20,925 73	.....	22,872 26	.....
Excess of Payments over Receipts.....	.....	3,296 11	.....	2,936 35
Actual Balance of Fund end of Fiscal Year..	\$.....	\$25,503 89	\$.....	\$26,183 65

* Annuitant deceased, principal reverted to funds of Board.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a corporation of the State of New York, the sum of do'lars.

FORM OF BEQUEST COVERING ANNUITY

I give and bequeath to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a corporation of the State of New York, the sum of dollars,
provided it will agree to pay to during her (his, their)
lifetime, the sum of dollars per year.

RATES FOR ONE ANNUITANT

Age	Per Cent	Age	Per Cent	Age	Per Cent	Age	Per Cent
40.....	4.1	50.....	5.1	60.....	6.1	70.....	7.1
41.....	4.2	51.....	5.2	61.....	6.2	71.....	7.2
42.....	4.3	52.....	5.3	62.....	6.3	72.....	7.3
43.....	4.4	53.....	5.4	63.....	6.4	73.....	7.4
44.....	4.5	54.....	5.5	64.....	6.5	74.....	7.5
45.....	4.6	55.....	5.6	65.....	6.6	75.....	7.6
46.....	4.7	56.....	5.7	66.....	6.7	76.....	7.7
47.....	4.8	57.....	5.8	67.....	6.8	77.....	7.8
48.....	4.9	58.....	5.9	68.....	6.9	78.....	7.9
49.....	.....	59.....	.....	69.....	.....	79.....	.....

For eighty years and over the rate is 8%.

Survivorship Annuity rates will gladly be furnished by the office.

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS

(For details see following pages)

BONDS.....	\$615,354 89
LIBERTY BONDS.....	117,700 00
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.....	1,334 50
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.....	89,250 00
STOCKS.....	20,576 00
	\$844,215 39

FUNDS PARTICIPATING IN ABOVE INVESTMENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FUND.....	\$608,667 55
AID OF INSTITUTIONS FUND.....	125,759 58
ANNUITY FUNDS.....	26,183 65
SPECIAL FUNDS:	
McKendry Fund.....	\$3,163 53
Parcell Memorial Fund.....	690 66
Goldthorpe Memorial Fund.....	365 00
Krumm Memorial Fund.....	500 00
General Service Trust Fund.....	9,011 36
Arkansas Conference College Fund.....	10,000 00
Albuquerque College.....	1,054 85
Fort Worth University Fund.....	28,932 82
Port Arthur College Fund.....	23,000 00
Educational Jubilee Campaign.....	6,856 39
	83,574 61
	\$844,215 39

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

QUADRENNIUM ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1919

By Years	Fiscal Year Ending November 30, '16	Fiscal Year Ending November 30, '17	Fiscal Year Ending November 30, '18	Fiscal Year Ending November 30, '19
RECEIPTS				
Balance beginning of Fiscal Year:				
Guaranty Trust Company.....				
Corn Exchange Bank.....				
Petty Cash.....				
The Fund for the Aid of Institutions.....	49,030 97	55,696 92	65,896 26	74,066 21
Annuity Fund.....	1,505 00	2,076 09	7,159 19	1,410 00
Sunday School Children's Fund.....	143,145 41	183,866 03	225,076 90	237,879 79
Educational Jubilee Fund.....			8,764 86	5,002 50
Investments liquidated.....	33,508 50	77,160 95	46,218 75	86,812 19
Special Funds.....		5,306 00	11,162 35	517 44
Income for Administrative Purposes.....	19,114 63	32,991 73	50,346 00	60,026 30
Children's Day Program.....		312 92		
Public Educational Collection 80% payable to institutions upon order of the Annual Con- ference.....				203,960 47
	\$292,449 43	\$440,662 19	\$476,266 80	\$756,960 40
DISBURSEMENTS				
The Fund for the Aid of Institutions.....	\$46,085 26	\$46,768 43	\$60,026 87	\$60,454 57
Annuity Fund.....	1,901 00	1,556 95	1,536 00	1,562 42
Sunday School Children's Fund.....	99,437 50	95,569 72	77,462 00	118,510 00
Educational Jubilee Fund.....		3,006 51	4,426 01	
Investments Made.....	17,020 95	161,081 64	171,803 39	238,434 30
Special Funds.....			1,538 85	2,063 61
Administration Expense.....	42,689 47	54,574 83	58,558 58	60,455 05
Children's Day Program.....			2,338 77	2,702 21
Christian Student.....	2,063 70	1,512 06	2,290 83	1,721 96
Notes Payable.....		14,949 56	9,000 00	
Overpayments on Loans Refunded.....				596 54
Public Educational Collection 80% payable to institutions upon order of the Annual Con- ference.....				117,750 05
Centenary Expense chargeable against \$1,000- 000 due from Centenary.....				6,964 04
Balance end of Fiscal Year:				
Guaranty Trust Company.....				
Corn Exchange Bank.....				
Petty Cash.....				
	83,251 55	61,642 49	87,285 50	145,735 65
	\$292,449 43	\$440,662 19	\$476,266 80	\$756,960 40

INVESTMENTS, NOVEMBER 30, 1919

BONDS	DUE	RATE	PAR VALUE	COST
New York City	1967	4½	\$10,000	\$9,609 38
General Electric Co.	1919	6	2,000	1,993 75
General Electric Co.	1919	6	8,000	7,980 00
Canadian Pacific Railway	1924	6	10,000	9,856 25
Union Pacific Railway	1923	6	10,000	9,800 00
Bethlehem Steel Co.	1922	7	5,000	4,875 00
Edison Electric Co.	1922	7	5,000	4,987 50
Bethlehem Steel Co.	1922	7	5,000	4,887 50
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	1925	6	10,000	9,400 00
Virginia Railway 1st Mtge.	1962	5	10,000	9,412 50
Anglo-French External Loan	1920	5	10,000	9,628 13
Pennsylvania Railway General	1965	4	10,000	9,350 00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	1934	5	10,000	9,450 00
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.	1937	5	23,000	20,888 75
Erie R. R. Co. General Lien	1996	4½	10,000	8,816 25
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. Cons.	1920	6	50,000	51,633 36
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. II	1990	4	23,000	17,991 25
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. I	1937	4	10,000	9,937 50
Reading Co., Phila. & Reading Coll. & Gen.	1997	4	40,000	34,643 75
St. Joseph & Grand Islands Ry. Co. I	1947	4	6,000	7,210 18
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern Unif'd & Pfd.	1929	4	16,000	14,333 33
So. Pacific Co. Central Pac. Stock Coll.	1949	4	54,500	41,521 25
Western Union Tel. Co.	1938	5	18,000	18,382 50
Central Union Gas Co. of N. Y. I.	1927	5	1,000	1,035 00
Northern Union Gas Co. I	1927	5	1,000	1,030 00
Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. I	1950	5	2,000	2,062 50
N. Y. Queens Co. Gas Co. I & General	1934	5	4,000	3,980 00
Kings Co. Lighting Co. I Refdg.	1954	5	3,000	3,000 00
U. S. Steel Corpn. Sinking Fund	1963	5	1,000	1,057 50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Gt. No. & No. Pac. Coll.)	1921	4	10,000	9,850 00
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford Ry. Debt.	1922	4	10,000	9,200 00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Gen. Refd.	2014	4½	10,000	9,600 00
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	1929	4	5,000	4,581 25
Gt. Atl. & Pac. Tea Co. Conv. Notes	1921	6	10,000	10,000 00
New York City Notes	1967	4½	10,000	10,175 00
N. Y. Central Lines Equip. Trust	1922	4½	10,000	9,806 29
United Kingdom of Gt. Bt. & Ire. Conv. Notes	1937	5½	10,000	9,975 00
Central Pacific Railway	1949	4	10,000	8,337 50
Great Northern Ry. Coll. Tr.	1920	5	10,000	9,825 00
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Ry. Co. Con. Ry. & Land Grant	1931	5	1,000	861 25
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. Ser. A	1929	6	10,000	9,781 25
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	1952	4	10,000	8,912 50
Canadian Northern R. R. Co. Equip. Tr.	1922	6	10,000	9,883 10
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville Ry. Co.	1947	6	10,000	9,901 25
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co.	1930	■	10,000	10,600 00
Chicago Union Station Ser. A	1963	4½	10,000	8,312 50
City of Copenhagen	1944	5½	10,000	8,812 50
Erie & Jersey R. R. Co.	1955	6	10,000	9,612 50
Georgian & Alabama Ry. Co.	1945	5	10,000	9,600 00
Illinois Central R. R. Co.	1934	5½	10,000	9,600 00
Illinois Central R. R. Co. Ref. Mtge.	1955	4	10,000	8,487 50
Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co.	1960	4	10,000	8,162 50
Michigan Central Ry. Co. Equip. Tr.	1932	6	10,000	10,223 62
B. & O. R. R.	1929	6	10,000	9,637 50
New York Central R. R. Equip. Tr.	1930	4½	10,000	8,912 50
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co.	1931	5	5,000	4,800 00
Kingdom Sweden	1939	6	10,000	9,950 00
Trinity Building Corp.	1939	5½	10,000	9,900 00
U. S. Steel Corporation	1963	5	10,000	10,001 25
Wabash R. R. Co.	1938	5	10,000	9,300 00
				\$615,354 83
U. S. GOVERNMENT LIBERTY LOAN BONDS				
First Loan	1947	3½	\$550	
"	1947	4½	4,100	
Second Loan	1942	4	1,450	
"	1942	4½	30,000	
Third Loan	1928	4½	27,750	
Fourth Loan	1938	4½	47,650	
Victory Loan	1923	4½	6,200	
				\$117,700 00
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS				
Series of 1918			\$1,455	\$1,292 86
Series of 1919			50	41 64
				\$1,334 50

INVESTMENTS—Continued

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES		DUE	INTEREST RATE	AMOUNT
Meta K. Oetjen		Oct. 9, 1920	6	\$13,500 00
Annie Daly and Husband		Nov. 19, 1920	5½	2,500 00
Davis Hyman, Estate		June 22, 1920	5	3,750 00
Meta K. Oetjen		Oct. 9, 1920	6	6,500 00
F. P. Ferguson		Mar. 1, 1922	5½	4,500 00
W. D. Losee and Wife		May 11, 1920	5	3,500 00
E. J. McLoughlin and Wife		Dec. 13, 1920	6	6,000 00
Etta J. Schoenfeld and Husband		Mar. 3, 1920	5	4,500 00
Lydia M. Markham		Mar. 27, 1920	5	5,500 00
Frederick E. Carman and Wife		Nov. 13, 1920	5½	15,000 00
Dickel Construction Co.		May 15, 1920	5½	4,000 00
Henry Meyer and Wife		Nov. 10, 1920	5½	3,000 00
Theodosia H. Roessle and Husband		Nov. 4, 1920	6	6,000 00
Solomon Cohen		Jan. 9, 1920	5	8,000 00
				\$89,250 00

Stocks	SHARES	Cost
American Tel. & Tel. Co. Common	194 1	\$10,318 25
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Common	10 1	
Pfd. 7%	4 1	
Exchanged for Bond which cost \$1,000.00	9	

GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS IN LOANS TO STUDENTS

Total to November 30, 1915	\$2,634,034 31
1916	99,437 50
1917	95,569 72
1918	77,462 00
1919	118,510 00
Total	\$3,025,013 53

LOANS REPAYED TO BOARD BY STUDENT BORROWERS

	Principal	Interest	Suspended Loans	
1916	\$58,302 94	\$2,192 76	\$175 00	\$60,670 70
1917	83,748 77	15,899 83	1,093 18	100,761 78
1918	114,084 63	25,667 95	862 80	140,615 38
1919	137,354 20	26,327 48	516 00	164,197 68
Grand Total to November 30, 1915				775,630 76
Total to November 30, 1919				\$1,241,876 30

RECEIPTS FROM RETURNED LOANS BY QUADRENNIUMS

(Includes Principal and Interest)

December 1, 1895, to November 30, 1899	\$58,636 62
December 1, 1899, to November 30, 1903	111,198 53
December 1, 1903, to November 30, 1907	166,205 82
December 1, 1907, to November 30, 1911	190,900 09
December 1, 1911, to November 30, 1915	207,967 50
December 1, 1915, to November 30, 1919	466,245 54
Total	\$1,201,154 11

COMPARATIVE DISBURSEMENTS IN LOANS TO STUDENTS BY QUADRENNIUMS

December 1, 1895, to November 30, 1899	\$310,485 97
December 1, 1899, to November 30, 1903	335,680 02
December 1, 1903, to November 30, 1907	436,713 22
December 1, 1907, to November 30, 1911	468,414 54
December 1, 1911, to November 30, 1915	494,158 84
December 1, 1915, to November 30, 1919*	390,979 22
Total	\$2,436,431 81

* Quadrennium of the World War.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

The classification of institutions is necessarily inaccurate in some cases because the educational systems in the foreign fields do not correspond to that of the United States, and because some institutions are doing more than one type of work. This table was prepared by the Department of Education and Literature on the Foreign Field, of the Board of Foreign Missions.

TABLE I.—UNIVERSITIES

	NAME	LOCATION	PRESIDENT	Date of Charter	CAMPUS	
					Acres	Value
Institutions meeting the requirements of the University Senate						
1	Albion College	Albion, Mich.	Samuel Dickie	1861	30	\$40,000
2	Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	William H. Crawford	1817	46	142,075
3	Baker University	Baldwin, Kan.	Samuel A. Lough	1858	30	42,132
4	Baldwin-Wallace College	Berea, O.	Albert B. Storms	1845	70	88,370
5	Boston University	Boston, Mass.	Lemuel H. Murlin	1869	...	...
6	Central Wesleyan College	Warrenton, Mo.	Otto E. Kriege	1865	23	50,000
7	College of Puget Sound	Tacoma, Wash.	Edward H. Todd	1903	8	60,000
8	College of the Pacific	San Jose, Cal.	Tully C. Knoles	1851	23	36,500
9	Cornell College	Mount Vernon, Ia.	Charles W. Flint	1853	60	68,786
10	Dakota Wesleyan University	Mitchell, S. D.	W. D. Schermerhorn	1883	30	25,000
11	De Pauw University	Greencastle, Ind.	George R. Grose	1837	50	76,835
12	Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.	James H. Morgan	1783	16	90,000
13	Goucher College	Baltimore, Md.	William W. Guth	1885	13	113,000
14	Hamline University	Saint Paul, Minn.	Samuel F. Kerfoot	1854	21	50,000
15	Hedding College	Abingdon, Ill.	W. W. Bollinger*	1855	18	38,000
16	Illinois Wesleyan University	Bloomington, Ill.	Theodore Kemp	1852	13	60,250
17	Illinois Woman's College	Jacksonville, Ill.	Joseph R. Harker	1847	8	59,595
18	Iowa Wesleyan College	Mount Pleasant, Ia.	Ulysses S. Smith	1844	20	60,000
19	Kansas Wesleyan University	Salina, Kan.	L. B. Bowers	1885	648	118,400
20	Lawrence College	Appleton, Wis.	Samuel Plantz	1847	14	125,000
21	McKendree College ¹	Lebanon, Ill.	George E. McCammon	1835	29	15,000
22	Missouri Wesleyan College	Cameron, Mo.	Cameron Harmon	1887	15	30,000
23	Morningside College	Sioux City, Ia.	Frank E. Mossman	1894	27	106,042
24	Mount Union College	Alliance, O.	William H. McMaster	1858	50	138,000
25	Nebraska Wesleyan University	University Place, Neb.	I. B. Schreckengast†	1887	44	115,000
26	Northwestern University	Chicago and Evanston, Ill.	Lynn Harold Hough	1851	115	835,322
27	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, O.	John W. Hoffman	1842	49	73,300
28	Simpson College	Indianola, Ia.	John J. Hillman	1861	14	52,500
29	Southwestern College	Winfield, Kan.	Albert E. Kirk	1886	32	32,000
30	Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y.	James R. Day†	1870	200	392,421
31	University of Chattanooga ²	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Fred W. Hixson	1889	33	320,000
32	University of Denver	University Park, Colo.	Henry A. Buchelt†	1864	55	65,000
33	University of So. California	Los Angeles, Cal.	George F. Bovard	1880	15	225,000
34	Upper Iowa University	Fayette, Ia.	Chauncey P. Colegrove	1858	10	39,500
35	Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	William A. Shanklin	1831	50	77,300
36	West Virginia Wesleyan College	Buckhannon, W. Va.	Wallace B. Fleming	1903	43	65,922
37	Willamette University	Salem, Ore.	Carl Gregg Doney	1853	18	200,000
Total					1,940	4,126,250
Institutions not admitting of regular classification under the University Senate requirements						
38	Evansville College ³	Evansville, Ind.	Alfred F. Hughes	1918	70	83,000
39	Gooding College ⁴	Gooding, Ida.	Charles W. Tenney	1913	40	10,000
40	Montana Wesleyan College ⁵	Helena, Mont.	Charles M. Donaldson	1889	23	6,250
41	Ohio Northern University	Ada, O.	Albert E. Smith	1904	103	58,700
42	Oklahoma City College ⁶	Oklahoma City, Okla.	E. G. Green	1911	...	...
Total					236	157,950
43	Wesley College (affiliated with State University) ⁷	Grand Forks, N. D.	Edward P. Robertson	1892	10	30,000
GRAND TOTAL					2,186	4,314,200

¹ Included by direction of the University Senate. Does not fully meet the Senate's requirements, but will do so before the next report (1922).

² Includes Athens School—See Table VI.

³ Successor to Moores Hill College. Open in new location September, 1919.

⁴ In period of development.

⁵ The University Senate gave Montana Wesleyan College permission to confer the baccalaureate degree until commencement, 1920. It requires the college to reach the standard of faculty, attendance, and endowment by January, 1921.

AND COLLEGES—PLANT

BUILDINGS		Value of Real Property	EQUIPMENT					Value of Equipment	Total Value	
No.	Value		LIBRARY		Apparatus	Museum	Furniture			
			Volumes	Value						
9	\$259,500	\$299,500	24,000	\$36,000	\$45,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$96,000	\$395,500	1
15	517,500	659,575	46,000	62,000	40,700	100,000	23,263	225,963	885,538	2
8	276,491	318,623	48,394	55,237	13,910	26,263	25,309	120,719	439,342	3
11	504,636	593,006	14,470	27,962	16,467	6,606	50,084	101,119	694,125	4
7	1,419,552	1,419,552	75,000	80,175	16,970	41,800	65,791	204,736	1,624,288	5
8	123,000	173,000	11,000	12,000	8,500	3,000	9,500	33,000	206,000	6
7	60,600	120,600	7,839	6,471	6,898	.....	5,176	18,545	139,145	7
10	160,700	197,200	9,072	12,000	11,000	1,500	28,000	52,500	249,700	8
13	366,854	435,640	47,726	31,500	17,443	8,500	38,486	95,929	531,569	9
5	326,824	351,824	14,500	15,040	6,978	.....	12,808	34,826	386,650	10
15	1,058,200	1,135,035	49,443	75,000	25,000	.....	34,000	134,000	1,269,035	11
11	455,480	545,480	35,000	50,000	16,000	1,000	3,000	70,000	615,480	12
11	1,258,796	1,371,796	30,000	23,215	36,000	10,988	33,650	103,853	1,475,649	13
7	253,330	303,330	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	45,000	348,330	14
6	131,800	169,800	6,000	6,774	4,955	1,500	13,081	26,310	196,110	15
7	172,000	232,250	12,000	12,000	11,100	25,000	8,500	56,600	288,850	16
5	342,712	402,307	9,200	8,863	7,856	.....	37,169	53,888	456,195	17
6	200,000	260,000	14,149	10,500	20,000	15,000	35,000	80,500	340,500	18
5	163,000	281,400	15,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	31,000	312,400	19
12	654,202	779,202	35,312	54,278	29,655	9,821	74,110	167,864	947,066	20
8	184,000	199,000	10,000	20,000	5,400	.....	12,000	37,400	236,400	21
3	105,000	135,000	8,732	12,500	8,000	.....	9,500	30,000	165,000	22
6	245,292	351,334	20,000	30,140	25,412	5,274	537	61,363	412,697	23
7	265,000	403,000	15,000	40,000	15,000	75,000	12,000	142,000	545,000	24
7	280,500	395,500	12,310	24,000	15,500	1,500	10,000	51,000	446,500	25
34	2,156,407	2,991,729	202,290	330,827	250,822	.....	148,036	729,685	3,721,414	26
18	940,400	1,013,700	80,000	100,000	36,500	15,000	66,100	217,600	1,231,300	27
9	223,000	275,500	12,000	3,000	27,500	3,000	6,200	39,700	315,200	28
8	221,500	253,500	9,196	10,000	11,262	3,000	13,500	37,762	291,262	29
32	3,814,735	4,207,156	103,222	200,000	200,000	100,000	142,666	642,666	4,849,822	30
19	389,580	709,580	11,950	8,375	15,000	10,000	31,000	64,375	773,955	31
7	371,500	436,500	30,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	100,000	536,500	32
8	424,500	649,500	36,000	33,656	34,315	.....	20,379	88,350	737,850	33
6	219,000	258,500	9,295	15,300	9,350	3,200	8,500	36,350	294,850	34
16	1,126,978	1,204,278	113,000	60,000	51,308	75,000	40,816	227,124	1,431,402	35
7	246,104	312,026	10,000	8,470	5,704	.....	27,684	41,858	353,884	36
7	114,000	314,000	13,000	13,000	6,500	10,000	17,000	46,500	360,500	37
380	20,032,673	24,158,923	1,220,100	1,563,283	1,097,005	586,952	1,098,845	4,346,085	28,505,008	
...	.....	83,000	8,000	12,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	20,000	103,000	38
2	80,000	90,000	945	1,000	500	.....	3,500	5,000	95,000	39
4	185,500	191,750	2,000	1,101	.....	.....	6,677	7,778	199,528	40
8	248,500	307,200	7,500	8,000	15,000	2,500	15,000	40,500	347,700	41
...	.....	4,000	3,750	.....	3,000	.....	2,500	9,250	9,250	42
14	514,000	671,950	22,445	25,851	19,500	4,500	32,677	82,528	754,478	
4	144,000	174,000	425	865	.....	.....	12,115	12,980	186,980	43
398	20,690,673	25,004,873	1,242,970	1,589,999	1,116,505	591,452	1,143,637	4,441,593	29,446,466	

* Formerly Methodist University of Oklahoma located at Guthrie until 1919.

† Affiliation with a State University so modifies conditions as to make impracticable the applications of the standards of the University Senate.

* Acting President.

† Chancellor.

TABLE II.—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—

INSTITUTION	PRODUCTIVE								
	UNINCUMBERED						Annuities Yielding Income to Institutions	Current Secured Notes (Interest Bearing)	TOTAL
	General Maintenance	Professorships	Scholarships	Library	Other Purposes	Total			
1 Albion College.....	\$380,700	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$380,700	\$37,300	\$.....	\$418,000
2 Allegheny College.....	941,321	.....	49,886	5,500	.....	996,707	.....	.....	996,707
3 Baker University.....	473,127	26,775	60,489	.....	.....	560,391	.....	.....	560,391
4 Baldwin-Wallace College.....	194,468	412,967	32,325	46,500	.....	686,260	.....	.....	686,260
5 Boston University* ¹	1,591,058	207,332	212,027	71,950	46,013	2,128,380	.....	.....	2,128,380
6 Central Wesleyan Coll.....	218,578	.....	5,000	.....	.....	223,578	31,000	96,420	350,998
7 College of Puget Sound.....	177,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	177,473	7,500	94,581	279,554
8 College of the Pacific.....	164,225	10,197	16,406	10,000	.....	200,828	.....	.....	200,828
9 Cornell College.....	297,834	375,824	125,727	41,739	4,372	845,496	.....	15,770	861,266
10 Dakota Wesleyan Univ.....	207,728	.....	6,040	7,550	.....	221,318	31,700	9,660	262,678
11 De Pauw University ²	500,298	775,751	.....	58,417	23,280	1,357,746	.....	.....	1,357,746
12 Dickinson College.....	240,347	113,280	19,750	11,157	2,764	387,298	.....	.....	387,298
13 Goucher College.....	767,515	153,192	101,402	9,136	22,500	1,053,745	.....	.....	1,053,745
14 Hamline University.....	725,400	24,500	17,000	33,000	200,000	999,900	.....	.....	999,900
15 Hedding College.....	238,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	238,847	.....	.....	238,847
16 Illinois Wesleyan Univ.....	255,486	38,160	268,000	3,500	.....	565,146	.....	104,113	669,259
17 Illinois Woman's Coll.....	134,719	9,779	57,882	6,726	5,065	214,171	.....	.....	214,171
18 Iowa Wesleyan College.....	399,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	399,200	.....	.....	399,200
19 Kansas Wesleyan Univ.....	146,911	15,000	.....	.....	.....	161,911	.....	86,705	248,616
20 Lawrence College.....	729,638	.....	18,327	20,217	54,749	822,931	.....	.....	822,931
21 McKendree College.....	148,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,100	.....	49,900	198,000
22 Missouri Wesleyan Coll.....	144,400	.....	100,000	.....	.....	244,400	.....	82,508	326,908
23 Morningside College.....	436,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	436,655	19,100	.....	455,755
24 Mount Union College.....	196,870	117,800	.....	.....	2,745	317,415	.....	.....	317,415
25 Nebraska Wesleyan Univ.....	160,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,203	27,200	27,000	214,403
26 Northwestern Univ.* ³	3,905,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,905,884	.....	.....	3,905,884
27 Ohio Wesleyan Univ.....	271,500	862,600	94,900	11,200	35,100	1,275,300	.....	109,700	1,385,000
28 Simpson College.....	338,680	.....	.....	3,000	13,580	355,260	.....	200,000	555,260
29 Southwestern College.....	227,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,297	.....	11,175	238,472
30 Syracuse University*.....	1,028,684	675,286	220,683	.....	305,653	2,230,306	.....	.....	2,230,306
31 Univ. of Chattanooga.....	489,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	489,568	.....	.....	489,568
32 University of Denver*.....	580,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	580,433	.....	.....	580,433
33 Univ. of So. California ⁴	422,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	422,314	.....	.....	422,314
34 Upper Iowa University.....	235,000	60,000	4,000	.....	1,000	300,000	30,000	95,000	425,000
35 Wesleyan University.....	1,204,154	668,788	238,010	107,677	211,008	2,429,637	.....	55,685	2,485,322
36 W. Va. Wesleyan Coll.....	42,939	20,586	.....	.....	.....	63,525	.....	48,061	111,586
37 Willamette University.....	.....	536,940	8,063	500	.....	545,503	62,000	30,000	637,503
Total.....	18,617,554	5,104,757	1,655,917	447,769	927,829	26,753,826	245,800	1,116,278	28,115,904
38 Evansville College.....	43,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,700	.....	200,000	243,700
39 Gooding College.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	10,000
40 Montana Wesleyan Coll.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Ohio Northern Univ.....	94,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,300	30,000	.....	124,300
42 Oklahoma City Coll. ⁵	28,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,885	.....	.....	28,885
Total.....	176,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	176,885	.....	230,000	406,885
43 Wesley College.....	379,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	379,000	.....	.....	379,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	19,173,439	5,104,757	1,655,917	447,769	927,829	27,309,711	245,800	1,346,278	28,901,789

¹ Any annual deficit cared for by Trustees; item in debt column represents mortgages transferred with property by donors.

² Since date of this report and not included, a trustee has provided endowment for 400 scholarships, affording \$100 each per annum. Toward this a first installment of \$250,000 has already been paid.

³ The indebtedness has been created for the purpose of making real estate productive. University holds outside of its endowment investments, assets sufficient to pay off all indebtedness and leave a substantial surplus.

PERMANENT FUNDS

Net Annual Income from Endowment	UNPRODUCTIVE			GRAND TOTAL				Other Assets: Pledges, Estate Notes, Etc.	Indebtedness	Additions to Capital Account 1917-1919
	Annuities (Claim Consumes Entire Income)	Other Funds Yielding No Income	TOTAL	TOTAL All Funds	On Annuity	Others				
\$25,700	\$2,000	\$.....	\$2,000	\$420,000	\$39,300	\$380,700	\$.....	\$22,500	\$.....	1
43,343	.....	.....	.....	996,707	.....	996,707	.....	.....	.....	2
29,420	28,025	36,000	64,025	624,416	28,025	596,391	69,678	.....	153,035	3
28,835	.....	19,994	19,994	706,254	.....	706,254	243,146	67,950	109,748	4
106,421	161,248	.....	161,248	2,289,628	161,248	2,128,380	.....	608,000	659,472	5
11,906	.....	.....	.....	350,998	31,000	319,998	.....	48,984	.....	6
12,546	.....	10,000	10,000	289,554	7,500	282,054	.....	32,699	3,050	7
10,042	3,500	46,801	50,301	251,129	3,500	247,629	178,987	.....	6,150	8
46,881	254,007	31,599	285,606	1,146,872	254,007	892,865	41,000	35,493	135,000	9
13,091	32,600	79,695	112,295	374,973	64,300	310,673	314,350	66,700	79,563	10
87,222	365,050	.....	365,050	1,722,796	365,050	1,357,746	393,000	.....	208,354	11
21,254	1,000	18,150	19,150	406,448	1,000	405,448	81,717	56,449	123,548	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053,745	.....	1,053,745	223,364	.....	287,869	13
47,290	.....	25,000	25,000	1,024,900	.....	1,024,900	275,000	.....	158,000	14
14,775	.....	.....	.....	238,847	.....	238,847	.....	6,500	.....	15
22,845	13,900	189,705	203,605	872,864	13,900	858,964	100,000	.....	19,727	16
11,094	37,400	.....	37,400	251,571	37,400	214,171	9,909	1,109	45,264	17
23,952	.....	256,624	256,624	655,824	.....	655,824	29,500	110,000	.....	18
6,488	.....	19,600	19,600	268,216	.....	268,216	44,821	6,500	.....	19
39,223	206,720	.....	206,720	1,029,651	206,720	822,931	.....	22,571	138,205	20
11,880	4,200	.....	4,200	202,200	4,200	198,000	.....	66,800	.....	21
16,767	62,100	140,200	202,300	529,208	62,100	467,108	.....	39,250	339,250	22
26,622	.....	26,200	26,200	481,955	19,100	462,855	59,005	16,319	.....	23
17,019	77,960	.....	77,960	395,375	77,960	317,415	282,000	30,580	113,723	24
13,159	.....	10,000	10,000	224,403	27,200	197,203	103,128	59,231	25,978	25
213,716	572,000	1,061,684	1,633,684	5,539,568	572,000	4,967,568	500,000	1,788,700	156,456	26
70,900	480,300	151,000	631,300	2,016,300	480,300	1,536,000	.....	17,703	792,600	27
15,496	.....	.....	.....	555,260	.....	555,260	100,000	100,626	107,282	28
14,055	.....	201,528	201,528	500,000	.....	500,000	120,834	87,695	.....	29
.....	88,500	40,074	128,574	2,358,880	88,500	2,270,380	.....	959,289	.....	30
22,250	.....	.....	.....	489,568	.....	489,568	.....	.....	112,830	31
17,713	.....	167,421	167,421	747,854	.....	747,854	24,500	.....	.....	32
16,540	100,000	62,004	162,004	584,318	100,000	484,318	964,399	82,556	1,190,048	33
18,345	28,000	29,000	57,000	482,000	58,000	424,000	32,000	.....	227,085	34
135,096	21,000	68,901	89,901	2,575,223	21,000	2,554,223	.....	.....	107,605	35
3,825	16,100	110,686	126,786	238,372	16,100	222,272	389,991	84,714	240,368	36
17,450	.....	.....	.....	637,503	62,000	575,503	30,368	27,500	4,350	37
1,233,161	2,555,610	2,861,866	5,417,476	33,533,380	2,801,410	30,731,970	4,610,697	4,446,418	5,544,560	.....
12,000	45,000	.....	45,000	288,700	45,000	243,700	600,000	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	50,000	50,000	60,000	.....	60,000	50,000	35,339	.....	39
.....	.....	12,097	12,097	12,097	.....	12,097	26,326	62,466	87,302	40
6,141	13,500	25,000	38,500	162,800	13,500	149,300	43,000	91,400	21,084	41
1,446	.....	.....	.....	28,885	.....	28,885	23,600	8,550	.....	42
19,587	58,500	87,097	145,597	552,482	58,500	493,982	742,926	197,755	108,386	.....
2,802	15,000	78,000	93,000	472,000	15,000	457,000	.....	13,000	50,276	43
1,255,550	2,629,110	3,026,963	5,656,073	34,557,862	2,874,910	31,682,952	5,353,623	4,657,173	5,703,222	.....

* Current deficit 1918-1919 covered by pledges due January 1, 1920.

* Temporarily held by Board of Education.

* For the University, all schools.

† For College of Liberal Arts only.

‡ Included in list by special action of the University Senate.

TABLE III.—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—

NAME	INCOME								
	FROM STUDENTS				From Endow- ment	From Educa- tional Collec- tions	FROM		
	Tuition	Room Rent	Other Fees	Total			Rent of Prop- erty	Interest on Notes	Special Gifts
1 Albion College.....	\$29,596	\$.....	\$.....	\$29,596	\$25,700	\$10,013	\$.....	\$.....	\$860
2 Allegheny College.....	57,596	14,287	2,640	74,523	43,343	.....	2,670	.....	5,147
3 Baker University.....	23,685	.....	3,968	27,653	29,420	14,972	158	333	142
4 Baldwin-Wallace College.....	12,714	7,266	6,899	26,879	28,835	2,020	.....	.....	4,855
5 Boston University*.....	276,757	845	106,448	384,050	106,420	.....	.....	.....	19,068
6 Central Wesleyan College.....	13,859	.....	1,106	14,965	11,906	1,660	.....	.....	.....
7 College of Puget Sound.....	11,677	22	.....	11,699	7,710	7,265	57	4,836	1,812
8 College of the Pacific.....	28,149	4,948	6,494	39,591	10,042	7,646	120	2,435	5,284
9 Cornell College.....	35,405	.....	23,200	58,605	43,869	.....	.....	3,012	7,041
10 Dakota Wesleyan University.....	16,260	4,875	4,357	25,492	13,091	5,332	.....	749	997
11 De Pauw University.....	66,559	.....	19,568	86,127	87,221	13,650	14,017	.....	1,253
12 Dickinson College.....	26,962	5,731	2,011	34,704	21,254	.....	140	325	300
13 Goucher College.....	119,895	.....	3,278	123,173	44,710	4,420	.....	.....	2,740
14 Hamline University.....	34,792	7,297	722	42,811	47,290	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Hedding College.....	5,949	1,060	712	7,721	11,385	1,489	388	.....	107
16 Illinois Wesleyan University.....	34,496	.....	2,794	37,290	22,845	3,625	.....	.....	1,755
17 Illinois Woman's College.....	35,405	5,431	.....	40,836	11,094	3,130	.....	.....	6,835
18 Iowa Wesleyan College.....	9,943	2,613	.....	12,556	23,952	11,830	150	.....	.....
19 Kansas Wesleyan University.....	8,230	2,194	1,138	11,562	6,488	5,920	.....	.....	.....
20 Lawrence College.....	53,854	8,611	22,221	84,686	39,051	3,042	11,666	.....	.....
21 McKendree College.....	7,459	11,372	.....	18,831	9,030	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Missouri Wesleyan College.....	10,404	1,190	459	12,053	16,767	2,231	.....	.....	.....
23 Morningside College.....	32,972	.....	3,945	36,917	26,622	7,296	.....	.....	.....
24 Mount Union College.....	21,190	.....	9,924	31,114	17,019	5,973	.....	.....	1,305
25 Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	20,195	.....	2,464	22,359	13,159	24,250	944	.....	.....
26 Northwestern University*.....	631,897	.....	148,901	780,798	213,716	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Ohio Wesleyan University.....	85,951	20,503	12,146	118,602	70,898	5,839	1,156	.....	3,785
28 Simpson College.....	17,127	.....	1,202	18,329	15,497	9,094	5,340	.....	6,313
29 Southwestern College.....	16,650	.....	4,257	20,907	14,906	6,585	.....	.....	17,263
30 Syracuse University.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 University of Chattanooga ¹	10,701	703	.....	11,407	22,250	.....	.....	.....	4,312
32 University of Denver.....	.....	.....	.....	118,188	17,713	6,756	.....	.....	23,168
33 University of So. California ²	102,126	2,981	27,537	132,344	16,540	11,992	3,864	83	.....
34 Upper Iowa University.....	16,720	800	4,285	21,805	13,595	1,931	1,400	874	2,300
35 Wesleyan University.....	52,884	18,570	3,526	74,980	114,488	.....	6,910	2,768	7,106
36 West Virginia Wesleyan College.....	26,247	3,031	5,204	34,482	3,825	3,412	.....	.....	.....
37 Willamette University.....	15,036	.....	1,157	16,193	17,450	1,992	.....	52	2,015
Total.....	1,969,342	124,035	432,263	2,643,828	1,239,101	183,415	43,637	20,807	125,763
38 Evansville College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39 Gooding College.....	1,500	600	115	2,215	476	961	.....	1,248	3,250
40 Montana Wesleyan College.....	6,857	266	2,087	11,607	.....	5,592	.....	763	3,306
41 Ohio Northern University.....	29,996	.....	4,258	34,254	6,141	2,613	.....	.....	594
42 Oklahoma City College.....	2,213	.....	.....	2,213	.....	5,100	.....	1,031	2,297
Total.....	40,566	3,263	6,460	50,289	6,617	14,266	.....	3,042	9,447
43 Wesley College.....	12,750	7,221	325	20,296	2,802	1,656	353	.....	7,289
GRAND TOTAL.....	2,022,658	134,519	439,048	2,714,413	1,248,520	199,337	43,900	23,849	142,499

¹ Includes the Athens School. (See itemized exhibit, Table VI.)² Includes \$127,916 for Professional Schools (Dentistry, Medicine, Law, Pharmacy, and Theology) of the University of Southern California, not included above. No report of expenditures furnished.

ANNUAL BUDGET, 1918-1919

OTHER SOURCES				Grand Total Annual Income	EXPENSE					Surplus or Deficit
					Adm.	Instruc- tion	Current Main- tenance	Other Charges	Total	
Profit Board- ing Dept.	S.A.T.C.	Miscel- laneous	Total							
\$.....	\$21,191	\$1,378	\$23,429	\$88,738	\$5,589	\$39,602	\$7,578	\$32,039	\$84,808	S. \$3,930 1
.....	6,908	1,700	16,425	134,291	15,280	49,527	33,552	26,744	125,103	S. 9,188 2
.....	4,134	1,257	6,024	78,069	5,700	33,724	10,999	12,416	62,839	S. 15,230 3
2,596	7,645	1,251	16,347	74,081	17,494	34,909	12,353	13,561	78,317	D. 4,236 4
.....	143,811	8,640	171,519	661,989	57,757	235,680	87,200	185,678	566,315	S. 95,674 5
130	.....	231	361	28,892	.....	18,000	13,594	.....	31,594	D. 2,702 6
.....	13,934	2,321	22,960	49,634	8,734	16,685	8,146	13,782	47,347	S. 2,287 7
2,820	4,753	820	16,232	73,511	9,279	32,765	14,081	8,009	64,134	S. 9,377 8
1,392	.....	1,375	12,820	115,204	25,171	74,335	15,468	8,173	123,147	D. 7,853 9
.....	11,062	1,295	14,103	58,018	16,702	29,755	25,896	5,003	77,356	D. 19,338 10
6,954	784	7,408	30,416	217,414	22,980	100,301	23,993	26,299	173,573	S. 43,841 11
1,490	20,832	1,241	24,328	80,286	16,195	28,098	20,149	2,988	67,430	S. 12,856 12
.....	.....	11,909	14,649	186,952	15,238	87,325	32,630	40,581	175,774	S. 11,178 13
9,298	27,245	.....	36,543	126,644	11,952	45,953	35,392	38,020	131,317	D. 4,672 14
.....	8,717	279	9,491	30,086	4,664	13,030	8,237	9,455	35,386	D. 5,300 15
.....	.....	140	1,895	65,655	14,511	29,563	15,895	10,456	70,425	D. 4,770 16
.....	.....	.....	6,835	61,895	10,799	32,651	10,277	9,277	63,004	D. 1,109 17
40	7,266	715	8,171	56,509	7,500	22,246	30,180	7,266	67,192	D. 10,663 18
.....	18,642	1,354	19,996	43,966	2,694	18,725	5,887	6,461	33,767	S. 10,200 19
.....	.....	626	12,292	139,071	7,839	67,777	27,219	30,539	133,374	S. 5,697 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	27,861	7,910	15,998	18,961	.....	42,869	D. 15,008 21
.....	7,000	.....	7,000	38,051	4,000	17,950	7,000	8,000	36,950	S. 1,101 22
.....	.....	1,156	1,156	71,991	13,581	47,596	20,053	353	81,583	D. 9,592 23
1,735	.....	1,148	4,188	58,294	16,415	27,764	17,271	4,127	65,577	D. 7,283 24
469	.....	5,159	6,569	66,337	9,114	24,297	12,997	14,092	60,500	S. 5,837 25
.....	.....	61,470	61,470	1,055,984	151,396	439,375	238,257	262,776	1,091,804	D. 35,820 26
261	12,061	3,568	20,831	216,220	38,804	114,954	46,618	33,548	233,924	D. 17,704 27
.....	.....	1,639	13,292	56,212	.....	39,054	13,347	2,873	55,274	S. 938 28
.....	10,252	564	28,079	70,477	5,419	15,461	13,023	18,216	52,119	S. 18,358 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	426,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	572,378	D. 146,149 30
.....	9,116	.....	13,428	47,085	4,427	25,653	15,173	3,068	4,832	D. 1,236 31
.....	.....	.....	23,168	165,825	19,480	113,325	16,434	16,586	165,825	..... 32
.....	165,000	881	169,828	330,704	.....	90,763	40,735	190,383	32,188	S. 8,823 33
.....	14,175	100	18,849	56,180	.....	24,100	7,760	15,820	56,180	..... 34
.....	1,281	9,261	27,326	216,794	40,806	86,208	86,590	8,716	222,320	D. 5,526 35
.....	.....	189	189	41,908	17,558	33,460	12,700	1,309	65,027	D. 23,119 36
79	4,996	9,046	16,188	51,823	8,119	16,815	4,694	18,519	48,147	S. 3,676 37
27,264	520,805	138,121	1,004,313	5,496,886	621,607	2,143,424	1,010,339	1,085,133	5,432,881	.....
2,732	.....	4,487	11,717	15,369	7,886	8,463	2,506	1,403	20,258	D. 4,889 38
1,416	4,473	3,034	12,992	30,191	5,994	11,458	5,333	2,208	24,993	S. 5,195 40
.....	17,966	5,686	24,246	67,254	7,420	30,893	6,937	21,895	67,145	S. 109 41
.....	.....	5,695	9,023	16,336	2,904	7,011	4,058	89	14,062	S. 2,274 42
4,148	22,439	18,902	57,978	129,150	24,204	57,825	18,834	25,595	126,458	.....
.....	.....	.....	7,642	32,396	8,446	12,764	11,186	.....	32,396	..... 43
31,412	543,244	157,023	1,069,933	5,658,432	654,257	2,214,013	1,040,359	1,110,728	5,591,735	D. 61,219

* For the University, all schools.

† For College of Liberal Arts only.

‡ No itemized report—see Total.

TABLE IV.—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—

INSTITUTIONS	FACULTY													COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS									
	Col. of L. A.		Prof. Schools		Academy		S. S. & Ext. C.		Total, Excluding Duplicates			Regular		Special		Graduate		Total					
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	T	M	W	M	W	M	W	T	M	W			
1 Albion College.....	18	6	2	3					20	9	29	302	179	43	5	1	4	534	346	188			
2 Allegheny College.....	21	6							21	6	27	253	183	159		2	1	603	419	184			
3 Baker University.....	18	9	3	2			4	2	19	11	30	138	167	2	4			311	140	171			
4 Baldwin-Wallace College ¹	31	7	28	4	8	3			67	14	81	234	68	17	12			331	251	80			
5 Boston University.....	37	4	251	16			53	3	341	23	364	98	314	19	22	177	62	692	294	398			
6 Central Wesleyan College.....	11	1	7	3	9	5	6	2	19	6	25	58	53			1	1	113	59	54			
7 College of Puget Sound.....	12	6	3				4	4	15	7	22	141	94	12	11			258	153	105			
8 College of the Pacific.....	14	5	11	13	8	7			20	20	40	146	124					270	146	124			
9 Cornell College.....	29	13	6	5	5	1			36	17	53	318	278	1	17	4	2	620	323	297			
10 Dakota Wesleyan Univ.....	12	6	3	5	4	7	10	6	14	15	29	112	123	1	17			253	113	140			
11 De Pauw University.....	41	14	5	8					46	22	68	524	432		4	3	2	965	527	438			
12 Dickinson College.....	17	4	8						23	4	27	165	112					277	165	112			
13 Goucher College.....	23	31							23	31	54	709			3			712		712			
14 Hamline University.....	31	4							31	4	35	236	231				3	470	236	734			
15 Hedding College.....	10	5	1	4		4			10	12	22	63	37		3			103	63	40			
16 Illinois Wesleyan Univ.....	19	6	11	4					30	10	40	292	133	9	7		2	443	301	342			
17 Illinois Woman's College ²	2	23	1	9					3	32	35	168			24			192		192			
18 Iowa Wesleyan College.....	10	8	2	2		2	1	3	11	11	22	97	122					219	97	122			
19 Kansas Wesleyan Univ.....	13	7							13	7	20	188	78	6	1			273	194	79			
20 Lawrence College.....	28	9	8	7					36	16	52	180	234	295	10	12	38	769	487	282			
21 McKendree College.....	10	4	1		4	3			12	6	18	59	33					492	259	33			
22 Missouri Wesleyan College.....	12	7	3	4	1	6	5		18	16	34	65	55					120	65	55			
23 Morningside College.....	19	13	2	3	3	3			22	16	38	246	198	3	20	1		468	250	218			
24 Mount Union College.....	16	8	3	2					19	10	29	167	102	36	11			316	203	113			
25 Nebraska Wesleyan Univ.....	14	11	3	7	4	6			21	24	45	187	306	5	1	2	1	502	194	308			
26 Northwestern University.....	75	42	270	32			7	10	343	93	436	1033	907	16	17	42	20	2,035	1,091	944			
27 Ohio Wesleyan University.....	57	19	5	9					56	26	82	651	525	38	56	3	7	1,280	692	588			
28 Simpson College.....	18	6	6	2	1	3	3	4	25	14	39	121	185			1	2	309	122	187			
29 Southwestern College.....	10	7	3	6					10	12	22	137	137	17	13			304	154	150			
30 Syracuse University.....	90	15	200	40			39	6	290	55	345	693	925	70	24	47	44	1,603	810	793			
31 University of Chattanooga ³	8	4			5	6			13	10	23	109	63			2		174	111	63			
32 University of Denver.....	27	14	69	1					96	15	111	510	510			50	70	1,140	560	580			
33 University of So. California.....	58	27	150	22	3		63	28	214	49	263	976	545	84	272	75	172	2,124	1,135	989			
34 Upper Iowa University.....	17	10	2	4	2	1	16	9	14	17	31	102	82	5	17			206	107	99			
35 Wesleyan University.....	37								37		37	387		28		11		426	426				
36 West Virginia Wesleyan.....	18	11	4	3	2	4	4	3	19	14	33	225	132	13	9	1	5	385	239	146			
37 Willamette University.....	17	8	10	1					27	9	36	130	135	19	7	4		295	153	142			
Total.....	900	380	1081	221	59	61	215	80	2034	663	2697	9348	8479	898	587	439	436	20187	10685	9502			
38 Evansville College ⁴																							
39 Gooding College.....	5	7			2	1	4	2	5	7	12	7	22	1	8			38	8	30			
40 Montana Wesleyan College.....	4	5	4	1	4	6			9	8	17	18	15	47				80	65	15			
41 Ohio Northern University.....	15	2	40	11	6	2			34	13	47	100	18					118	100	18			
42 Oklahoma City College.....	6	2			2				6	4	10	19	26					45	19	26			
Total.....	30	16	44	12	12	11	4	2	54	32	86	144	81	48	8			281	192	89			
43 Wesley College (affiliated with State University).....	5	1	3	2					8	3	11	12	88	4	3			107	16	91			
GRAND TOTAL.....	935	397	1128	235	71	72	219	82	2096	698	2794	9504	9648	950	598	439	436	20575	10893	9682			

¹ Preparatory School at Cleveland, O.² Academy discontinued after 1918-1919.³ See Table VII for itemized report of Athens School.

ACADEMIC DATA

STUDENTS																							ALUMNI		
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS																									
Art		Bus. and Com.		Educa- tional		Engineer- ing		Law		Medicine		Music		Theology		Others ⁵		Total			GRAND TOTAL All Students (Exclud- ing Duplicates)				
M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	T		T	M	W	
..	14	69	..	..	..	..	14	69	..	561	1,328	..	1	
2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	25	..	..	6	13	12	42	54	603	2,310	..	2	
..	..	1642	809	30	146	..	..	204	27	346	30	46	70	16	1	90	383	2364	1403	3,767	4,459	9,548	694	561	3
..	..	16	28	..	..	..	..	346	30	54	17	12	53	202	18	..	..	266	98	364	853	1,272	..	4	
18	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	78	28	2	..	..	56	83	139	285	846	604	242	6
7	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	78	..	..	13	24	47	78	125	346	176	130	46	7
..	18	105	..	..	..	..	49	162	211	412	845	458	387	8
..	21	115	..	..	5	36	33	171	204	723	2,086	1,197	889	9
..	9	80	..	..	..	..	9	80	89	503	..	..	..	10
..	67	67	..	..	..	..	67	67	99	1,032	3,786	..	..	11
..	98	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	1	99	356	3,004	..	..	12
..	712	1,670	..	..	13
..	6	55	..	..	2	19	8	74	82	470	1,070	500	570	14
..	29	..	..	..	43	148	..	..	..	..	72	148	220	227	398	196	202	15
..	200	200	..	..	..	..	200	200	349	606	1,664	1,365	299	16
..	..	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	42	..	..	..	..	27	60	87	259	1,114	608	506	18
14	38	71	..	..	..	..	38	85	123	369	312	176	136	19
..	39	169	..	..	..	..	39	169	208	977	1,341	..	..	20
..	143	1,000	..	..	21
..	15	168	..	..	9	78	9	78	87	273	210	97	143	22
..	24	64	..	..	3	50	18	218	236	708	600	..	..	23
..	..	8	..	18	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	149	..	..	..	..	24	64	88	407	1,580	..	..	24
..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	274	18	297	..	8	273	..	..	7	56	53	369	422	664	861	391	470	25
..	5	85	..	..	476	222	2905	685	2,780	4,759	4,191	2,107	284	26
23	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	75	..	..	..	..	5	95	100	1,380	6,127	3,249	2878	27
81	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	117	199	396	944	467	477	28
..	23	101	124	362	441	243	198	29
..	125	7	162	5	..	..	..	..	258	227	1050	665	1,715	3,236	9,601	..	..	30
..	374	..	..	..	31
..	25	14	..	..	79	29	190	120	310	1,450	3,772	..	..	32
30	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	32	88	20	30	135	32	1	208	226	629	508	1,137	3,187	1,748	974	774	33
..	9	69	..	..	21	94	30	163	193	293	731	459	272	34
..	39	109	..	..	..	..	39	109	148	426	3,531	3,301	222	35
..	7	2	..	..	10	41	..	..	..	..	17	43	60	581	213	124	89	36
..	318	876	..	..	37
161	647	2676	1146	50	365	618	..	1349	131	601	42	486	2515	278	22	1177	1457	7396	6325	13721	33,436	71624	17251	9502	..
..
..
..
..	..	13	10	65	231	342	1	12	..	..	..	10	23	..	..	..	..	23	33	56	109	..	..	..	38
..	..	60	30	65	231	342	1	12	..	..	..	10	95	..	..	29	16	518	373	891	1,020	..	..	..	39
..	82	55	37	18	42
..	..	73	40	65	231	342	1	12	..	..	..	20	118	..	..	29	16	541	406	947	1,401	545	291	254	..
..	21	173	..	..	12	51	33	224	257	336	39	35	4	43
161	647	2749	1186	115	596	960	1	1361	131	601	42	527	2806	278	22	1218	1524	7970	6955	14925	35,173	72208	17577	9760	..

⁴ Successor of Moores Hill College. Opened fall, 1919. Present faculty, 13 men, 7 women; students, men 53, women 60. Extension courses enroll 167 others.

⁵ Students in Agriculture, Forestry, Music, Oratory, Pharmacy, etc.

⁶ This grand total includes 1,586 students in academies, not shown in detail.

TABLE V.—PROFESSIONAL AND FINANCIAL

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	Charter	PLANT		
			REAL ESTATE		Value
			DESCRIPTION		
			No. of Acres	No. of Bldgs.	
1 American University, The,† Washington, D. C.			92	3	\$ 1,217,500
COMMERCE					
1 Boston University College of Business Administration, Boston, Mass.		1869	...	...	.....
2 Northwestern University School of Commerce, Chicago and Evanston, Ill.
3 Univ. of Denver, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, ² Denver, Colo. ²
DENTISTRY					
1 Northwestern University Dental School, Chicago, Ill.
2 Colorado College of Dental Surgery ² (Univ. of Denver), Denver, Colo. ²	100,000
3 University of Southern California Dental School, Los Angeles, Cal.	70,000
ENGINEERING					
1 Northwestern University College of Engineering, Evanston, Ill.	1	101,175
2 Syracuse College of Applied Science, Syracuse, N. Y.	2	125,000
LAW					
1 Bloomington Law School of Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.
2 Boston University School of Law, Boston, Mass.
3 Cleveland Law School, ³ Cleveland, O.		1899	...	...	.....
4 College of Law, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
5 Dickinson College of Law, ⁴ Carlisle, Pa.		1890	...	1	75,000
6 Northwestern University Law School, ⁵ Chicago, Ill.		1859 ³	...	...	.....
7 Syracuse College of Law, Syracuse, N. Y.	1	50,000
8 University of Denver Law School, ² Denver, Colo. ²
9 Willamette University School of Law, Salem, Ore.	75,000
MEDICINE					
1 Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Mass.	1	.....
2 Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill.	3	212,193
3 Syracuse College of Medicine, Syracuse, N. Y.	2	181,819
4 Univ. of Southern California, Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles, Cal.	* 75,000
THEOLOGY					
1 Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass.		1847	...	3	302,711
2 Central Wesleyan Theological Seminary, Warrenton, Mo.		1900	23	1	65,000
3 Drew Theological Seminary,† Madison, N. J.		1866	100	■	835,000
4 Garrett Biblical Institute,† Evanston, Ill.		1855	...	4	145,447
5 Iliff School of Theology, The,† University Park, Colo.		1903	10	1	105,000
6 Kimball College of Theology,† Salem, Ore.		1907	...	1	15,000
7 MacLay College of Theology, Los Angeles, Cal.			15	1	33,096
8 Nast Theological Seminary (Baldwin-Wallace College), Berea, O.
9 Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary,† Evanston, Ill.		1869	...	...	.....
10 Swedish Theological Seminary,† Evanston, Ill.		1882	¼	1	130,000
Total.			240¾	41	3,913,941
Less Schools previously reported.			38	16	1,465,994
Net Total Independent Professional Schools†			202	25	2,447,947

NOTE.—See next pages for

GRADUATE SCHOOLS*
EXHIBIT

	EQUIPMENT					Total Value of Plant	PERMANENT FUNDS					Total All Permanent Funds	Other As-sets	In-debted-ness
							UNENCUMBERED FUNDS			Total	An-nuities			
	LIBRARY		Mu-seum	Others	Total Value		PROD.		UN-PROD.					
	No. of Vols.	Value					Cap.	Inc.						
1	35 000	20,000	13,000	17,000	50,000	1,267,500	643,418	28 392	186,672	830,090	8,200	838,290	....	7,300
1	5 000	15,000	3,000	.....	18,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3 500	10,950	.....	9,423	20,373	20,373	2,550	127	.....	2,550	.....	2,550	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	5 498	8,000	.....	27,662	35,662	35,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2,000	.....	35,000	37,000	137,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3,000	.....	15,000	18,000	88,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	38,727	38,727	139,902	147,585	14 076	.....	147,585	.....	147,585	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	11,130	11,130	136,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	16 000	17,000	.....	.....	17,000	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1 000	2,000	.....	3,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	9 000	11,215	.....	2,365	13,580	13,580	2,500	478	5,000	7,500	.....	7,500	.....	.....
5	6 000	12,000	.....	.....	12,000	87,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	4 500	166,371	.....	.....	166,371	166,371	3,700	185	.....	3,700	.....	3,700	.....	.....
7	6 264	.....	.....	1,028	1,028	51,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	10,000	.....	1,200	11,200	11,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	5 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	11 000	19,100	.....	93,431	112,531	324,724	670,650	33 604	.....	670,650	.....	670,650	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	30,045	30,045	211,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2,000	.....	15,000	17,000	92,000	.....	.....	7,350	7,350	.....	7,350	.....	.....
1	18 000	20,000	.....	.....	20,000	322,711	.....	30 854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4 000	6,000	.....	1,000	7,000	72,000	65,000	3 850	.....	65,000	.....	65,000	.....	.....
3	132 000	150,000	.....	10,000	160,000	995,000	913,586	50 641	.....	913,586	11,000	924,586	.....	.....
4	64 000	12,016	14,588	2,075	28,679	174,126	540,964	86 461	.....	540,964	121,700	662,664	.....	807,379
5	9 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,000	277,000	16 000	.....	277,000	.....	277,000	.....	.....
6	4 000	4,500	.....	350	4,850	19,850	18,000	1 452	500	18,500	12,500	31,000	2,745	.....
7	36 000	33,657	.....	54,693	88,350	121,446	21,647	1 300	20,910	42,557	.....	42,557	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,500	.....	.....	131,500	.....	131,500	.....	.....
9	2 000	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	10,000	600	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....
10	6 000	6,000	.....	.....	6,000	136,000	50,000	3 000	.....	50,000	.....	50,000	.....	15,000
	382 762	532,809	30,588	368,129	931,526	4,845,467	3,498,100	271 020	220,432	3,718,532	153,400	3,871,932	2,745	829,679
	130 762	338,293	3,000	338,704	679,997	2,145,991	1,045,132	84 476	33,260	1,078,392	.....	1,078,392	.....	.....
	252 000	194,516	27,588	29,425	251,529	2,699,476	2,452,968	186 544	187,172	2,640,140	153,400	2,793,540	2,745	829,679

remainder of table and totals.

TABLE V.—PROFESSIONAL AND FINANCIAL

		CURRENT				
INSTITUTION LOCATION CHIEF OFFICER		INCOME				
		From Stu- dents	From Endow- ment	From Ed. Coll.	Misc.	Total
1	American University, The, [†] Washington, D. C. Bishop John W. Hamilton, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Chancellor	\$565	\$28,392	\$.....	\$.....	\$28,957
COMMERCE						
1	Boston University College of Business Administration, Boston, Mass. Everett William Lord, A.M., Dean	130,000	.....	.....	.....	130,000
2	Northwestern University School of Commerce, Chicago and Evanston, Ill. R. E. Heilman, Dean	51,265	.....	.....	7,093	58,358
3	University of Denver, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, ² Denver, Colo. ² George A. Warfield, Dean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DENTISTRY						
1	Northwestern University Dental School, Chicago, Ill. Arthur D. Black, M.D., D.D.S., Dean	90,378	.....	.....	60,942	151,320
2	Colorado College of Dental Surgery ² (Univ. of Denver), Denver, Colo. ² Hiram Addison Fynn, D.D.S., Dean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	University of Southern California Dental School, Los Angeles, Cal. L. E. Ford, D.D.S., Dean	35,672	.....	.....	35,006	70,678
ENGINEERING						
1	Northwestern University College of Engineering, Evanston, Ill. John F. Hayford, C.E., Director	17,851	10,453	.....	7,500	35,804
2	Syracuse College of Applied Science, Syracuse, N. Y. William P. Graham, Ph.D., Dean	.....	.....	.....	35,021	35,021
LAW						
1	Bloomington Law School of Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. Charles L. Capen, A.B., A.M., Dean	3,200	.....	.....	.....	3,200
2	Boston University School of Law, Boston, Mass. Homer Albers, A.M., LL.B., Dean	60,000	543	.....	.....	60,543
3	Cleveland Law School, ³ Cleveland, O. Willis Vickery, LL.D., Dean	14,000	.....	.....	500	14,500
4	College of Law, University of Southern California, Los Angeles Frank M. Porter, A.B., LL.M., Dean	12,348	.....	.....	15	12,363
5	Dickinson College of Law, ⁴ Carlisle, Pa. William Trickett, LL.D., Dean	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000
6	Northwestern University Law School, ⁵ Chicago, Ill. John H. Wigmore, M.A., LL.D., Dean	27,180	150	.....	2,135	29,465
7	Syracuse College of Law, Syracuse, N. Y. Frank R. Walker, A.M., LL.B., Dean	10,511	.....	.....	9	10,520
8	University of Denver Law School, ² Denver, Colo. ² George C. Manly, LL.B., Dean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Willamette University School of Law, Salem, Ore. T. H. Van Winkle, LL.B., Dean	2,940	.....	.....	.....	2,940
MEDICINE						
1	Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Mass. John P. Sutherland, M.D., Dean	8,617	12,663	.....	654	21,934
2	Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill. Arthur I. Kendall, Ph.D., D.P.H., Dean	56,774	30,093	.....	8,338	95,205
3	Syracuse College of Medicine, Syracuse, N. Y. John L. Heffron, M.D., Sc.D., Dean	.....	.....	.....	15,755	15,755
4	Univ. of Southern California, Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles, Cal. Charles W. Bryson, M.D., Dean	23,000	.....	.....	8,000	31,000

NOTE.—See next pages for

GRADUATE SCHOOLS*—Continued
EXHIBIT

BUDGET								ACADEMIC DATA											
EXPENSE				Surplus or Deficit	Tuition Fee	Average Cost	Add. to Cap. Acct. 1917-19	FACULTY			STUDENTS			ALUMNI			WAR SERVICE		
Adm. and Instr.	Current Maintenance	Others	Total					T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W		T	
\$15,855	\$11,935	\$.....	\$27,790	\$1,167	\$...	\$...	\$98,000	9	9	..	21	11	10	13	13	..	....
88,200	34,000	8,000	130,200	200	175	700	.....	55	55	..	2,451	1,642	809	....	....	..	....
49,380	4,000	8,759	62,139	3,781	75	...	2,550	40	40	..	1,016	844	172	94	90	4	....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21	1	163	86	77	....	....	..	....
138,281	34,000	20,315	192,596	41,276	200	...	.....	46	46	..	481	473	8	....	....	..	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	..	108	79	29	....	....	..	....
70,678	.....	.....	70,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29	..	173	139	34	219	206	13	....	
29,407	4,526	1,245	35,178	626	150	...	30,987	8	7	1	164	164	...	16	16	..	12		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	..	422	422	...	772	772	..	....
2,400	800	.....	3,200	.....	60	450	.....	9	9	..	54	52	2	1,456	1,450	6	....	
41,210	16,433	.....	57,643	2,900	160	...	.....	37	37	..	376	346	30	....	....	..	....
9,500	2,100	2,000	13,600	900	75	400	.....	16	16	..	342	316	26	1,025	1,000	25	1,380	
10,766	4,357	2,660	17,783	5,420	105	800	6,150	30	29	1	251	217	34	400	310	90	504		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	..	100	99	1	655	650	5	....	
34,299	10,000	9,245	53,544	24,079	160	...	.....	39	39	..	220	198	22	2,421	2,403	18	....	
7,859	1,567	666	10,092	428	150	475	.....	15	14	1	138	130	8	749	745	4	239	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	39	25	14	....	....	..	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	..	736	730	76	....	....	..	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	500	.....	78	73	5	71	54	17	1,203	976	227	151
68,533	24,994	21,571	115,098	19,893	180	1,000	4,000	166	164	2	297	297	...	3,702	3,445	257	1,263		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	95	1	167	162	5	854	810	44	....	
37,900	.....	.....	37,900	6,900	...	...	7,350	77	77	..	108	88	20	....	....	..	....

remainder of table and totals.

TABLE V.—PROFESSIONAL AND
FINANCIAL

INSTITUTION	LOCATION CHIEF OFFICER	CURRENT				
		INCOME				
		From Stu- dents	From Endow- ment	From Ed. Coll.	Misc.	Total
THEOLOGY						
1	Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass. Rev. Laurens J. Birney, S.T.D., Dean	\$5,277	\$30,854	\$ 3,513	\$25,255	\$64,899
2	Central Wesleyan Theological Seminary, Warrenton, Mo. Rev. E. S. Havighorst, D.D., Dean	3,122	3,850	1,240	.....	8,212
3	Drew Theological Seminary,† Madison, N. J. Rev. Ezra Squier Tipple, D.D., LL.D., President	5,729	50,642	.....	8,464	64,835
4	Garrett Biblical Institute,† Evanston, Ill. Rev. Charles M. Stuart, D.D., LL.D., President	4,110	101,970	.....	41,184	147,264
5	Iliff School of Theology, The,† University Park, Colo. Rev. James A. Beebe, S.T.B., D.D., President	236	15,596	741	615	17,188
6	Kimball College of Theology,† Salem, Ore. Rev. Henry J. Talbott, A.M., D.D., President	389	1,452	495	2,202	4,538
7	Macley College of Theology, Los Angeles, Cal. Rev. Ezra A. Healy, A.M., S.T.D., Dean	375	1,300	6,000	.....	7,675
8	Nast Theological Seminary (Baldwin-Wallace College), Berea, O. Rev. Frederick Cramer, A.M., D.D., Dean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary,† Evanston, Ill. Rev. N. E. Simonsen, A.M., D.D., President	250	600	3,150	.....	4,000
10	Swedish Theological Seminary,† Evanston, Ill. Rev. Frank A. Lundberg, D.D., President	.....	2,500	1,772	4,925	9,197
Total		573,789	291,058	16,911	263,613	1,145,371
Less Schools previously reported		562,510	89,906	10,753	206,223	869,392
Net Total Independent Professional Schools†		11,279	201,152	6,158	57,390	275,979

*Schools of Art, Agriculture, Education, Forestry, Music, Oratory, Pharmacy, etc., not separately reported. BOSTON UNIVERSITY sends professional reports for the School of Education, Arthur H. Wilde, Ph.D., Director (176 students); the Department of Religious Education and Social Service, Walter S. Athearn, A.M., Director (104 students); Teachers' Courses and Summer Session, Professor Alexander H. Rice, Ph.D., Director (826 students)—showing an aggregate income of \$89,586. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY furnishes professional reports for the School of Music, Peter C. Lutkin, A.G.O., Dean (309 students), and the School of Oratory, Ralph B. Dennis, Director (138 students), having an aggregate income of \$132,192. THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER conducts Schools of Engineering and Pharmacy at University Park, for which no separate reports are available. The professional schools in Denver are autonomous in budget but departments of the University. THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA reports the income of the School of Pharmacy as \$6,200, but furnishes no other items concerning it. SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY conducts the School of Forestry for New York State, but furnishes no separate report for it, or for the Schools of Agriculture, Education, Fine Arts, Library Science, Oratory, and Home Economics.

† Independent institution, under its own Board of Trustees.

‡ This small number is due to the fact that the University buildings and grounds were given to the Government so that no

GRADUATE SCHOOLS*—Continued

EXHIBIT

BUDGET							ACADEMIC DATA											
EXPENSE				Surplus or Deficit	Tuition Fee	Average Cost	Adds. to Cap. Acct. 1917-19	FACULTY			STUDENTS			ALUMNI			WAR SERV- ICE	
Adm. and Instr.	Current Main- tenance	Orders	Total					T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	
								T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	
\$44,386	\$2,233	\$18,280	\$64,899	\$....	\$...	\$250	\$....	24	24	..	220	202	18	....	....	..	2	1
7,400	.....	.....	7,400	812	...	350	.....	5	5	..	40	33	7	....	....	..	....	2
59,711	5,124	.....	64,835	.....	...	250	245,000	21	21	..	97	96	1	....	....	..	191	3
57,798	24,694	50,724	133,216	14,048	...	400	102,611	35	35	..	168	158	10	1,520	1,496	24	265	4
12,759	3,441	673	16,873	315	...	300	.....	6	6	..	742	742	...	75	74	1	16	5
4,457	506	18	4,981	443	...	350	892	3	3	..	24	18	6	31	30	1	8	6
6,800	1,700	.....	8,500	825	...	400	.....	15	15	..	42	42	...	58	55	3	8	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	6	6	..	17	16	1	242	242	..	....	8
2,000	2,000	.....	4,000	.....	...	.....	.....	2	2	..	12	12	...	.....	.....	..	....	9
9,975	1,242	.....	11,217	2 020	...	350	.....	5	4	1	20	20	...	.....	.....	..	12	10
809,554	189,652	144,156	1,143,362	2,009	...	497,540	959	946	13	7,880	6,513	1,367	15,505	14,783	722	4,049		
646,999	140,710	92,741	880,450	11 058	...	51,037	878	866	12	7,496	6,156	1,340	13,866	13,170	696	3,557		
162,555	48,942	51,415	262,912	13 067	...	446,503	81	80	91	384	357	27	1,639	1,613	26	492		

work could be done in them, although previously there were six organized departments. Instruction given in private homes or Government offices during the War. Building in heart of city recently secured for University work, 1919-1920; 26 new applicants for matriculation, besides 4 old students and 10 fellows who receive grant of tuition out of Washington

² Regular department of University, located in Denver; aggregate income Schools of Commerce, Dentistry, Law and Extension College, \$72,434.

³ Affiliated with Baldwin-Wallace College: night courses offer regular preparation for admission to bar. Occupies rented rooms in Engineers Building, downtown section of Cleveland.

⁴ Department of Dickinson College.

⁵ Original name, "Union College of Law."

⁶ State Law Library of 35,000 volumes, just opposite, available use of students.

⁷ Enrollment for 1919-1920

⁸ In process of purchase

⁹ Includes 23 instructors on Northwestern University faculty. Reciprocity in matters of instruction, but no organic relation.

TABLE VI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION		CHIEF OFFICER	PLANT					
			Acres	Bldgs	Value Real Property	Value Equipment	Total	
Institutions which meet or more than meet the requirements of the University Senate. The institutions having a star (*) do not meet the requirements in some minor degree, but are expected to reach standard before 1922.			Char-ter					
1	Athens School, The, Athens, Tenn. ¹	J. L. Robb		120	10	194,750	122,000	116,750
2	Blinn Memorial College, ⁴ Brenham, Tex.	Jacob L. Neu	1883	7	9	164,400	13,750	178,150
3	Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y.	Charles E. Hamilton	1825	8	9	161,300	15,295	176,595
4	Centenary Collegiate Inst., Hackettstown, N. J.	Robert J. Trevorow	1867	50	9	270,111	67,403	337,514
5	Drew Sem. for Young Women, Carmel, N. Y.	Clarence P. McClelland		11	3	104,000	44,500	148,500
6	East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, R. I.	F. D. Blakeslee	1803	5	8	102,848	10,000	112,848
7	East Maine Conference Sem., Bucksport, Me.	Elmer R. Verrill	1848	110	3	153,000	12,600	165,600
8	Epworth Seminary, Epworth, Ia.	F. Q. Brown	1857	15	7	60,000	14,500	74,500
9	Genesee Wesleyan Academy, Lima, N. Y.	Earl D. Shepard		80	8	149,800	22,849	172,649
10	Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Ill.	J. E. Bettinger	1882	15	2	61,500	3,000	64,500
11	Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill.	Miss Bertha A. Barber	1858	4	2	76,000	9,000	85,000
12	Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kents Hill, Me.	J. O. Newton	1821	500	8	136,980	38,374	175,354
13	Marionville College, ⁴ Marionville, Mo.	J. Chas. Gilbreath	1871	17	5	104,500	11,000	115,500
14	Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Vt.	John Wood Hatch	1833	8	6	95,050	11,000	106,050
15	Murphy College, ⁴ Sevierville, Tenn.*	E. A. Bishop	1892	25	24	49,000	3,450	52,450
16	Pennington Schools, The, Pennington, N. J.	Frank MacDaniel	1839	15	9	229,007	11,000	240,007
17	Snead, John H., Seminary, Boaz, Ala.*	William Fielder		107	33	54,000	5,900	59,900
18	Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H.	George L. Plimpton	1850	31	10	285,000	32,500	317,500
19	Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt.	Charles L. Leonard	1834	50	5	246,500	18,650	265,150
20	Union College, ⁴ Barboursville, Ky.	Ezra T. Franklin	1864	25	5	133,000	15,000	148,000
21	Washington Collegiate Inst., Washington, N. C.*	M. O. Fletcher		28	1	145,000	5,000	50,000
22	Wesley Collegiate Institute, Dover, Del.	Henry G. Budd	1917	6	3	170,000	8,000	178,000
23	Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.	Gaylord W. Douglass	1824	243	10	197,598	18,586	216,184
24	Williamsport-Dickinson Sem., Williamsport, Pa.	Benjamin C. Conner	1849	6	8	149,508	46,146	195,654
25	Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.	L. L. Sprague	1845	9	6	288,000	23,200	311,200
Total				1,355	143	13,486,102	1460,703	13,946,805
Institutions which do not admit of regular classification under the present rulings of the University Senate.								
26	Albuquerque College, ⁴ Albuquerque, N. M.	H. A. Bassett	1887	68	4	35,200	1,050	36,250
27	Baxter Seminary, Baxter, Tenn.	Patton R. Brogles	1910	12	1	20,000	1,675	21,675
28	Beaver College, ⁴ Beaver, Pa.	C. M. Thomas	1853	3	3	125,000	8,363	133,363
29	Epworth Seminary, Epworth, Ga.	C. M. Rogers	1908	12	2	10,800	1,100	11,900
30	McLemoresville Coll. Inst., McLemoresville, Tenn.	Elmer H. Harrell	1886	5	1	20,650	5,425	26,075
31	Mallalien Seminary, Dothan, Ala.	John G. Van Ness		4	5	14,200	1,000	17,200
32	Mount Zion Seminary, Mount Zion, Ga.	Lee S. Trimble	1880	17	3	9,650	750	10,400
33	Parker College, Winnebago, Minn. ⁴	J. D. McCormick		33	2	140,000	10,500	150,500
34	Port Arthur College, ⁴ Port Arthur, Tex.	Arthur J. Price	1911	14	2	120,000	11,996	131,996
35	Texas Wesleyan College, ⁴ Austin, Tex.	O. E. Olander						
36	Wesleyan Academy, Chuckey, Tenn.	H. R. Easterly		5	2	20,500	125	20,625
Total				173	25	516,000	43,984	559,984
GRAND TOTAL				1,528	168	14,002,102	1504,687	14,506,789

¹ Preparatory department of the University of Chattanooga, which owns the plant and conducts the school. (See Tables I, IV.) Items reported here are for information only, not included in footings for Secondary Schools.

² New site of 23½ acres purchased since filing of Report; two new buildings projected.

³ New administration building to cost \$50,000 projected and funds partly subscribed.

⁴ Senate requirements forbid recognition of secondary schools bearing the name of "college" not previously affiliated with the Board, and direct others using such title to secure early change of charter to make the official name descriptive of the character of academic work offered.

⁵ Title held by Board of Education pending transfer of local trustees, upon incorporation.

⁶ In addition, the school enjoys the use of one and one-half acres and a residence for the president, title to which is vested in the Board of Education; the First Methodist Episcopal Church, located on the campus, valued at \$40,000, is

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT

PERMANENT FUNDS							TOTAL		Other Assets	Indebtedness	
PRODUCTIVE					Unproductive	TOTAL ALL FUNDS	On Annuity	Others			
Invested Funds Unencumbered	Annuity Funds Yielding Income	Notes Receivable (Interest-Bearing)	Total	Annual Income							
1											1
2	56,345		56,345	3,220	11,161	67,506	10,000	57,506		16,300	2
3	110,094	13,600	126,694	5,250	10,000	136,694	23,600	113,094			3
4	11,000		11,000	450		11,000		11,000		53,000	4
5	8,000		8,000	2,140		8,000		8,000		21,000	5
6	12,900		12,900			12,900		12,900	6,600	27,662	6
7	27,100	28,300	55,400	1,337	9,250	64,650	29,300	35,350		16,000	7
8	13,000		53,000	1,800	38,350	91,350		91,350		17,356	8
9	93,222		93,222	4,757	5,274	98,496		98,496			9
10	153,000		153,000	6,500	150,000	303,000	150,000	153,000	14,000		10
11	2,500		2,500			2,500		2,500		3,000	11
12	237,486		237,486	12,578		237,486		237,486		30,400	12
13	11,000	2,000	13,000	840	3,000	16,000	5,000	11,000		**17,473	13
14	86,700	13,300	100,000	3,441	23,300	123,300	13,300	110,000	7,696	56,384	14
15	1,000		1,000			1,000		1,000	9,000	**2,890	15
16	9,168		9,168	406		9,168		9,168		56,000	16
17											17
18	145,414	47,000	192,414	6,792		192,414	47,000	145,414		40,411	18
19	38,414		38,414	1,823		38,414		38,414		25,000	19
20	95,050		143,050	10,457		143,050		143,050	80,000	28,250	20
21										3,500	21
22	123,000		123,000	6,150		123,000		123,000	130,000	37,000	22
23	27,382		27,382	969	† 51,490	78,872		78,872		19,227	23
24	138,816	11,000	149,816	5,671	11,500	161,316	11,000	150,316			24
25	266,165		266,165	12,397		266,165		266,165		60,000	25
	1,666,756	115,200	1,872,956	86,978	313,325	2,186,281	289,550	1,896,731	247,296	530,853	
26	1,048		1,048	52		1,048		1,048			26
27	250		250	10	138	388		388	77		27
28	9,450		9,450	270		9,450		9,450		40,477	28
29											29
30										248	30
31	2,912	11,369	14,281	1,017		14,281		14,281			31
32											32
33	53,000		53,000	2,800	15,000	68,000		68,000	55,300	23,477	33
34	38,922		38,922			38,922		38,922			34
35											35
36										6,270	36
	105,582		11,369	116,951	4,449	15,138	132,089		132,089	55,377	70,472
	1,772,338	115,200	1,989,907	91,127	328,463	2,318,370	289,550	2,028,820	302,673	601,325	

for chapel purposes; and the City Gates Memorial Library (valued at \$100,000) on an opposite corner, is available to all students.

† Report not received at time of going to press.

* Institution does not meet the requirements in some minor degree.

† For independent secondary schools only; does not include preparatory departments of colleges (including Athens School), reported elsewhere. (See Tables I—IV.)

** All covered by good subscriptions.

† Both principal and interest restricted to improvement of plant and scholarships.

‡ Established during the year; will yield income, 1919–1920.

† Placed in group of Unclassified Secondary Schools by Senate November, 1919.

TABLE VI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION		CHIEF OFFICER	CURRENT		
			INCOME		
			Tuition and Other Student Fees	From Endowment	Educational Collection
Institutions meeting the requirements of the University Senate. The (*) do not meet the requirements in some minor degree, but are expected		institutions having a star to before 1922.			
1	Athens School, The, Athens, Tenn. ¹	J. L. Robb	\$4,272	\$.....	\$.....
2	Blinn Memorial College, ⁴ Brenham, Tex.	Jacob L. Neu	5,646	3,220	.....
3	Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y.	Charles E. Hamilton	10,467	5,250	3,246
4	Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J.	Robert J. Trevorrow	75,905	450	2,344
5	Drew Seminary for Young Women, Carmel, N. Y.	Clarence P. McClelland	49,426	2,140	137
6	East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, R. I.	F. D. Blakeslee	24,440	.....	1,534
7	East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Me.	Elmer R. Verrill	7,918	926	674
8	Epworth Seminary, Epworth, Ia.	F. Q. Brown	3,025	600	900
9	Genesee Wesleyan Academy, Lima, N. Y.	Earl D. Shepard	23,247	4,022	2,138
10	Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Ill.	J. E. Bettinger	.....	.....	.....
11	Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill.	Miss Bertha A. Barber	9,500	.....	2,041
12	Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kents Hill, Me.	J. O. Newton	8,506	12,578	730
13	Marionville College, ⁴ Marionville, Mo.	J. Chas Gilbreath	2,789	200	4,500
14	Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Vt.	John Wood Hatch	20,103	3,441	1,200
15	Murphy College, ⁴ Sevierville, Tenn*	E. A. Bishop	4,449	.....	.....
16	Pennington Schools, The, Pennington, N. J.	Frank MacDaniel	50,000	406	2,894
17	Snead, John H., Seminary, Boaz, Ala*	William Fielder	4,457	.....	96
18	Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H.	George L. Plimpton	70,907	6,792	626
19	Troy Conference Academy, Poughney, Vt.	Charles L. Leonard	20,372	1,719	3,239
20	Union College, ⁴ Barbourville, Ky.	Ezra T. Franklin	7,215	10,457	1,568
21	Washington Collegiate Institute, Washington, N. C.*	M. O. Fletcher	1,744	.....	204
22	Wesley Collegiate Institute, Dover, Del.	Henry G. Budd	28,091	2,359	2,644
23	Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.	Gaylord W. Douglass	31,909	969	2,740
24	Williamsport-Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa.	Benjamin C. Conner	29,096	5,671	2,075
25	Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.	L. L. Sprague	23,294	12,397	3,306
Total.....			\$512,506	73,597	38,845
Institutions not admitting of regular classification under the University Senate rulings.					
26	Albuquerque College, ⁴ Albuquerque, N. M.	H. A. Bassett	1,200	21	303
27	Baxter Seminary, Baxter, Tenn.	Patton R. Broyles	2,175	.....	42
28	Beaver College, ^{1,4} Beaver, Pa.	C. M. Thomas	9,713	270	6,153
29	Epworth Seminary, Epworth, Ga.	C. M. Rogers	1,000	.....	65
30	McLemoresville Collegiate Institute, McLemoresville, Tenn.	Elmer H. Harrell	2,539	.....	42
31	Mallalieu Seminary, Dothan, Ala.	John G. Van Ness	284	1,017	26
32	Mount Zion Seminary, Mount Zion, Ga.	Lee S. Trimble	500	.....	65
33	Parker College, Winnebago, Minn. ⁴	J. D. McCormick	5,356	2,630	597
34	Port Arthur College, ⁴ Port Arthur, Tex.	Arthur J. Price*	15,885	.....	.....
35	Texas Wesleyan College, ⁴ Austin, Tex.	O. E. Olander*	.....	.....	.....
36	Wesleyan Academy, Chuckey, Tenn.	H. R. Easterly	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			38,652	3,938	7,293
GRAND TOTAL.....			\$551,158	77,535	46,138

¹ Preparatory department of the University of Chattanooga, which owns the plant and conducts the school. (See Tables I—IV.) Items reported here are for information only, not included in footings for Secondary Schools.

² New site of 23½ acres purchased since filing of Report; two new buildings projected.

³ New administration building to cost \$50,000 projected and funds partly subscribed.

⁴ Senate requirements forbid recognition of secondary schools bearing the name of "college" not previously affiliated with the Board, and directs others using such title to secure early change of charter to make the official name descriptive of the character of academic work offered.

⁵ Title held by Board of Education pending transfer to local trustees, upon incorporation.

⁶ In addition, the school has use of 1½ acres and a residence for the president, title to which is vested in the Board of Education; the First Methodist Episcopal Church located on the campus, valued at \$40,000, is used for chapel

BUDGET

purposes; and the City Gates Memorial Library (valued at \$100,000), on an opposite corner, is available to all students.

⁷ Report not received at time of going to press.

* Institution does not meet the requirements in some minor degree.

† For independent secondary schools only; does not include preparatory departments of colleges (including Athens School), reported elsewhere. (See Tables I—IV.)

† Placed in group of Unclassified Secondary Schools by Senate November, 1919.

Appropriations for sustentation only.

Black figures indicate deficit.

TABLE VII.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS—

INSTITUTION				FACULTY			STUDENTS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
							ACADEMY			Total						SPECIAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
				(All Depts.)						Junior College			Sub. Academy																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Institutions meeting the requirements of the University Senate. The institutions having a star (*) do not meet the requirements in some minor degree.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												</

¹ Business College and Conservatory of Music.² Has a night school; enrollment of 83 men and 61 women.³ Report not received at time of going to press.

ACADEMIC DATA

STUDENTS															NET TOTAL	War Service	The Alumni			
DEPARTMENTS										Counted More Than Once										
Art		Business		Music		Normal		Others												
M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	T	M	W			T	M	W	T
..	..	28	28	3	8	12	121	..	..	12	152	164	155	145	1200	..	..	..	1	
..	11	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	14	14	65	57	122	..	..	..	2	
..	85	115	200	..	626	1,000	1 626	3
..	118	118	4	500	750	1 250	4
..	82	82	..	..	..	..	5
..	74	39	113	2	275	325	600	6
..	..	3	11	2	34	..	..	5	9	12	43	55	67	89	156	82	..	..	..	7
..	42	..	..	..	..	3	11	14	19	81	100	59	247	248	495	8
..	56	88	144	7	..	..	..	9
..	23	..	23	2	285	526	811	10
..	98	98	..	..	182	182	11
..	73	100	173	193	8,000	10,000	18 000	12
..	17	20	37	33	62	95	2	186	308	494	13
1	1	15	26	2	20	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	71	115	186	158	..	..	..	14
..	199	254	453	135	..	..	..	15
..	16	70	..	..	..	162	186	162	169	7,000	5,000	12 000	16
..	186	510	696	..	..	..	..	17
..	182	158	340	320	..	..	..	18
..	..	35	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	26	133	142	275	..	2	..	..	19
..	26	49	23	23	11	18	35	35	70	99	123	222	118	38	53	91	20
..	25	26	51	..	6	5	11	21
8	11	13	18	17	49	..	..	..	..	9	29	38	68	81	149	89	..	..	..	22
..	55	..	55	110	..	..	..	23
..	..	13	20	10	60	..	..	7	31	..	..	..	97	144	241	20	507	1,000	1 607	24
..	..	62	119	16	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	256	466	..	2,000	1,500	3 500	25
9	12	169	270	103	384	†23	†41	39	131	†99	†169	†268	†1 982	†2 738	†4 720	1,470	19,772	20,897	40 669	
..	35	..	35	3	1	..	..	1 26
..	130	179	309	4	4	9	13	27
..	18	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	22	..	60	69	..	120	120	..	..	..	..	28
..	27	32	59	..	..	..	..	29
..	11	28	39	..	50	64	114	30
..	48	53	101	..	..	..	..	31
..	..	16	26	30	56	..	..	..	..	15	26	41	54	75	129	46	134	107	241	32
..	..	37	319	5	66	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	42	385	2 427	76	..	..	..	33
..	34
..	57	56	113	..	..	..	..	35
..	18	53	345	35	215	..	..	..	22	15	95	110	419	937	1 356	146	189	180	369	
9	30	222	615	138	599	†23	†41	39	153	†114	†264	†378	†2 401	†3 675	†6 076	1,616	19,961	21,077	41 038	

* Institution does not meet the requirements in some minor degree.

† Faculty, alumni, students; returns very incomplete.

TABLE VIII.—INSTITUTIONS FOR

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESIDENT	Date of Charter	PLANT					PERMANENT		
				DE- SCRIPTION		VALUE			PRODUCTIVE		
				Number of Acres	Number of Buildings	Real Property	Equipment	Total	Endowment	Annual Income	
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS											
1 Flint-Goodridge Hospital and Nurse Training School...	New Orleans.....			2	3	65,000	10,000	75,000	50,000	3,600	
2 Gammon Theological Sem....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Philip M. Watters	1883	18	19	90,000	11,500	101,500	480,350	29,969	
3 Meharry Medical College....	Nashville, Tenn..	G. W. Hubbard	1915	5	8	143,000	15,000	158,000	55,000	3,300	
Total.....				25	30	298,000	36,500	334,500	585,350	33,269	
COLLEGES											
1 Claflin College.....	Orangeburg, S. C.	L. M. Dunton...	1869	50	12	250,000	15,000	265,000	85,231	4,800	
2 Clark University.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Harry A. King....		275	10	330,000	5,200	335,200	50,000	3,000	
3 Morgan College*.....	Baltimore, Md....	John O. Spencer....	1867	85	8	276,000	2,000	278,000	60,000	3,000	
4 New Orleans College.....	New Orleans, La.	Chas. M. Melden....		5	5	135,000	4,100	139,100	70,000	4,200	
5 Philander Smith College....	Little Rock, Ark.	James M. Cox.....	1883	3	5	51,500	5,000	56,500	100	6	
6 Rust College.....	Holly Spgs., Miss.	George Evans.....		60	9	89,500	5,000	94,500	16,355	981	
7 Samuel Huston College....	Austin, Tex.....	M. S. Davage.....		15	8	75,000	5,750	80,750	.....	.....
8 Wiley College.....	Marshall, Tex....	M. W. Dogan.....	1882	53	12	190,000	10,000	200,000	436	26	
9 Walden.....	Nashville, Tenn ⁵ .		1867	...	12	70,000	2,500	72,500	.....	.....
Total.....				546	69	1,467,000	54,550	1,521,550	282,122	16,013	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS											
1 Bennett College.....	Greensboro, N. C.	Frank Trigg.....	1889	27	5	43,500	3,000	46,500	1,213	72	
2 Cookman Institute.....	Jacksonville, Fla..	G. B. Stone.....		10	3	50,000	3,000	53,000	.....	.....
3 Central Alabama Institute...	Birmingham, Ala.	J. B. F. Shaw.....		40	4	40,000	3,800	43,800	.....	.....
4 George R. Smith College....	Sedalia, Mo.....	Robert B. Hayes....	1903	28	2	37,200	3,000	40,200	.....	.....
5 Gilbert Industrial Institute..	Baldwin, La.....	J. R. Reynolds ³ ...	1873	30	6	58,000	2,000	60,000	.....	.....
6 Haven Institute.....	Meridian, Miss...	J. B. Randolph....		3	4	30,000	2,000	32,000	.....	.....
7 Morristown Normal and Industrial Institute.....	Morristown, Tenn.	Judson S. Hill....		350	12	134,500	15,000	149,500	8,000	480	
8 Princess Anne Academy.....	care Morgan Col.*	Thos. H. Kiah ⁴ ...		117	4	84,000	20,000	104,000	.....	.....
La Grange Academy.....	La Grange, Ga ⁶ ..				1	5,500	200	5,700	.....	.....
Total.....				605	40	582,700	52,000	634,700	9,213	552	
GRAND TOTAL				1176	139	2,347,700	143,050	2,490,750	876,685	49,834	

¹ Incidental fees: no tuition charge.² Additional professor's salary of \$2,000 in Department of Missions is paid by Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa.³ Transferred to New Orleans and now a part of New Orleans College. All but thirty acres sold. This latter transferred to public school authorities for County Industrial school; transfer not yet complete.⁴ See Morgan College.⁵ School discontinued by order Board Managers.⁶ School operated by Local Board of Trustees.

NEGROES—FINANCIAL EXHIBIT

FUNDS		Other Assets (Subscription Notes, Estate Notes, etc.)	Indebtedness	CURRENT BUDGET—1918-1919											Additions to Capital Account, 1917-19
UNPRODUCTIVE				INCOME						EXPENSE					
Capital	Total			Tuition and Other Fees	From Endowment	Educational Collection	Freedmen's Aid Society	Other Sources	Total	Adm. and Instruction	Current Maintenance	Other Charges	Total	Surplus	
..	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,712	.....	3,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	480,350	45,628	.....	1,851	29,969	.....	14,975	.....	45,795	211,001	4,149	.....	15,150	15,670	..... 1
..	55,000	.....	.....	33,686	2,809	.....	1,500	39,845	77,840	25,024	9,468	42,760	77,252	588	..... 2
..	585,350	45,628	.....	34,537	32,778	.....	20,187	39,845	127,347	36,025	13,617	42,760	92,402	16,258	..... 3
..	85,231	.....	.....	23,672	4,800	16,899	11,761	4,534	61,666	18,555	12,508	.....	31,063	18,842	67,000 1
..	50,000	.....	.....	6,192	2,008	786	10,292	1,765	21,043	8,571	10,125	949	19,645	1,398	17,000 2
..	60,000	17,500	95,000	7,080	3,000	.....	17,625	29,175	56,880	24,650	15,250	2,500	42,400	14,480	23,316 3
..	70,000	.....	.....	6,685	.....	.....	6,000	1,223	13,908	8,250	681	3,670	12,601	1,307	10,000 4
..	100	.....	.....	6,538	.....	1,774	6,843	9,134	24,289	10,662	3,029	3,910	17,601	(d)155	..... 5
..	16,355	.....	.....	8,861	.....	.....	6,245	4,573	19,679	10,804	2,013	3,287	16,104	3,575	3,340 6
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,052	.....	9,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 7
..	436	.....	.....	8,140	.....	.....	6,279	17,034	31,453	9,241	14,392	575	24,208	7,245	13,541 8
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 9
..	282,122	17,500	95,000	67,168	9,808	19,459	74,097	67,438	237,970	90,733	57,998	14,891	163,622	46,692	134,197
..	1,213	.....	.....	4,146	.....	97	3,478	6,706	14,427	4,635	967	4,960	10,562	387	..... 1
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,470	.....	4,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 2
..	.....	.....	.....	1,653	.....	683	3,500	2,514	8,350	3,579	1,232	2,039	6,850	1,500	3,800 3
..	.....	.....	.....	3,017	.....	318	3,700	2,425	9,460	5,632	1,224	1,932	8,788	672	..... 4
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	.....	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 5
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,791	.....	3,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 6
..	8,000	.....	.....	5,922	400	.....	7,925	9,542	23,789	15,048	3,846	1,383	20,277	3,512	..... 7
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 8
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 9
..	9,213	.....	.....	14,738	400	1,098	30,764	21,187	68,187	28,894	7,269	10,314	46,477	6,071	3,800
..	876,685	63,128	95,000	116,443	42,986	20,557	125,048	128,470	433,504	155,652	78,884	67,965	302,501	69,021	137,997

d. Decrease.

TABLE IX.—INSTITUTIONS FOR

INSTITUTION		FACULTY (All Departments)			STUDENTS			
					Professional		College	
		Total	Men	Women	M	W	M	W
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS								
1	Flint-Goodridge Hospital and Nurse Training School...	8	6	2	...	18	...	...
2	Gammon Theological Seminary.....	5	5	...	95	¹ 25	...	...
3	Meharry Medical College.....	43	41	2	373	37	...	...
	Total.....	56	52	4	468	80	...	...
COLLEGES								
1	Clafin College.....	21	7	14	...	...	14	5
2	Clark University.....	15	6	9	...	...	6	27
3	Morgan College.....	27	16	11	...	...	24	21
4	New Orleans College.....	15	3	12	...	...	6	10
5	Philander Smith College.....	23	8	15	...	...	27	35
6	Rust College.....	24	5	19	...	...	5	5
7	Samuel Huston College.....	23	10	13	...	...	10	17
8	Wiley College.....	19	8	11	...	...	46	78
	Total.....	167	63	104	...	...	138	198
SECONDARY SCHOOLS								
1	Bennett College.....	17	5	12	...	...	...	...
2	Cookman Institute.....	15	6	9	...	...	...	...
3	Central Alabama Institute.....	9	3	6	...	...	...	...
4	George R. Smith College.....	12	5	7	...	...	...	...
5	Gilbert Industrial Institute.....	12	2	10	...	...	...	...
6	Haven Institute.....	11	4	7	...	...	...	...
7	Morristown Normal and Industrial Institute.....	23	8	15	...	...	...	...
8	Princess Anne Academy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	99	33	66	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL.....	322	148	174	...	...	138	198

¹ School of Missions.

NEGROES—ACADEMIC DATA

STUDENTS															ALUMNI		
Academy		Sub-Academy (Grade)		Business		Music		Normal		Others		TOTAL (Excluding Duplicates)					
M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	100	14	541	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	411	25	2,325	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	511	57	2,866	...	...
49	102	203	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	266	377	123	...	1
28	90	19	96	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	33	319	93	226	...	...	2
40	52	37	57	...	...	8	20	16	40	43	97	270	93	177	300	100	200
50	138	60	122	13	...	5	48	...	...	...	...	390	116	274	425	...	4
100*	124	60	143	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	197	286	484	...	5
22	38	117	219	2	13	4	49	...	...	87	213	407	144	263	75	61	14
13	25	141	129	...	...	...	...	9	59	...	...	403	173	230	...	...	7
67	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	164	450	204	246	146	85	61
369	713	637	1,038	19	33	20	122	25	99	212	507	3,365	1,286	2,079	1,553	246	275
63	136	37	112	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	306	88	218	...	...	1
22	30	108	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	130	127	...	...	2
11	18	47	62	6	10	7	15	4	14	...	...	156	60	96	...	...	3
27	20	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	7	109	44	65	245	123	122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	122	145	...	...	5
26	27	90	178	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	325	116	209	...	...	6
10	23	56	182	...	...	...	...	13	44	76	61	351	133	218	285	129	156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
159	254	352	654	6	10	7	15	20	83	79	68	1,771	693	1,078	530	252	278
528	967	989	1,692	25	43	27	137	45	182	291	575	5,704	2,490	3,214	4,949	498	553

TABLE X.—GENERAL

INSTITUTIONS	No. of Schools	VALUE OF PLANT		PERMANENT			
		Grounds and Buildings	Equip- ment	PRODUCTIVE			UNPRO- DUCTIVE
				Invested Funds Unincum- bered	Annuity Funds Yielding Income	Notes Receivable (Interest Bearing)	
1 Colleges and Universities..... (All Departments)	43	25,004,873	4,441,593	27,309,711	245,800	1,346,278	5,656,073
2 Professional Schools..... (Independent)	7	2,447,947	251,529	2,452,968	153,400	.....	187,172
3 Secondary Schools.....	36	4,002,102	504,687	1,772,338	115,200	102,369	328,463
Net Totals for year ending June, 1919..	86	31,454,922	5,197,809	31,535,017	514,400	1,448,647	6,171,708
1 Freedmen's Aid Society Schools.....	19	2,347,700	143,050	876,685	.....	.....	.....
2 General Deaconess Board Schools.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Woman's Home Missionary Society Schools.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	....	33,802,622	5,340,859	32,411,702	514,400	1,448,647	6,171,708
Foreign Schools (figures for 1917-1918):							
1 Colleges and Universities.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Theological and Bible Training Schools.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Secondary Schools.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Elementary.....	2,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY, 1918-1919.

FUNDS					FACULTY			STUDENTS		Alumni	War Service	
Additional Assets—Subscription Pledges, Notes, Etc.	Indebtedness	Annual Income	Annual Expenditure	Additions to Capital Account 1917-1919	T	M	W	Academic Year	Summer School			
5,353,623	4,657,173	5,658,432	5,591,735	5,703,222	2,794	2,096	698	35,173	3,948	72,208	21,260	1
2,745	829,679	275,979	262,912	446,503	58	57	1	384	.....	1,639	492	2
302,673	601,325	800,401	738,940	483,705	388	154	234	6,076	.....	41,038	1,616	3
5,659,041	6,088,177	6,734,812	6,593,587	6,633,430	3,240	2,307	933	41,633	3,948	114,885	23,368	
63,128	96,000	371,522	302,501	137,997	308	164	144	5,609	.....	4,949	563	1
.....	.....	120,981	108,587	.....	163	.....	.....	374	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	340,643	.....	245	.....	.....	2,835	.....	.....	.....	3
5,722,169	6,183,177	7,227,315	7,345,318	6,771,427	3,956	.....	.....	50,451	3,948	119,834	23,931	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	2,662	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	1,464	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	898	.....	.....	13,602	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,039	.....	.....	81,393	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,270	.....	.....	99,121	.....	.....	.....

Homes and Schools of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in which Educational Work as well as Industrial Training is provided

HOMES AND SCHOOLS	LOCATION	SUPERINTENDENT	Ex- pense	Fac- ulty	PUPILS 1918-'19		
					Resi- dent	Day	Total
<i>Negro Work in the South</i>							
Haven Home and School.....	Savannah, Ga.....	Miss Viola Baldwin....	\$ 4,170	4	17	50	67
Boylan Home and School.....	Jacksonville, Fla....	Miss Winifred Myser....	13,000	14	81	64	145
Allen Home and School.....	Asheville, N. C.....	Miss Alsie B. Dole....	7,800	8	58	196	254
Browning Home and School.....	Camden, S. C.....	Miss E. Welhman.....	10,000	13	129	406	535
<i>Southern White Work</i>							
Bennett Academy.....	Mathiston, Miss.	Miss Helen F. Torin...	15,682	27	205	93	298
Dickson Ind. School.....							
Irving and Florence Wood Dormitory..							
Nottingham Primary School.....							
Mitchell Home and School.....	Boaz, Ala.....	Miss H. Fink.....	1,950	3	...	126	126
Aikley Hall and Erie Home and School..	Misenheimer, N. C.	Miss Ethel M. Chapin..	6,200	8	38	53	91
	Olive Hill, Ky.....	Mrs. F. A. Hendricks..	8,215	11	75	100	175
<i>Spanish-American Work</i>							
Harwood Industrial School.....	Albuquerque, N. M.	Mrs. M. E. Johnston..	7,600	7	60	...	60
Mary J. Platt School.....	Tucson, Ariz.....	Miss Elizabeth Lyons..	6,718	7	54	...	54
Frances De Pauw Home and School....	Los Angeles, Cal....	Miss Jennie Mathias..	6,865	9	60	...	60
George O. Robinson Orphanage and Industrial Home.....	San Turce, P. R.....	Mrs. J. C. Murray.....	7,190	8	50	...	50
Day Schools and Kindergartens.....	Porto Rico.....	Miss Mary E. Jones.....	...	...	...	...	...
McKinley.....	San Juan.....	...	1,650	4	60	...	60
Fish.....	Ponce.....	...	1,085	2	60	...	60
Woodruff.....	Puerta de Tierre....	...	745	2	50	...	50
Williams.....	Arecibo.....	...	715	2	60	...	60
<i>Indian Work</i>							
Navajo Industrial Home and School (boys and girls).....	Farmington, N. M.	Mr. James H. Odle....	9,230	6	24	...	24
<i>Chinese Work</i>							
Chinese Home.....	San Francisco, Cal..	Mrs. M. Pettitt.....	10,300	14	37	85	122
Kindergarten and Primary School							
Work. Older girls attend Public School.							
<i>Japanese Work</i>							
Ellen Stark Ford Home.....	San Francisco, Cal..	Mrs. H. E. Lincoln....	10,930	6	41	14	55
Kindergarten and Primary School							
Work. Older girls attend Public School.							
Susannah Wesley Home.....	Honolulu, T. H....	Miss L. A. Stierud....	5,600	3	65	...	65
Kindergarten and Primary School.							
Older girls attend Public School.							
<i>Children's Homes</i>							
Mother's Jewels Home and School.....	York, Neb.....	Mrs. W. F. Dudman....	13,530	16	104	...	104
Kindergarten to High School Work.							
Watts de Peyster Home and School....	Tivoli, N. Y.....	Miss F. M. Wharton....	10,840	8	50	...	50
Kindergarten to Second Year High School.							
Orphanage for Negro Children. Speedwell Mission.....	Sandfly, Ga.....	Mrs. K. L. McLaurin..	850	1	43	...	43
<i>National Training School for Missionaries and Deaconesses</i>							
Lucy Webb Hayes (including Sibley Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses).....	Washington, D. C.	Dr. H. S. France, Pres.	131,245	16	103	1	104
Kansas City National Training School..	Kansas City, Mo....	Miss Anna Nedierheiser, Pres.	16,850	19	41	8	49
San Francisco National Training School.	San Francisco, Cal..	Dr. A. C. Stevens, Pres.	8,155	8	24	...	24
McCrum Training School for Slavonic Young Women.....	Uniontown, Pa....	Miss Elizabeth Dons, Supt.	4,548	6	13	...	13
Folts Mission Institute.....	Herkimer, N. Y....	Miss Bertha Fowler, Pres.	8,980	9	14	...	14
Iowa Bible Training School.....	Des Moines, Ia....	Miss Maude King.....	10,000	4	23	...	23
Total.....			340,643	245	1,639	1,196	2,835

Educational Institutions Under Care of the General Deaconess Board

NAME	LOCATION	ACADEMIC DATA		FINANCES			
		Faculty	Students	Value of Plant	Endowment Funds	CURRENT BUDGET	
						Income	Expense
TRAINING SCHOOLS							
1. <i>Dorcas Institute</i> Rev. J. A. Diekmann, D.D., Prin.	Cincinnati, O.	9	17	\$ 22,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,200
2. <i>Dwight W. Blakeslee Mem'l Deaconess Home and Training School</i> Jessie E. Arbuckle, Supt.	New Haven, Conn..	4	4	6,500	.....	3,337	3,043
3. <i>Iowa Bible Training School</i> A. Maude King, Supt.	Des Moines, Ia.	13	20	42,000	.....	9,071	.....
4. <i>Kansas City National Training School</i> .. Anna Neiderheiser, Pres.	Kansas City, Mo. . .	21	68	175,000	5,000	22,400	22,278
5. <i>Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School</i> Rev. Henry S. France, D.D., Pres.	Washington, D. C. .	10	14	200,000	²	².....	.....
6. <i>New England Association Training School</i> Alice M. Robertson, Prin.	Boston, Mass.	37	..	64,731	³	³.....	.....
7. <i>San Francisco Nat'l Training School</i> .. Rev. A. C. Stevens, D.D.	San Francisco, Cal..	28	48	25,000	2,000	10,042	9,896
8. <i>Northwest Training School</i> Annie H. Carpenter, Supt.	Seattle, Wash.	7	12	17,000	.....	5,337	5,303
Total.....	.....	129	183	552,231	17,000	53,687	43,720
CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS ⁴							
1. <i>Chaddock Boys' School</i> Mrs. Eva C. Fields, Prin.	Quincy, Ill.	19	81	100,000	.....	37,737	36,387
2. <i>Monnett School for Girls</i> Alverta E. Simpson, Prin.	Rensselaer, Ind. . . .	4	40	15,000	.....	9,557	9,480
3. <i>Montana Deaconess School</i> Roxana Beck, Prin.	Helena, Mont.	11	70	50,000	.....	20,000	19,000
Total.....	.....	34	191	165,000	.....	67,294	64,867
GRAND TOTAL.....	.....	163	374	717,231	17,000	120,981	108,587

¹Affiliated with Woman's Home Missionary Society.²The specific amount not available; included in report Wesley Hospital.³Specific amount not available; included in general funds, New England.⁴Jennings Seminary (for girls) under care of General Deaconess Board is reported with Sec. Schools (Tables VI and VII).

Receipts from Conferences for the Aid of Institutions Fund for the Quadrennium to June 30, 1919

(The Centenary Guarantee of the PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL COLLECTION began as of July 1, 1919)

CONFERENCES	Amount	CONFERENCES	Amount
Alabama	\$69 80	New York	844 75
Alaska Mission	7 00	New York East	2,481 92
Arizona Mission	427 00	North Carolina	187 20
Arkansas	157 00	North Dakota	947 78
Atlanta	82 00	North Indiana	6,589 20
Baltimore	2,440 00	North Montana	630 00
Blue Ridge-Atlantic	155 50	North-East Ohio	6,210 70
California	2,740 00	Northern German	43 00
California German	52 00	Northern Minnesota	544 56
Central Alabama	113 00	Northern New York	1,110 37
Central German	527 00	Northern Swedish	52 00
Central Illinois	2,208 00	Norwegian and Danish	200 49
Central Missouri	237 00	Northwest German	87 00
Central New York	3,771 30	Northwest Indiana	2,138 34
Central Pennsylvania	2,108 55	Northwest Iowa	4,073 95
Central Swedish	7 00	Northwest Kansas	2,470 62
Central Tennessee	41 00	Northwest Nebraska	145 20
Chicago German	144 00	Ohio	1,659 24
Colorado	1,830 40	Oklahoma	3,611 20
Columbia River	1,234 64	Oregon	1,511 45
Dakota	3,610 08	Pacific Chinese	20 00
Delaware	159 00	Pacific German	62 00
Des Moines	5,666 00	Pacific Japanese	106 00
Detroit	2,617 93	Pacific Swedish Mission	13 00
East German	210 00	Philadelphia	2,849 60
East Maine	519 00	Pittsburgh	4,604 61
East Tennessee	55 00	Puget Sound	2,807 00
Eastern Swedish	82 80	Rock River	2,185 85
Erie	2,545 00	Saint Johns River	355 60
Florida	84 00	Saint Louis	2,244 24
Genesee	1,153 49	Saint Louis German	280 80
Georgia	97 20	Savannah	90 00
Gulf	265 40	South Carolina	455 80
Hawaii Mission	101 43	South Florida Mission	62 00
Holston	840 00	Southern California	6,142 59
Idaho	200 97	Southern German	170 40
Illinois	4,157 60	Southern Illinois	1,608 40
Indiana	2,854 40	Southern Swedish Mission	51 00
Iowa	1,420 00	Southwest Kansas	1,723 51
Italian Mission	31 50	Tennessee	67 80
Kansas	3,894 66	Texas	39 00
Kentucky	337 00	Troy	2,257 95
Lexington	397 50	Upper Iowa	3,339 39
Lincoln	59 50	Upper Mississippi	341 00
Little Rock	31 00	Utah Mission	104 50
Louisiana	115 00	Vermont	1,230 40
Maine	407 53	Washington	80 00
Michigan	3,999 60	West German	540 40
Minnesota	819 00	West Ohio	5,132 64
Mississippi	165 00	West Texas	160 30
Missouri	1,573 45	West Virginia	2,104 00
Montana	600 00	West Wisconsin	1,264 20
Nebraska	3,722 80	Western Norwegian-Danish	47 00
Nevada Mission	49 87	Western Swedish	211 00
Newark	1,879 10	Wilmington	2,811 00
New England	2,516 35	Wisconsin	1,775 10
New England Southern	2,427 04	Wyoming	4,019 40
New Hampshire	452 50	Wyoming State	539 00
New Jersey	1,592 50	Gifts	1,466 36
New Mexico	184 40		

Receipts from Conferences for the Children's Loan Fund for Quadrennium Ending November 30, 1919

NAME OF CONFERENCE	1912-1916	1916-1920	NAME OF CONFERENCE	1912-1916	1916-1920
Alabama	\$396 85	\$441 14	New Mexico Spanish Mission*	\$67 70	\$
Alaska Mission	24 00	24 00	New York	10,247 87	10,166 52
Arizona Mission	266 95	348 33	New York East	12,800 20	13,665 57
Arkansas	162 62	220 87	Newark	7,860 64	10,070 86
Atlanta	160 25	189 00	North Andes		10 34
Austin	37 00		North Carolina	412 00	697 00
Austria-Hungary Mission	2 80		North Dakota	1,430 30	1,342 20
Baltimore	7,415 03	9,938 19	North Indiana	7,574 93	10,275 16
Bengal	5 00		North Montana	229 50	1,266 06
Black Hills Mission*	96 00		North Nebraska*	567 70	
Blue Ridge-Atlantic	154 00	114 29	North-East Ohio	15,692 47	19,477 95
California	2,196 37	2,224 40	Northern German	418 76	508 79
Burma Mission		9 01	Northern Minnesota	2,326 66	2,818 37
California German	168 00	133 00	Northern New York	6,798 02	8,309 15
Central Alabama	406 38	413 23	Northern Swedish	149 00	193 40
Central German	441 00	867 99	Norway	452 93	812 41
Central Illinois	5,589 99	6,517 67	Norwegian and Danish	568 90	906 40
Central Missouri	647 00	769 44	Northwest German	179 00	236 00
Central New York	8,235 21	9,771 80	Northwest Indiana	4,118 72	5,352 91
Central Ohio*	1,232 19		Northwest Iowa	3,357 95	4,262 81
Central Pennsylvania	8,369 41	9,665 40	Northwest Kansas	2,880 39	3,439 58
Central Swedish	364 66	396 39	Northwest Nebraska	326 00	553 56
Central Tennessee	131 78	113 00	Ohio	7,379 68	6,591 57
Chicago German	310 00	448 00	Oklahoma	2,113 12	3,093 01
Chile	3 00		Oregon	2,165 67	2,083 70
Cincinnati*	1,271 51		Pacific German	145 00	212 20
Colorado	2,485 44	2,691 92	Pacific Japanese Mission	107 00	49 10
Columbia River	1,890 91	1,848 09	Pacific Swedish Mission	69 30	68 00
Dakota	2,604 06	3,283 24	Philadelphia	10,290 35	13,094 68
Delaware	619 50	991 41	Pittsburgh	12,329 97	16,848 45
Denmark	248 35	261 92	Porto Rico	3 00	
Des Moines	5,144 21	6,552 86	Puget Sound	2,768 22	2,586 66
Detroit	7,775 14	9,070 00	Rock River	8,405 61	8,321 80
East German	273 00	280 00	Russia Mission	12 35	
East Maine	766 56	1,152 94	Saint Johns River	558 14	576 16
East Oklahoma Mission	11 00		Saint Louis	3,234 96	3,340 30
East Tennessee	247 95	330 00	Saint Louis German	475 41	551 53
Eastern Swedish	157 00	172 00	Savannah	153 75	182 00
Erie	8,643 20	10,987 36	South Carolina	688 00	793 76
Finland	50 81	60 51	South Florida Mission	18 00	106 50
Florida	197 70	415 00	South German	129 53	
Genesee	7,124 06	8,301 80	South Kansas	1,729 18	
Georgia	89 00	152 40	Southern California	6,326 71	5,249 81
Gulf	502 00	216 19	Southern German	181 00	161 60
Hawaii Mission	49 00	80 00	Southern Illinois	2,054 93	2,397 85
Holston	949 02	1,177 15	Southern Swedish Mission	56 00	55 00
Idaho	928 18	807 68	Southwest Kansas	5,097 02	5,469 76
Illinois	8,114 69	9,893 92	Sweden	1,016 97	1,068 35
Indiana	8,755 60	7,822 54	Switzerland	197 70	50 75
Iowa	3,845 73	4,285 45	Tennessee	355 75	401 00
Italian Mission	25 00	3 50	Texas	106 00	191 56
Kansas	6,020 18	8,511 21	Troy	5,722 28	7,561 91
Kentucky	633 49	790 39	Upper Iowa	4,847 72	5,853 47
Lexington	614 29	821 60	Upper Mississippi	388 48	711 00
Liberia	3 00	22 00	Utah Mission	187 22	227 40
Lincoln	183 01	178 30	Vermont	1,773 90	1,682 49
Little Rock	258 90	425 00	Washington	1,070 36	2,331 38
Louisiana	463 00	306 00	West German	555 90	954 05
Maine	1,694 79	2,553 78	West Nebraska	619 08	
Michigan	6,966 13	7,558 39	West Ohio	7,630 41	12,881 67
Minnesota	2,014 09	2,458 25	West Texas	200 26	243 67
Mississippi	570 00	747 43	West Virginia	3,027 10	4,102 20
Missouri	3,144 98	2,676 80	West Wisconsin	2,129 82	2,028 63
Montana	860 03	825 28	Western Norwegian-Danish	95 00	95 00
Nebraska	5,086 79	8,902 34	Western Swedish	350 10	396 80
Nevada Mission	137 05	46 68	Wilmington	2,998 00	3,222 45
New England	4,991 02	5,587 61	Wisconsin	3,445 14	3,875 01
New England Southern	3,739 10	4,109 60	Wyoming	8,573 34	8,406 81
New Hampshire	1,786 91	1,849 49	Wyoming State	412 81	497 55
New Jersey	6,529 43	8,842 27	Gifts	101 72	525 75
New Mexico English Mission*	224 20	224 09			

*Conferences which have combined with other Conferences.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic* type, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The classification of some institutions is necessarily inaccurate because the educational system in the different foreign fields does not correspond with that in the United States, and because some institutions are doing more than one type of work. This table was prepared by the Department of Education and Literature on the Foreign Field of the Board of Foreign Missions.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, and Southern Presbyterian Churches. Maintains College of Liberal Arts, College of Agriculture and Forestry, Junior College, School of Education, and University Hospital.

Ginling College, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by the Women's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal South and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Dutch Reformed Churches, and the Church Missionary Society (British).

Woman's College of South China, Foochow, Fukien.

Union Medical College, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches and the British Church Missionary Society.

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

William Nast College, Kiukiang, Kiangsi.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Peking University, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches and the London Missionary Society. Maintains the College of Arts and Sciences and Theological School.

Yen Ching College, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

North China Union Medical College for Women, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking Union. Conducted by the China Medical Board which carries all costs and has preponderance of control and with which are associated the Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (British), the London Medical Missionary Association.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and the Canadian Methodist Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, and Friends Foreign Mission Association. Maintains the School of Arts and Sciences, School of Religion, School of Medicine, and School of Education.

EUROPE

ITALIAN CONFERENCE

Collegio Americano, Rome, Italy.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, India.

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Northern Presbyterian Board of Missions.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Madras Christian College for Women, Madras, India. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Congregational (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the London Missionary Society, Canadian Presbyterian Church (Women's Auxiliary) Dutch Reformed Church (Women's Auxiliary), United Free Church of Scotland (Women's Auxiliary), the British Wesleyan Methodist Society (Women's Auxiliary), and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki, Japan.

Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.

Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Woman's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Northern Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples), and the Canadian Methodist Church.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Chosen Christian College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

Ewha Haktang, Seoul, Korea.

Severance Union Medical College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian Churches, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (British).

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS**CHINA****CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE**

Nanking School of Theology, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, and the Christian (Disciples) Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Union Theological School, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and the British Church Missionary Society.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Theological School of Peking University, Peking, Chihli. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the British United Methodist Church Missionary Society.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Religion of West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association (British), and the Canadian Methodist Church.

EUROPE**DENMARK CONFERENCE**

Theological Seminary, Copenhagen, Denmark.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Helsingfors, Finland.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Martin Mission Institute, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Theological School, Christiania, Norway.

ITALIAN CONFERENCE

Reeder Theological Seminary, Rome, Italy.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Theological School, Upsala, Sweden.

INDIA**BOMBAY CONFERENCE**

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

JAPAN**JAPAN**

Philander Smith Biblical Institute (Aoyama Gakuin), Tokyo, Japan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

LATIN AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Theological School, Montevideo, Uruguay.

CHILE CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Evangelical Seminary, Mexico City, Mexico. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, the American Friends and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the United Brethren in Christ.

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	PLACE
AFRICA		
Fox Bible Training School	Congo	Kambove, Lunda
Hartzell Girls' Training School	Inhambane	Gikuki, Inhambane
Stokes Theological Institute	Liberia	Monrovia, Liberia
Training School	Liberia	Cape Palmas, Liberia
CHINA		
Mary Hitt Training School	Central China	Nanking, Kiangsu
Bible Teachers' Training School	Central China	Nanking, Kiangsu
Bible Training School	Foochow	Foochow, Fukien
Bible Training School	Foochow	Kutien, Fukien
Bible Training School	Foochow	Lungtien, Fukien
Bible Training School	Foochow	Mintsinghsien, Fukien
Bible Training School	Foochow	Yuki, Fukien
Hinghwa Biblical School	Hinghwa	Hinghwa, Fukien
Jules Turner Training School	Hinghwa	Hinghwa, Fukien
Frieda Knoeschel Memorial	Hinghwa	Sienyu, Fukien
Biblical Training School	Hinghwa	Yungchun, Fukien
Ellen J. Knowles Training School	Kiangsi	Kiukiang, Kiangsi
Bible Training School	Kiangsi	Nanchang, Kiangsi
Catherine Thompson Memorial	North China	Changli, Chihli
Bible Institute of Peking Academy	North China	Peking, Chihli
Bible Training School	North China	Taianfu, Chihli
Edna Terry Training School	North China	Taianfu, Chihli
Bible Training School	Yenping	Yenping, Fukien
Bible Training School	Yenping	Yenping, Fukien
Bible Training School	West China	Chengtzu, Szechuan
Bible Training School	West China	Chungking, Szechuan
Bible Training School	West China	Suining, Szechuan
Fidelia DeWitt Training School	West China	Tzechow, Szechuan
INDIA		
Collins Institute and Bible Training School	Bengal	Calcutta
Bible Training School	Bombay	Baroda
Bible Training School	Bombay	Bombay
Bible Training School	Bombay	Poona
Bible Training School	Burma	Thongwa
Thoburn Biblical Institute	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore
Bible Training School	North India	Arrah
Bible Training School	North India	Ballia
Bible Training School	North India	Bareilly
Bible Training School	North India	Budaun
Bible Training School		Chit Baragwan
Johnson Memorial Bible Training School	Northwest India	Lahore
Bible Training School	Northwest India	Lahore
Bible Training Schools (3)	Northwest India	Meerut
Blackstone Missionary Institute	Northwest India	Muttra
Bible Training School	South India	Bidar
William Taylor Bible Institute	South India	Hyderabad
Bible Training School	South India	Rajchur
Bible Training School	South India	Vikarabad
JAPAN		
Bible Training School	Japan	Nagasaki, Japan
Higgins Memorial Training School	Japan	Yokohama, Japan
KOREA		
Pierson Memorial Bible Institute	Korea	Seoul, Korea
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, and Canadian Presbyterian Churches.)		
Bible Training School	Korea	Seoul, Korea
LATIN AMERICA		
Union Bible Training School	Eastern South America	Buenos Aires, Argentina
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society [Disciples].)		
MALAYSIA		
Jean Hamilton Training School	Malaysia	Singapore, S. S.
Bible Training School	Malaysia	Singapore, S. S.
Preachers' Training School	Netherlands Indies	Batavia, Java
Bible Training School	Netherlands Indies	Buitenzorg, Java
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS		
Bible Training School	Philippine Islands	Lingayen
Harris Memorial Training School	Philippine Islands	Manila

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	PLACE
AFRICA		
College of West Africa	Liberia	Monrovia, Liberia
CHINA		
Chinkiang Girls' Boarding School	Central China	Chinkiang
Methodist Girls' Boarding School	Central China	Nanking, Kiangsu
Central China Conference Academy	Central China	Nanking
Wannan Academy	Central China	Ningkwofu, Kiangsu
Union Academy for Boys	Central China	Wuhu, Anhwei
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, American Advent Society, and British Church Missionary Society.)		
Anglo-Chinese College	Foochow	Foochow, Fukien
Vernacular Middle School	Foochow	Foochow, Fukien
Guthrie Memorial High School	Hinghwa	Hinghwa, Fukien
Rulison Fish Memorial School	Kiangsi	Kiukiang, Kiangsi
Nanchang Academy	Kiangsi	Kiukiang, Kiangsi
Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial School	Kiangsi	Nanchang, Kiangsi
Peking Academy	North China	Peking, Chihli
Mary Porter Gamewell Memorial School	North China	Peking, Chihli
Taianfu Middle School	North China	Taianfu, Shantung
Sarah L. Keen Memorial Anglo-Chinese Girls' School	North China	Tientsin, Chihli
M. E. Girls' High School	West China	Chengtzu, Szechuan
Union High School*	West China	Chungking, Szechuan
Tzechow Middle School	West China	Tzechow, Szechuan
Jennie Caldwell School for Girls	West China	Tzechow, Szechuan
EUROPE		
Crandon Institute	Italy	Rome, Italy
INDIA		
Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School	Bengal	Asansol
Calcutta Boys' School	Bengal	Calcutta
Calcutta Girls' High School	Bengal	Calcutta
Collins Institute	Bengal	Calcutta
Lee Memorial Boys' Boarding School	Bengal	Calcutta
Lee Memorial Girls' Boarding School	Bengal	Calcutta
Queen's Hill Girls' High School	Bengal	Darjeeling
Boys' High School	Bombay	Baroda
Vernacular and High School	Bombay	Baroda
Boys' High School (Burmese)	Burma	Rangoon
Boys' High School (English)	Burma	Rangoon
Methodist Girls' High School	Burma	Rangoon
Hardwicke Christian High School	Central Provinces	Narsinghpur
Abbie Leonard Rich High School	North India	Shahjanpur
Lucknow High School	North India	Lucknow
Lois L. Parker High School	North India	Lucknow
Parker Memorial High School	North India	Moradabad
Humphrey Memorial High School	North India	Naini Tal
Wellesley Girls' High School	North India	Naini Tal
Boys' High School	North India	Pauri
Cawnpore Girls' High School	Northwest India	Cawnpore
Howard Pleased Memorial Girls' High School	Northwest India	Meerut
Baldwin Boys' High School	South India	Bangalore
Baldwin Girls' High School	South India	Bangalore
Parker Memorial High School	South India	Belgaum
Elizabeth H. Stanley Girls' High School	South India	Hyderabad
JAPAN		
Fukuoka Jo Gakko	Japan	Fukuoka, Kyushu
Iai Jo Gakko	Japan	Hakodate, Hokkaido
Seiryu Jo Gakko	Japan	Nagoya, Hondo
Joshi Ji Jo Gakkuwan	Japan	Sendai, Hondo
Aoyama Jo Gakuin	Japan	Tokyo, Hondo
Jo Gakko	Japan	Hirotsaki, Hondo
KOREA		
High School	Korea	Kongju
Kwan Sung Haktang	Korea	Pyongyang
Union Academy for Women and Girls	Korea	Pyongyang
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church of Australia, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.)		
Pai Chai High School	Korea	Seoul

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT
LATIN AMERICA		
American Institute.....	Bolivia.....	La Paz, Bolivia
Colegio Americano (Boys).....	Chile.....	Concepcion, Chile
Concepcion College (Girls).....	Chile.....	Concepcion, Chile
Iquique English College.....	Chile.....	Iquique, Chile
Santiago College.....	Chile.....	Santiago, Chile
Colegio Americano y Instituto Commercial		
Ward.....	Eastern South America.....	Buenos Aires, Argentine
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Christian Woman's Board [Disciples].)		
Nicholas Lowe Institute, Orphanage, and Agricultural School.....	Eastern South America.....	Mercedes, Argentina
North American Academy for Boys.....	Eastern South America.....	Montevideo, Uruguay
Sarah L. Keen School.....	Mexico.....	Mexico City, Mexico
Methodist Institute.....	Mexico.....	Queretaro, Mexico
High School.....	North Andes.....	Callaao, Peru
Colegio Norte-Americano.....	North Andes.....	Huancayo, Peru
High School.....	North Andes.....	Lima, Peru
MALAYSIA		
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Singapore, S. S.

INTERMEDIATE AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Congo Institute.....	Congo.....		Kambove
Bodine Boys' Training School.....	Inhambane.....		Kambini, Inhambane
Grand Bassa Academy.....	Liberia.....	Bassa.....	Grand Bassa, Liberia
Cape Palmas Seminary.....	Liberia.....	Cape Palmas.....	Harper, Liberia
Boys' Home and Training School.....	North Africa.....	Constantine.....	Constantine, Algeria
Boys' Home and Training School.....	North Africa.....	Tunis.....	Tunis, Tunis
Boarding School.....	Rhodesia.....		Mrewa
Boarding School.....	Rhodesia.....		Mutambara
Boarding School (Boys).....	Rhodesia.....		Nyakasapa
Boarding School (Girls).....	Rhodesia.....		Nyakasapa
Central Training School.....	Rhodesia.....		Old Umтали
Fairfield Girls' School.....	Rhodesia.....		Old Umтали
Family School.....	Rhodesia.....		Old Umтали
Loanda Graded School.....	West Cent. Africa.....	Loanda.....	Loanda, Angola
Quiongua School (Boys).....	West Cent. Africa.....	Lubolo.....	Quiongua, Angola
Quiongua School (Girls).....	West Cent. Africa.....	Lubolo.....	Quiongua, Angola
Caroline Newton School.....	West Cent. Africa.....	Madeira Islands.....	Funchal, Madeira Isl.
Quessua Boys' School.....	West Cent. Africa.....	Malange.....	Quessua, Angola
Girls' Boarding School.....	West Cent. Africa.....	Malange.....	Quessua, Angola
CHINA			
Chinkiang Girls' Boarding School.....	Central China.....	Chinkiang.....	Chinkiang
Nanking Girls' Boarding School.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Nanking
Higher Primary School.....	Central China.....	Ningkwofu.....	Ningkwofu
King's Herald's Girls' School.....	Foochow.....	Bingtang.....	Haitan
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Siong Iu Dong School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Girls' Boarding School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Girls' Boarding School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Schell-Cooper Academy.....	Foochow.....	Kutien.....	Kutien
Girls' Boarding School.....	Foochow.....	Kutien.....	Kutien
Carolyn Johnson Memorial Inst.....	Foochow.....	Lungtien.....	Ngucheng
Girls' Higher Primary School.....	Foochow.....	Lungtien.....	Ngucheng
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Foochow.....	Mingau.....	Mingau
Girls' Boarding School.....	Foochow.....	Mingau.....	Mingau
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Foochow.....	Mintsing.....	Mintsing
Higher Primary School.....	Foochow.....	Mintsing.....	Mintsing
Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Binghai.....	Haising
Hamilton Girls' Boarding School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hankong.....	Hankong
Hinghwa Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa
Ng Sauh Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa
Han-Deng Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Ng Sauh
Isabel Hart Girls' Boarding School.....	Hinghwa.....	Sienyu, East.....	Han-Deng
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Sienyu, West.....	Sienyu
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Sienyu, West.....	Sienyu
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Yung-Teh.....	Ciubeoang
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Yung-Teh.....	Tehwa
Boys' Higher Primary School.....	Hinghwa.....	Yung-Teh.....	Yungchun
Higher Primary School.....	Kiangsi.....	Kienchang.....	Fuchow
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Lanhsien.....	Lanhsien
Holt Primary Boarding School.....	North China.....	Lanhsien.....	Lanhsien

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Chuschik'ou
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Peking East City
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Shunchihmen
Middle and Higher Primary.....	North China.....	Shanhaikwan	Changli
<i>Alderman Memorial Girls' Boarding School</i>	North China.....	Shanhaikwan.....	Changli
<i>Primary Boarding School</i>	North China.....	Shanhaikwan.....	Shanhaikwan
Higher Primary and Commercial School.....	North China.....	Shanhaikwan.....	Shanhaikwan
<i>Maria Brown Davis Girls' Boarding School</i>	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Taian
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Anchiachuang
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Feich'enghsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Laiwuhsien
Middle School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Taianfu
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Tungchien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Taianfu.....	Tungp'inghsien
Middle and Higher Primary Sch.....	North China.....	Tientsin.....	Tientsin
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	North China.....	Tsunhua.....	Tsunhua
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Tsunhua.....	Tsunhua
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Ningyanghsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Ssushinh sien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Tsiningsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Tsouhsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Wenshanghsien
Higher Primary School.....	North China.....	Yenchoufu.....	Yenchoufu
Higher Primary School.....	Yenping.....	Changhuban.....	Changhuban
Higher Primary School.....	Yenping.....	Yenping.....	Yenping
<i>Girls' Middle and Higher Primary School</i>	Yenping.....	Yenping.....	Yenping
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	West China.....	Chengtu.....	Chengtu
Higher Primary Schools.....	West China.....	Chengtu.....	Chengtu
<i>Shio Deh Boarding School</i>	West China.....	Chungking.....	Chungking
Higher Primary School.....	West China.....	Chungking.....	Chungking
<i>Stevens Memorial Girls' Boarding School</i>	West China.....	Suining.....	Suining
Higher Primary School.....	West China.....	Suining.....	Suining
<i>Caldwell Boarding School</i>	West China.....	Tzechow.....	Tzechow
Higher Primary School.....	West China.....	Tzechow.....	Tzechow

EUROPE

Day School.....	Italy.....	Naples.....	Naples
Primary School.....	Spain.....	Alicante.....	Alicante
Primary School.....	Spain.....	Seville.....	Seville

INDIA

<i>Bengali Girls' Boarding School</i>	Bengal.....	Asansol.....	Asansol
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Bengal.....	Asansol.....	Asansol
Boys' School.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta English.....	Calcutta
<i>Lee Memorial Boarding School</i>	Bengal.....	Calcutta Vernacu- lar.....	Balliaghatta
Lee Memorial Boarding School....	Bengal.....	Calcutta Vernacu- lar.....	Calcutta
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	Bengal.....	Pakaur.....	Pakaur
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Bengal.....	Pakaur.....	Pakaur
Boys' School.....	Bombay.....	Ahmedabad.....	Ahmedabad
Boys' School.....	Bombay.....	Ahmedabad.....	Kathiawar
Nadiad Boarding School.....	Bombay.....	Ahmedabad.....	Nadiad
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Bombay.....	Baroda.....	Baroda
<i>Vernacular and Normal School</i>	Bombay.....	Baroda.....	Baroda
Boys' Boarding School.....	Bombay.....	Baroda.....	Gohdra
Boys' School.....	Bombay.....	Bombay.....	Hyderabad
Boys' School.....	Bombay.....	Bombay.....	Karachi
Boys' Boarding School.....	Bombay.....	Poona.....	Poona
<i>Ordelia L. Hillman Memorial Sch.</i>	Bombay.....	Poona.....	Telegaoon
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Burma.....	Burmese.....	Syriam
Anglo-Vernacular School.....	Burma.....	Burmese.....	Thongwa
<i>Methodist Vernacular Girls' School</i>	Burma.....	Burmese.....	Thongwa
<i>Methodist Burmese Girls' School</i>	Burma.....	Burmese.....	Rangoon
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Burma.....	Rangoon.....	Pegu
<i>Elizabeth Pearson Hall</i>	Burma.....	Rangoon.....	Thandaung
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces.....	Balaghat.....	Baihar
<i>Girls' School</i>	Central Provinces.....	Basim.....	Basim
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces.....	Basim.....	Basim
<i>Johnson Girls' School</i>	Central Provinces.....	Jubbulpore.....	Jubbulpore
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces.....	Jubbulpore.....	Narsinghpur

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
<i>Girls' School</i>	Central Provinces	Khandwa	Khandwa
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces	Khandwa	Khandwa
Boys' School.....	Central Provinces	Nagpur	Kampti
Boys' School.....	Central Provinces	Nagpur	Nagpur
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces	Rajpur	Jagdalspur
Boys' Anglo-Vernacular.....	Central Provinces	Rajpur	Rajpur
<i>Stevens' Girls' School</i>	Central Provinces	Rajpur	Rajpur
Boys' Boarding School.....	Central Provinces	Sironcha	Sironcha
Girls' School.....	Central Provinces	Sironcha	Sironcha
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India	Ballia-Arrah	Arrah
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India	Ballia-Arrah	Arrah
Boys' Middle School.....	North India	Ballia-Arrah	Ballia
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India	Bareilly	Bareilly
City Mission School.....	North India	Bareilly	Bareilly
Middle School.....	North India	Bareilly	Khera Bajhera
Middle School.....	North India	Bareilly	Lakunpur
Middle School.....	North India	Bareilly	Pilibhit
<i>Bidwell Girls' Memorial School</i>	North India	Bareilly	Shahjanpur
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India	Bareilly	Shahjanpur
<i>Lois Lee Parker Girls' School</i>	North India	Bijnor	Bijnor
Vail Boys' Boarding School.....	North India	Bijnor	Bijnor
<i>Sigler Girls' School</i>	North India	Budaon	Budaon
City Mission and Boarding School.....	North India	Budaon	Budaon
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.....	North India	Eastern Kumaon	Pithoragarh
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India	Eastern Kumaon	Pithoragarh
Middle School.....	North India	Garwhal	Garwhal
<i>Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School</i>	North India	Garwhal	Pauri
Boys' Middle School.....	North India	Garwhal	Pauri
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India	Gonda	Babraich
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India	Gonda	Basti
<i>Shamber's Memorial Girls' School</i>	North India	Gonda	Gonda
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India	Gonda	Gonda
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India	Hardoi	Hardoi
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India	Kumaon	Dwarahat
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India	Kumaon	Dwarahat
Boys' School.....	North India	Lucknow	Barabanki
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India	Lucknow	Lucknow
Boys' School.....	North India	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	North India	Lucknow	Sitapur
Boys' Boarding School.....	North India	Lucknow	Sitapur
Boys' School.....	North India	Lucknow	Unao
<i>Girls' School and Normal</i>	North India	Moradabad	Moradabad
<i>Indiana Methodist Girls' School</i>	North India	Tirhoot	Muzaffarpur
<i>Louisa Soules Girls' School</i>	Northwest India	Aligarh	Aligarh
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Aligarh	Aligarh
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School.....	Northwest India	Allahabad	Allahabad
<i>Hudson Memorial Girls' School</i>	Northwest India	Cawnpore	Cawnpore
Middle School.....	Northwest India	Cawnpore	Cawnpore
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Delhi	Delhi
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Hissar	Hissar
Madison Avenue School.....	Northwest India	Meerut	Meerut
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Meerut	Ghaziabad
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Meerut	Hapur
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Agra
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Bharatpur
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Brindaban
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Deed
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Firozabad
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Hathras
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Kosi
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Mahaban
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Matt
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School.....	Northwest India	Muttra	Muttra
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	Northwest India	Muttra	Muttra
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Punjab	Firozpur
<i>Lucy F. Harrison School</i>	Northwest India	Punjab	Lahore
Boys' Boarding School.....	Northwest India	Punjab	Lahore
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Punjab	Multan
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Punjab	Shahdara
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i>	Northwest India	Rajputana	Aimer
Boys' Boarding School.....	Northwest India	Rajputana	Aimer
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Rajputana	Bikaner
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Roorkee	Dehra Dun
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Roorkee	Muzaffarnagar
Boys' School.....	Northwest India	Roorkee	Patiala

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
Boys' School.....	Northwest India..	Roorkee.....	Saharanpur
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Bangalore.....	Kolar
Girls' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Bangalore.....	Kolar
Girls' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Belgaum.....	Belgaum
Boys' School.....	South India.....	Belgaum.....	Belgaum
Boys' School.....	South India.....	Belgaum.....	Secunderabad
Girls' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Gulbarga-Bidar.....	Bidar
Boys' School.....	South India.....	Gulbarga-Bidar.....	Bidar
Boys' School.....	South India.....	Gulbarga-Bidar.....	Gulbarga
Mary A. Knotts Girls' School.....	South India.....	Hyderabad-Vikarabad.....	Vikarabad
Crawford Boys' School.....	South India.....	Hyderabad-Vikarabad.....	Vikarabad
Boys' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Hyderabad-Vikarabad.....	Vikarabad
Girls' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Madras.....	Yellandu
Boys' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Madras.....	Madras
Boys' School.....	South India.....	Madras.....	Tuticorin
Boys' School.....	South India.....	Madras.....	Paducottah
Boys' School.....	South India.....	Raichur.....	Raichur
Methodist Girls' Boarding School.....	South India.....	Raichur.....	Shahpur
Boys' School.....	South India.....	Raichur.....	Shorapur
KOREA			
Collins Boys' School.....	Korea.....	Chemulpo.....	Chemulpo
LATIN AMERICA			
Cochabamba Institute.....	Bolivia.....		Cochabamba
Sarmiento Institute.....	Eastern So. Amer.....	Buenos Aires.....	Buenos Aires
Rivadavia Liceo.....	Eastern So. Amer.....	Mendoza.....	Rivadavia
English Methodist School.....	Eastern So. Amer.....	Northern.....	Rosario
Collegio Norte Americano.....	Eastern So. Amer.....	Northern.....	Rosario
Institute Crandon.....	Eastern So. Amer.....	Uruguay.....	Montevideo
Boys' School.....	Mexico.....	Eastern.....	Pachuca
Collegio Hijas de Allenda.....	Mexico.....	Eastern.....	Pachuca
Morelos Boys' School.....	Mexico.....	Northern.....	Guanajuato
Collegio de Juarez.....	Mexico.....	Northern.....	Guanajuato
Boys' Primary School.....	North Andes.....	Peru.....	Lima
MALAYSIA			
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Gopeng
Girls' School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Ipoh
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Kampar
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Klang
Girls' School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Kuala Lumpur
Methodist Boys' School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Kuala Lumpur
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Malacca
Girls' Boarding School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Malacca
Rebecca Cooper Suydam School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Malacca
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Port Swettenham
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Seramban
Girls' Boarding School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Taiping
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Tapah
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Telok Anson
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States.....	Tronoh
English School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Ayer Etam
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Bukit Mertajam
English School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Bukit Tamban
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Kulim
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Parit Buntar
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Penang
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Penang
Anglo-Tamil School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Penang
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Penang
Anglo-Chinese School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Sir pang Ampat
Tamil School.....	Malaysia.....	Penang.....	Sungei Patani
Boarding School for Girls.....	Malaysia.....	Sarawak.....	Sarawak
Girls' School.....	Malaysia.....	Sarawak.....	Sarawak
Methodist Girls' School.....	Malaysia.....	Sarawak.....	Sibu
Fairfield Girls' School.....	Malaysia.....	Singapore.....	Singapore
Short Street Girls' School.....	Malaysia.....	Singapore.....	Singapore
Serangoon English School.....	Malaysia.....	Singapore.....	Singapore
Gelang English School.....	Malaysia.....	Singapore.....	Singapore
Paya Lebar English School.....	Malaysia.....	Singapore.....	Singapore

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Middle School.....	Netherlands Indies.....	Java.....	Batavia
Girls' School.....	Netherlands Indies.....	Java.....	Buitenzorg

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
Boys' Boarding School	Netherlands Indies	Java	Buitenzorg
Boys' Day School	Netherlands Indies	Java	Buitenzorg
Malay School	Netherlands Indies	Java	Buitenzorg
English School	Netherlands Indies	North Sumatra	Medan
English School	Netherlands Indies	North Sumatra	Tebing Tinggi
English School	Netherlands Indies	South Sumatra	Palembang
English School	Netherlands Indies	West Borneo	Singawang

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**VILLAGE DAY SCHOOLS, LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**

(Figures in parenthesis indicate number of schools)

(Schools of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are reported together in this list.)

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT
AFRICA		
District Day Schools (6)	Congo	
District Elementary Schools	Inhambane	Inhambane
District Elementary Schools	Inhambane	Inhambane Northern
District Primary Schools (2)	Liberia	Bassa
District Primary Schools (9)	Liberia	Cape Palmas
District Primary Schools (6)	Liberia	Monrovia
District Primary Schools (5)	Liberia	Saint Paul River
District Primary Schools (6)	Liberia	Sinoe
District Elementary Schools (45)	Rhodesia	
District Elementary Schools (9)	West Central Africa	Loanda
District Elementary Schools (2)	West Central Africa	Madeira
District Elementary Schools (13)	West Central Africa	Malange

CHINA

Lower Primary Schools (7)	Central China	Chinkiang
Lower Primary Schools (53)	Central China	Nanking
Lower Primary Schools (2)	Central China	Ningkwofu
Lower Primary Schools (14)	Central China	Wuhu
Lower Primary Schools (33)	Foochow	Bingtang
Lower Primary Schools (26)	Foochow	Foochow
Lower Primary Schools (13)	Foochow	Futsing
Lower Primary Schools (69)	Foochow	Kutien
Lower Primary Schools (28)	Foochow	Lungtien
Lower Primary Schools (26)	Foochow	Mingau
Lower Primary Schools (48)	Foochow	Mintsing
Lower Primary Schools (8)	Foochow	Nguka
Lower Primary Schools (15)	Hinghwa	Binghai
Lower Primary Schools (17)	Hinghwa	Hankong
Lower Primary Schools (17)	Hinghwa	Hinghwa
Lower Primary Schools (8)	Hinghwa	Sienyu East
Lower Primary Schools (6)	Hinghwa	Sienyu West
Lower Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Tatien
Lower Primary Schools (13)	Hinghwa	Yung-Teh
Lower Primary Schools (11)	Kiangsi	Hwangmei
Lower Primary Schools (11)	Kiangsi	Kan River
Lower Primary Schools (17)	Kiangsi	Kienchang
Lower Primary Schools (13)	Kiangsi	Nanchang
Lower Primary Schools (26)	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi
Lower Primary Schools (26)	North China	Chingchao
Lower Primary Schools (23)	North China	Lanhsien
Lower Primary Schools (15)	North China	Peking
Lower Primary Schools (13)	North China	Shanhaikwan
Lower Primary Schools (20)	North China	Taianfu
Lower Primary Schools (14)	North China	Tientsin
Lower Primary Schools (4)	North China	Tsunhua
Lower Primary Schools (9)	North China	Yenchowfu
Lower Primary Schools (29)	West China	Chengt'u
Lower Primary Schools (27)	West China	Chungking
Lower Primary Schools (6)	West China	Hochow
Lower Primary Schools (23)	West China	Suining
Lower Primary Schools (24)	West China	Tzechow
Lower Primary Schools (18)	West China	Uintchwan
Lower Primary Schools (8)	Yenping	Changhuban
Lower Primary Schools (4)	Yenping	Shahsien
Lower Primary Schools (11)	Yenping	Shuenchang
Lower Primary Schools (8)	Yenping	Yenping
Lower Primary Schools (5)	Yenping	Yuki
Lower Primary Schools (4)	Yenping	Yungan

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT
Primary Schools (2)	Bengal	Asansol
Primary Schools (25)	Bengal	Calcutta Vernacular
Primary Schools (25)	Bengal	Pakaur
Primary Schools (71)	Bombay	Ahmedabad
Primary Schools (72)	Bombay	Baroda
Primary Schools (16)	Bombay	Bombay
Primary Schools (3)	Bombay	Kathiwar
Primary Schools (21)	Bombay	Pooná
Primary Schools (3)	Burma	Burmese
Primary Schools (6)	Burma	Rangoon
Primary Schools (6)	Central Provinces	Balaghat
Primary Schools (6)	Central Provinces	Basim
Primary Schools (11)	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore
Primary Schools (15)	Central Provinces	Khandwa
Primary Schools (14)	Central Provinces	Nagpur
Primary Schools (5)	Central Provinces	Raipur
Primary Schools (11)	Central Provinces	Sironcha
Primary Schools (13)	North India	Ballia-Arrah
Primary Schools (31)	North India	Bareilly
Primary Schools (49)	North India	Bijnor
Primary Schools (32)	North India	Budaon
Primary Schools (20)	North India	Eastern Kumaon
Primary Schools (10)	North India	Gorwal
Primary Schools (21)	North India	Gonda
Primary Schools (2)	North India	Hardoi
Primary Schools (27)	North India	Kumaon
Primary Schools (20)	North India	Lucknow
Primary Schools (179)	North India	Moradabad
Primary Schools (7)	North India	Rae-Bareilly
Primary Schools (1)	North India	Tirhoot
Primary Schools (92)	Northwest India	Aligarh
Primary Schools (12)	Northwest India	Allahabad
Primary Schools (41)	Northwest India	Cawnpore
Primary Schools (55)	Northwest India	Delhi
Primary Schools (71)	Northwest India	Hissar
Primary Schools (100)	Northwest India	Meerut
Primary Schools (102)	Northwest India	Muttra
Primary Schools (36)	Northwest India	Punjab
Primary Schools (18)	Northwest India	Rajputana
Primary Schools (46)	Northwest India	Roorkhee
Primary Schools (18)	South India	Bangalore
Primary Schools (85)	South India	Belgaum
Primary Schools (5)	South India	English
Primary Schools (35)	South India	Gulbarga-Bidar
Primary Schools (180)	South India	Hyderabad-Vikarabad
Primary Schools (41)	South India	Madras
Primary Schools (42)	South India	Raichur

JAPAN

Day Schools (6)	Japan
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KOREA

District Day Schools	Korea	Chemulpo
District Day Schools	Korea	Chunan
District Day Schools	Korea	Haiju
District Day Schools	Korea	Kangnung
District Day Schools	Korea	Kongju
District Day Schools	Korea	Pyeongyang
District Day Schools	Korea	Seoul
District Day Schools	Korea	Suwon
District Day Schools	Korea	Wonju
District Day Schools	Korea	Yengbyen

LATIN AMERICA

Primary Schools	Bolivia	
Primary Schools	Chile	Central
Primary Schools	Chile	Southern
Primary Schools	Eastern South America	Buenos Aires
Primary Schools (5)	Eastern South America	Mendoza
Primary Schools	Mexico	Central
District Day Schools	Mexico	Eastern
District Day Schools	Mexico	Northern
District Day Schools	Mexico	Oaxaca-Orizaba
District Day Schools	Mexico	Puebla
District Day Schools	North Andes	
District Day Schools	Panama	

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT
MALAYSIA		
Chinese Vernacular Schools (2).....	Malaysia.....	Fed. Malay States
Chinese Vernacular Schools (6).....	Malaysia.....	Sarawak
Malay Vernacular Girls' Schools (2).....	Malaysia.....	Singapore
NETHERLANDS INDIES		
Vernacular Schools (10).....	Netherlands Indies.....	Java
Vernacular Schools (7).....	Netherlands Indies.....	West Borneo

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Saint Paul River Industrial School.....	Liberia.....	Saint Paul River.....	
Sinco River Industrial School.....	Liberia.....	Sinco.....	Jackson
CHINA			
VanKirk Woman's Industrial Home.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Boys' Industrial School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
NgSauh Vocational School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	NgSauh
EUROPE			
Farm School for Boys.....	France.....		Charvien
Boys' Industrial Institute.....	Italy.....		Venice
INDIA			
Weaving School.....	Bengal.....	Asansol.....	Doyabaree
Girls' Industrial School.....	Bengal.....	Pakaur.....	Pakaur
Nadiad Industrial Engineering Inst.....	Bombay.....	Baroda.....	Nadiad
Central Middle and Industrial Sch.....	Northwest India.....	Cawnpore.....	Cawnpore
Boys' Industrial School.....	Northwest India.....	Aligarh.....	Aligarh
Girls' Industrial School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Muttra
Normal Training and Industrial Inst.....	South India.....	Bangalore.....	Kolar
Girls' Industrial School.....	South India.....	Hyderabad.....	Hyderabad
JAPAN			
Girls' Industrial School.....	Japan.....	North Kyushu.....	Nagasaki
Maude E. Simons Memorial.....	Japan.....	Yokohama.....	Yokohama
LATIN AMERICA			
Girls' Industrial School.....	Mexico.....	Central.....	Mexico City

SCHOOLS FOR MISSIONARY CHILDREN

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
CHINA			
*North China American School— ABCFM, MEFB, PN, CMB.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Tungchow
*School for Missionaries' Children— MEFB, PN.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Nanking
*Shanghai American School—ABF, FCMS, MEFB, MES, PN, PS, YMCA.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Shanghai
JAPAN			
*Tokyo School for Foreign Children— PN, MEFB, PE, ABF, RCUS, RCA, FCMS, YMCA, EA.....	Japan.....	Tokyo.....	Tokyo
KOREA			
School for Missionaries' Children— MEFB, PCC, PN.....	Korea.....	Pyongyang.....	Pyongyang
School for Missionaries' Children— MEFB, MES, PN.....	Korea.....	Seoul.....	Seoul

LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
*Department of Missionary Training of the University of Nanking—ABF, FCMS, MEFB, MES, PN, PS.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Nanking
*North China Union Language School— MEFB, LMS, SPG, PN, YMCA, YWCA.....	North China.....	Peking.....	Peking
*Missionary Training School of West China Union University—ABF, CMS, FMA, MCC, MEFB.....	West China.....	Chengtu.....	Chengtu

TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Native Teachers' Training Institute....	Inhambane.....	Inhambane.....	Gikuki
CHINA			
School of Education of Nanking Univ.....	Central China.....	Nanking.....	Nanking
Normal Training School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
(Conducted by Missionary Board of the Congregational Church, the British Church Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.			
Union Kindergarten Training School.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
(Conducted by Missionary Board of the Congregational Church, the British Church Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.			
Normal School.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa
*School of Education of West China			
Union University.....	West China.....	Chengtu.....	Chengtu
INDIA			
Normal School.....	North India.....	Moradabad.....	Moradabad
Conference Normal School.....	Northwest India.....	Muttra.....	Moradabad
LATIN AMERICA			
Normal Dept. of Methodist Mexican Institute.....	Mexico.....	Puebla.....	Puebla

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOLS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
CHINA			
North China Union Training School for Nurses.....	North China.....	Peking City.....	Peking
(Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.			
Training School for Nurses of Isabella Fisher Hospital.....	North China.....	Tientsin.....	Tientsin
KOREA			
Nurses' Training School of Severance Union Hospital.....	Korea.....	Seoul.....	Seoul
(See Medical College)			

KINDERGARTENS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
CHINA			
Kindergarten.....	Central China		
Siong Iu Dong Kindergarten.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Kindergartens (2).....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
Kindergarten.....	Hinghwa.....	Hinghwa.....	
Nanchang Kindergarten.....	Kiangsi.....	Nanchang.....	Nanchang
Kindergartens (6).....	Kiangsi		
Kindergarten.....	North China		
Kindergartens (2).....	West China		
INDIA			
Kindergarten.....	Bengal		
Kindergarten (7).....	Bombay		
Kindergarten (4).....	North India		
KOREA			
Kindergarten (9).....	Korea		
JAPAN			
Kindergartens (9).....	Japan		

ORPHANAGES

(Some of these are included in other lists)

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Orphanage.....	North Africa.....	Algiers.....	Algiers
Orphanage.....	North Africa.....	Constantine.....	Constantine
CHINA			
Chinkiang Girls' Orphanage.....	Central China.....	Chinkiang.....	Chinkiang
Chinkiang Boys' Orphanage.....	Central China.....	Chinkiang.....	Chinkiang

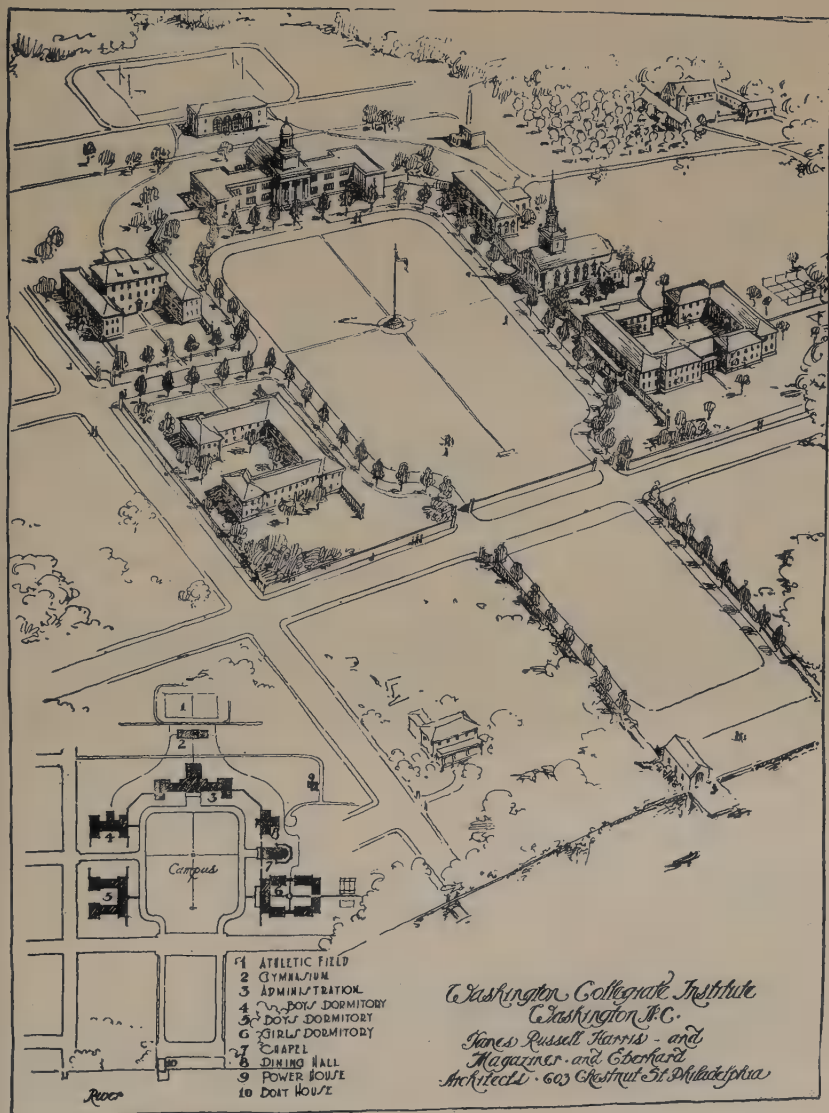
NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
<i>Mary E. Crook Home</i>	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	Foochow
<i>Rebecca McCabe Orphanage</i>	Hingwa.....	Hingwa.....	Hingwa
EUROPE			
Orphanage.....	France.....		Ecully
Orphanage.....	France.....		Grenoble
Home for Delicate Children.....	France.....		Mentone
Casa Materna.....	Italy.....		Naples
INDIA			
Orphanage.....	Bengal.....	Calcutta Vernacular.....	Tamluk
Orphanage.....	Central Provinces.....	Balaghat.....	Baihar
Orphanage.....	North India.....	Bareilly.....	Bareilly
JAPAN			
<i>Kwassui Jo En</i>	Japan.....		Omura

SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
JAPAN			
<i>Christian Blind School</i>	Japan.....	Yokohama.....	Yokohama
KOREA			
<i>Pyeng Yang School for Deaf and Blind</i> Girls.....	Korea.....	Pyeng Yang.....	Pyeng Yang

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	PLACE
AFRICA			
Night School.....	Congo.....		Elisabethville
Night Schools.....	Rhodesia.....		
Night School.....	West Central Africa.....	Madeira Islands	



STATISTICS OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL EDUCA

The statistics here given are not complete. Institutions for which adequate statistics were higher learning; the second institutions were

Universities, Colleges, Medical
Institutions of the W. F. M. S. are

				Pupils (Day)								
Name	Place	Conference	District	Year of Founding	Sex of Pupils	Foreign Teachers	Native Teachers	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	
CHINA												
1 University of Nanking, Nanking*		Central China	Nanking	1889	M F	28	32	14	27	115	167	
2 <i>Ginling College, Nanking*</i>		Central China	Nanking	1915	F	11	2					
3 Nanking School of Theology*		Central China	Nanking		M	5	5					
4 Fukien Christian University*		Foochow	Foochow	1915	M	8	5					
5 <i>Woman's College of South China</i>		Foochow	Foochow	1908	F	5	7				124	
6 Union Medical College, Foochow*		Foochow	Foochow	1911	M							
7 William Nast College, Kiukiang		Kiangsi	North Kiangsi	1901	M	5	14					
8 Peking University, Peking*		North China	Peking	1888	M	16	6					
				1917								
9 School of Theology*		North China	Peking		M	7	1					
10 <i>Yen Ching College*</i>		North China	Peking	1904	F	7	3					
11 <i>North China Union Medical Coll. for Women, Peking*</i>		North China	Peking	1908	F	9	4					
12 Peking Union Medical College*		North China	Peking	1906	M	32	14					
13 West China Union University*		West China	Chengtu	1910	M	22	15				215	
INDIA												
1 Nicholson Theological Seminary, Baroda		Bombay	Baroda	1906	M		6					
2 Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly		North India	Bareilly	1872	M		6					
3 <i>Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow*</i>		North India	Lucknow	1895	F		12					
4 Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow		North India	Lucknow	1888	M		19					
5 <i>Madras Christian College for Women*</i>		South India	Madras	1914								
JAPAN												
1 Chinzai Gakuin, Nagasaki		Japan	North Kyushu	1881	M							
2 <i>Kyassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki</i>		Japan	North Kyushu	1879	F	7	31	128			185	
3 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo		Japan	Tokyo		M						58	
4 Theological School*			Tokyo		M							
5 <i>Woman's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo*</i>		Japan	Tokyo		F	3	25					
KOREA												
1 Chosen Christian University, Seoul, Korea*		Korea	Seoul		M	8	5					
2 <i>Ewha Haktang, Seoul</i>		Korea	Seoul		F	10	15					
3 Severance Union Medical College*		Korea	Seoul		M	12	13					
4 Union Theological Seminary*		Korea	Seoul		M	4	1					
LATIN AMERICA												
1 Theological School, Santiago*		Chile	Central		M	6						
2 Theological School, Buenos Aires		Eastern So. America	Buenos Aires	1900	M	6						
3 Evangelical Seminary, Mexico*		Mexico	Central		M	6						
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS												
Union Theological Seminary*		Philippine Islands	Manila	1905	M	9						

TIONAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

not available have not been included in the list. The first section includes institutions of secondary or lower grade.

Schools, Theological Seminaries

in *italics*. Union Institutions are starred.

and Boarding)				Property and Endowment (Use local currency)				Income (Use local currency)						Expenditure (Use local currency)					
	College	Other	Total Pupils	Probable Value of Buildings	Probable Value of Land	Probable Value of Equipment	Productive Endowment	Fees Tuition, Etc.	Board and Lodging	Appropriations	Grants in Aid	Other Sources	Total Income	Building and Land	Furnishings and Equipment	Current Expenses	Total Expenditure	Total Indebtedness	
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1	202	172	705		750,000			23,406	19,127				200,000				200,000		
2	70	70			27,000			7,534		16,000			23,534	4,990	2,000	18,580	25,570		
3	139	110	110	81,400	19,960	7,950		150		1,500		1,200	11,000						
4	139	139	139	Rented	35,000	1,900		1,905	234	1,650		40,000	43,789	4,130	300	5,314	8,744		
5	16	61	201	50,000				1,431	2,124										
6																			
7			330					8,000		1,500		9,232	18,732	6,401		11,821	18,222		
8	88	88	88	31,500	353,400	2,270		1,922	4,001	37,881		12,690	56,494	19,932	779	35,683	56,394	45,684	
9		27	27																
10	50	11	61					1,046	1,600	3,050		30	5,726	117	186	5,423	5,726		
11		57	57	40,000				2,785	2,189	1,520		1,220	7,714	347	406	7,317	8,070		
12		17	17		Build a	nd sup	ported	by the	China	Medic al	B	oard.							
13	89	82	386	115,000		10,000		1,835	539										
1		57	57		21,000														
2		70	70	125,000	120,000	10,000													
3	54	54	54	95,000				Gold 3,386		7,866	2800								
4	243	243	243	250,000	225,000	27,000	43,000	14,290		14,600	5848		47,418	2,132		42,590	47,991	15,000	
5																			
1			450	12,000		2,700		4,500		2,975									
2	25	226	530					3,819											
3	192	701	53	273,000				11,588		7,457		3,145	22,190						
4	22	22																	
5	153	124	277	25,000	135,000	3,000	17,000	2,500	3,000	16,950	300		22,750	145,500	2,500	19,800	167,800	113,000	
1																			
2	92		92			10,000		500		4,500			5,000						
3	50	50	50					700											
4		53	53	63,500		20,500		850		2,400		20,500	42,000						
5		91	91	13,000	9,000	1,500		175		850									
1			15							2,000				600		1,000			
2			8							3,000				600		1,000			
3		30	30		Ren ted				1,200	3,500			4,200	1,500		900			
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5		55	55	6,000	3,000	750				5,000				350		2,500			

All Other Schools

The schools printed in *italics* are schools of the W. F. M. S., but in District Elementary Schools and in other instances the distinction between schools under the Board of Foreign Missions and those under the W. F. M. S. has not been made.

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Number of Teachers	Pupils (Day and Boarding)					
											Total Pupils	
AFRICA												
District Elementary Schools.	Congo.			7	M F	19						546
Congo Institute.	Congo.			1	M	3						20
District Elementary Schools.	Inhambane.	Inhambane.	Inhambane.	70	M F	74						1645
Training Schools.	Inhambane.	Inhambane.	Inhambane.	2		3						45
District Elementary Schools.	Inhambane.	Inhambane Northern.	Inhambane Northern.	22		31						954
Training School.	Inhambane.	Inhambane Northern.	Inhambane Northern.	1		4						78
Boarding School.	Inhambane.			1	F	1						39
District Elementary Schools.	Liberia.	Bassa.	Bassa.	3		4						76
District Elementary Schools.	Liberia.	Cape Palmas.	Cape Palmas.	9		40						995
Cape Palmas Seminary.	Liberia.	Cape Palmas.	Cape Palmas.	1		6						150
District Elementary Schools.	Liberia.	Monrovia.	Monrovia.	6		8						409
College of West Africa, Monrovia.	Liberia.	Monrovia.	Monrovia.	1	M	8						251
District Elementary Schools.	Liberia.	Saint Paul River.	Saint Paul River.	5		6						155
District Elementary Schools.	Liberia.	Sinoe.	Sinoe.	6		10						188
Boarding Schools.	North Africa.			6	M F							98
District Elementary Schools.	Rhodesia.			51	M F	53						3305
Higher Schools.	Rhodesia.			3	M F	17						185
Boarding Schools.	Rhodesia.			2	F	6						130
District Elementary and Training Schs.	West Central Africa.	Loanda.	Loanda.	11	M F	26						573
District Elementary Schools.	West Central Africa.	Lubolo.	Lubolo.	4	M F	5						37
District Elementary Schools.	West Central Africa.	Madeira.	Madeira.	3	M F	4						82
District Elementary Schools.	West Central Africa.	Malange.	Malange.	14	M F	15						265
CHINA												
						Number of Teachers						
							Foreign	Native	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Junior College
District Primary Schools.	Central China.	Chinkiang.	Chinkiang.	7	M F	3	13		270			270
Girls' Boarding School.	Central China.	Chinkiang.	Chinkiang.	1	F	3	8					86
District Primary Schools.	Central China.	Nanking.	Nanking.	53	M F	1	48		1146			1146
Conference Academy.	Central China.	Nanking.	Nanking.	2	M	1	12					112
Girls' Boarding School.	Central China.	Nanking.	Nanking.	1	F	4	4					120
Mary Hill Bible Training School.	Central China.	Nanking.	Nanking.	1	F	1	6					60
Union Bible Training School.	Central China.	Nanking.	Nanking.	1	F	1						5
Kindergartens.	Central China.	Nanking.	Nanking.	4	M F		3	68				68
District Primary Schools.	Central China.	Ningkwofu.	Ningkwofu.	3	F		12		137	30		167
District Primary Schools.	Central China.	Wuhu.	Wuhu.	14	M F		19		384			384
District Primary Schools.	Foochow.	Bingtang.	Bingtang.	34	M F	1	39		558	48		606
District Primary Schools.	Foochow.	Foochow.	Foochow.	32	M F	5	67		946	274		1100
Anglo-Chinese College.	Foochow.	Foochow.	Foochow.	1		10	20			208	243	451
Vernacular Middle School.	Foochow.	Foochow.	Foochow.	1							26	26
Bible Training School for Women.	Foochow.	Foochow.	Foochow.	1	F	1	5					28
YanKirk Women's Industrial Home.	Foochow.	Foochow.	Foochow.	1								
Boys' Industrial School.	Foochow.	Foochow.	Foochow.	1	M		2					36
Kindergartens.	Foochow.	Foochow.	Foochow.	2			4	85				85
Siong Lu Dong Kindergarten.	Foochow.	Foochow.	Foochow.	1		2	4	73				73
Union Normal Training School.	Foochow.	Foochow.	Foochow.	1		2	4					24
District Primary Schools.	Foochow.	Futsing.	Futsing.	13	M F		14		251			251
District Primary Schools.	Foochow.	Kutien.	Kutien.	72	M	3	93		1236	123		1359
Bible Training School for Women.	Foochow.	Kutien.	Kutien.	1	F	1	3					25
District Primary Schools.	Foochow.	Lungtien.	Lungtien.	30	M F	2	45		585	126		711
District Primary Schools.	Foochow.	Mingau.	Mingau.	29	M F	1	40		678	98		776
District Primary Schools.	Foochow.	Mintsing.	Mintsing.	48	M F		54		1217			1217

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Number of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)						
						Foreign	Native	Kindergarten]	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Junior College	Total Pupils	
CHINA														
Bible Training School		Foochow	Mintsing	1	F	1	3							24
District Primary Schools		Foochow	Nguka	8	M F		9		192					192
District Primary Schools		Hinghwa	Binghai	16	M F				389					389
District Primary Schools		Hinghwa	Hankong	18	M F		23		568	50				618
District Primary Schools		Hinghwa	Hinghwa	20	M F		25		756					
Guthrie Memorial High School		Hinghwa	Hinghwa	1		4	8				64			64
Juliet Turner Bible Training School		Hinghwa	Hinghwa	1		1	6							64
Kindergartens		Hinghwa	Hinghwa	2			6	20						20
Rebecca McCabe Orphanage		Hinghwa	Hinghwa											
District Primary Schools		Hinghwa	Sienyu East	9	M F		12		23	23				
District Primary Schools		Hinghwa	Sienyu West	8	M	2	13		172	80				252
District Primary Schools		Hinghwa	Yung Teh	14	M F		13		252	100				352
District Primary Schools		Kiangsi	Hwangmei	11	M F		20		354					354
District Primary Schools		Kiangsi	Kan River	7	M F		10		202					202
District Primary Schools		Kiangsi	Kienchang	18	M F	1	26		544					544
District Primary Schools		Kiangsi	Nanchang	13	M F	1	24		467					467
Nanchang Academy		Kiangsi	Nanchang	1	M	2	5							90
Baldwin Girls' School		Kiangsi	Nanchang	1	F	5	10							127
Bible Training School		Kiangsi	Nanchang	1	F	1	3							31
Kindergartens		Kiangsi	Nanchang	5			5							91
District Primary Schools		Kiangsi	North Kiangsi	23	M F		30		735					735
Rutison Fish Memorial School		Kiangsi	North Kiangsi	1	F	3	10	20	54	84	42			200
Knowles Bible Training School		Kiangsi	North Kiangsi	1	F	2	10							180
District Primary Schools		North China	Chingchao	30	M F		32		510					510
District Primary Schools		North China	Lahhsien	38	M F		44		926	110				1030
District Primary Schools		North China	Peking	28	M F	1	58		908	627				1535
Peking Academy		North China	Peking	1	M	10	39				509	122		631
Mary Porter Gamewell Memorial School		North China	Peking	1	F	4	1				55			55
Bible Institute of Peking Academy*		North China	Peking	1	M	3	2							61
Bible Training School		North China	Peking	1	F	1	4							50
Union Bible Training School*		North China	Peking	1	F	4	3							32
Nurses' Training School*		North China	Peking	1	F	2								33
Union Kindergarten Training School*		North China	Peking	1	F	4	2							19
Kindergarten		North China	Peking	1	M F	1	1	33						33
District Primary Schools		North China	Shanhaikwan	23	M F	4	26		680	121				801
Middle School		North China	Shanhaikwan	1	M	2	4				66			66
District Primary Schools		North China	Taianfu	33	M F	6	47		552		216			768
Middle School		North China	Taianfu	1	M	2	3				66			66
Bible Training School		North China	Taianfu	1	F	1	1							14
District Primary Schools		North China	Tientsin	21	M F	4	31		728	99				827
Sarah Keen Memorial School		North China	Tientsin	1	F	5	9			72	30			102
Middle School		North China	Tientsin	1	M	1	3				63			63
Nurses' Training School		North China	Tientsin	1	F	2	1							11
District Primary Schools		North China	Tsunhua	11	M F		13		200	67				267
District Primary Schools		North China	Yenchoufu	18	M F		18		207	26				233
District Bible Training Schools		North China	All Districts	18	M F	2	20							238
District Primary Schools		Yenping	Changhupan	9	M F		12		196	21				217
District Primary Schools		Yenping	Shahsien	4	M F		5		113					113
District Primary Schools		Yenping	Shuentshang	11	M F		13		249					249
District Primary Schools		Yenping	Yenping	11	M F	3	27		208	144				352
Bible Training School		Yenping	Yenping	1	F	1	4							42
Bible Training School		Yenping	Yenping	1	M	1	4							22
Kindergarten		Yenping	Yenping	1	M F		1		19					19
District Primary Schools		Yenping	Yuki	5	M F		6		133					133
Bible Training School		Yenping	Yuki	1	F	1	2							14
District Primary Schools		Yenping	Yungan	4	M F		5		111					111
District Primary Schools		West China	Chengtu	30	M F	3	45		1342	142				1484
Union Normal Training School*		West China	Chengtu	1	M		2							10
Bible Training School		West China	Chengtu	1	F	2	2							6
Kindergarten		West China	Chengtu	1	M F	1	1	20						20
District Primary Schools		West China	Chungking	29	M F	7	42		622	176				798
District Primary Schools		West China	Hochow	6	M F		9		193					193
District Primary Schools		West China	Suining	26	M F	6	39		917	130				1047
District Primary Schools		West China	Tzechow	25	M F	1	15		1154	55				1209
Bible Training School		West China	Tzechow	1	F	1	3							39
District Primary Schools		West China	Uintsuan	18	M F		30		684					684

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Number of Teachers	Pupils (Day and Boarding)					
							Lower Primary	Primary	Middle	High	Junior College	Total Pupils
INDIA												
District Primary and Middle Schools	Bengal		Asansol	5	M F	17		137	155			392
Calcutta Boys' High School	Bengal		Calcutta English	1	M	10				155		155
Calcutta Girls' High School	Bengal		Calcutta English	1	F	18				260		260
Queens Hill School, Darjeeling	Bengal		Calcutta English	1	F	12				190		190
District Primary and Middle Schools	Bengal		Calcutta Vernacular	27	M F	54		1037	254			1291
Collins Institute	Bengal		Calcutta Vernacular	1	M	18				480		480
Collins Institute Bible School	Bengal		Calcutta Vernacular	1	M	1						4
District Primary and Middle Schools	Bengal		Pakaur	27	M F	42		489	189			678
District Primary and Middle Schools	Bombay		Ahmedabad	72	M F	84		1512	106			1618
District Primary and Middle Schools	Bombay		Baroda (Godhra)	72	M F	96		1147				1147
Boys' High School	Bombay		Baroda (Godhra)	1	M	8				68		68
Girls' High School	Bombay		Baroda (Godhra)	1	F	13				48		48
Normal School	Bombay		Baroda (Godhra)	1	F	4						37
Bible Training Schools	Bombay		Baroda (Godhra)	2	M	5						36
Bible Training Schools	Bombay		Baroda (Godhra)	2	F	1						21
District Primary Schools	Bombay		Bombay	16	M F	26		558				558
Bible Training School	Bombay		Bombay	1	M	2						12
District Primary Schools	Bombay		Kathiwar	3	M	3		42				42
District Primary and Middle Schools	Bombay		Poona	23	M F	34		464	40			504
Girls' High School	Bombay		Poona	1	F	8				116		116
Bible Training School	Bombay		Poona	1	M	2						10
District Primary and Middle Schools	Burma		Burmese	5	M F	17		101	257			358
Boys' High School	Burma		Burmese	1	M	33				740		740
Girls' High School	Burma		Burmese	1	F	10				200		200
District Primary and Middle Schools	Burma		Rangoon	8	M F	22		216	127			343
Girls' High School	Burma		Rangoon	1	F	16				184		184
Boys' High School	Burma		Rangoon							89		89
District Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Balaghat	6	M F	17		461				461
District Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Basim	6	M F	14		165				165
District Primary and Middle Schools	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	13	M F	32		435	139			574
Bazaar High School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	1	F	5				10		10
Hardwicke Christian High School, Narsinghpur	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	1	M	9				92		92
Thoburn Biblical Institute, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces		Jubbulpore	1	M F	5						32
District Primary and Middle Schools	Central Provinces		Khandwa	17	M F	28		208	137			345
District Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Nagpur	14	M F	29		549				549
District Primary and Middle Schools	Central Provinces		Raipur	8	M F	30		167	156			323
District Primary Schools	Central Provinces		Sironcha	11	M F	24		356				356
District Primary Schools	North India		Ballia-Arrah	13	M F	17		170				170
Bible Training School	North India		Ballia-Arrah	1	F	1						6
Bible Training School	North India		Ballia-Arrah	1	M	1						9
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Bareilly	36	M F	91		602	579			1171
Abbie Leonard Rich High School	North India		Bareilly	1	M	26				446		446
District Primary and Middle School	North India		Bijnor	50	M F	58		539	88			627
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Budaon	34	M F	56		488	346			834
Bible Training School	North India		Budaon	1	M	5						67
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Budaon	1	F	3						33
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Eastern Kumaon	22	M F	52		639	297			936
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Garwhal	12	M F	35		245	307			552
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Gonda	23	M F	48		513	254			767
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Hardoi	3	M F	12		55	83			138
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Kumaon	29	M F	50		585	198			783
Philander Smith College, Naini Tal	North India		Kumaon	1	M	13				200		200
Wellesley Girls' High School, Naini Tal	North India		Kumaon	1	F	16				126		126
Humphrey Memorial High School, Naini Tal	North India		Kumaon	1	M	17				174		174
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Lucknow	22	M F	50		525	310			835
Lucknow High School, Lucknow	North India		Lucknow	1	M	19				242		242
Loss L. Parker High School, Lucknow	North India		Lucknow	1	F	15				196		196
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Moradabad	180	M F	172		2528	158			2686
Parker Memorial High Sch., Moradabad	North India		Moradabad	1	M	16				278		278
District Primary Schools	North India		Rae Bareilly	7	M F	7		136				136
District Primary and Middle Schools	North India		Tirhoot	2	M F	8		20	58			78
District Primary and Middle Schools	Northwest India		Aligarh	93	M F	84		806	136			942
Bible Training School	Northwest India		Aligarh	1	F	2						12
Bible Training School	Northwest India		Aligarh	1	M	2						14
District Primary Schools	Northwest India		Allahabad	12	M F	15		160				160

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Number of Teachers	Pupils (Day and (Boarding)					
							Lower Primary	Primary	Middle	High	Junior College	Total Pupils
INDIA												
District Primary and Middle Schools.		Northwest India.	Cawnpore.	43	M F	62	727	276				1003
Cawnpore Girls' High School.		Northwest India.	Cawnpore.	1	F	15			128			128
District Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Delhi.	55	M F	47	482					482
District Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Hissar.	71	M F	71	877					877
District Primary and Middle Schools.		Northwest India.	Meerut.	98	M F	107	1149	144				1293
Plested Memorial Girls' High School.		Northwest India.	Meerut.	1	F	15			145			145
Bible Training School.		Northwest India.	Meerut.	1	M	3						25
Bible Training School.		Northwest India.	Meerut.	1	F	3						15
District Primary and Middle Schools.		Northwest India.	Muttra.	107	M F	106	1288	261				1549
Blackstone Missionary Institute.		Northwest India.	Muttra.	1	M F	9						51
District Primary and Middle Schools.		Northwest India.	Punjab.	37	M F	48	416	75				591
District Primary and Middle Schools.		Northwest India.	Rajputana.	20	M F	32	190	123				313
District Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Roorkee.	46	M F	44	602					602
District Primary and Middle Schools.		South India.	Bangalore.	20	M F	60	587	268				855
District Primary and Middle Schools.		South India.	Belgaum.	86	M F	102	1425	75				1500
Parker Memorial High School, Belgaum		South India.	Belgaum.	1	M	22			450			450
Bible Training Schools.		South India.	Belgaum.	2	M	2						27
District Primary Schools.		South India.	English.	5	M F	11	167					167
Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore.		South India.	English.	1	M	15				130		130
Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore.		South India.	English.	1	F	14				95		95
District Primary Schools.		South India.	Gulbarga-Bidar.	35	M F	46	512					512
Bible Training Schools.		South India.	Gulbarga-Bidar.	2	M	3						38
Bible Training School.		South India.	Gulbarga-Bidar.	1	F	1						2
District Primary and Middle Schools.		South India.	Hyderabad-Vikarabad.	182	M F	197	2455	324				2779
Stanley Girls' High School, Hyderabad.		South India.	Hyderabad-Vikarabad.	1	F	17			248			248
Bible Training School.		South India.	Hyderabad-Vikarabad.	1	F	2						13
William Taylor Bible Institute.		South India.	Hyderabad-Vikarabad.	1	M	2						18
Bible Training Schools.		South India.	Hyderabad-Vikarabad.	3	M	6						55
District Primary and Middle Schools.		South India.	Madras.	43	M F	80	1883	207				2090
District Primary Schools.		South India.	Raichur.	42	M F	45						434
JAPAN												
						Number of Teachers	Kindergarten	Primary	High School	College		
Seiryu Jo Gakko, Nagoya.	Japan.	Aichi.	1	F	2	11			71			71
Seiryu Kindergarten, Nagoya.	Japan.	Aichi.	1	M F		3	60					60
Hirosaki Jo Gakko, Hirosaki.	Japan.	Hirosaki.	1	F	1	15			102			102
Kindergartens, Hirosaki.	Japan.	Hirosaki.	2	M F	1	7	116					116
Iai Jo Gakko, Hakodate.	Japan.	Hakodate.	1	F	2	14			210			210
Fukuoka Jo Gakko, Fukuoka.	Japan.	North Kyushu.	1	F	2	14			111			111
Kwasui Jo En (Orphanage), Nagasaki.	Japan.	North Kyushu.	1	F	3							30
Kindergartens, Hakodate.	Japan.	Hakodate.	2	M F	1	4	110					110
Joshi Jiyo Gakkwan, Sendai.	Japan.	Sendai.	1	F	1	6						41
Primary Schools.	Japan.	Tokyo.	2	F	11			600				600
Aoyama Jo Gakuin.	Japan.	Tokyo.	1	F	2	39			546			546
Higgins Memorial Bible Training School	Japan.	Yokohama.	1	F	2	7						21
Primary Schools.	Japan.	Yokohama.	2	F	9			372				372
Industrial School.	Japan.	Yokohama.	1	F	6							152
Industrial School for Blind.	Japan.	Yokohama.	1	F	3							15
Kindergartens.	Japan.	Yokohama.	4	M F	9	237						237

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools		Number of Teachers	Pupils (Day and Boarding)					
				Sex of Pupils			Kindergarten	Primary	High School	College	Junior College	Total
KOREA												
District Elementary Schools	Korea	Chemulpo		28		63		1414				1414
District Elementary Schools	Korea	Chunan		6		11		195				195
District Elementary Schools	Korea	Haiju		14		26		495				495
District Elementary Schools	Korea	Kangnung		4		6		125				125
District Elementary Schools	Korea	Kongju		12		23		477				477
District Elementary Schools	Korea	Pyongyang		40		75		2059				2059
High Schools	Korea	Pyongyang		2		12			244			244
District Primary Schools	Korea	Seoul		23		88		746				746
Pai Chai Academy	Korea	Seoul		1	M	13			400			400
Pierson Bible Training School*	Korea	Seoul				7						7
District Elementary Schools	Korea	Suwon		16		37		742				742
District Elementary Schools	Korea	Wonju		4		6		96				96
District Elementary Schools	Korea	Yengkyen		12		21		426				426
District Elementary Schools (W. F. M. S.)	Korea	All Districts		66		132		3237				3237
Kindergartens	Korea	All Districts		9		6	300					300
LATIN AMERICA												
								Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Superior		
American Institute, La Paz	Bolivia											
Primary Schools	Chile	Central		2		12		260				260
Santiago College, Santiago	Chile	Central		1	M	2				10		10
Primary Schools	Chile	Northern		2		15		268				268
Iquique English College	Chile	Northern		1	M	1				15		15
Primary Schools	Chile	Southern		2		16		284				284
Colegio Americano and Concepcion Coll.	Chile	Southern		2	M F	7				75		75
Primary Schools	Eastern So. America	Buenos Aires		5		30		437				437
Colegio Americano y Instituto Comercial*	Eastern So. America	Buenos Aires										
Nicholas Lower Institute	Eastern So. America					8						120
Primary Schools	Eastern So. America	Mendoza		1		3		98				98
Primary Schools	Eastern So. America	Northern		7		27		544				544
Primary Schools	Eastern So. America	Uruguay		2		18		245				245
Primary Schools	Mexico	Central		4	M F	7		73	73			146
Primary Schools	Mexico	Central		2	M F	4		161	52	21		173
Sarah L. Keen College	Mexico	Central										
Primary Schools	Mexico	Northern		4	M F	12		394				394
Primary Schools	Mexico	Oaxaca-Orizaba		7	M F	13		499				499
Primary Schools	Mexico	Oaxaca-Orizaba		6	M F	18		469				469
Primary Schools	Mexico	Oaxaca-Orizaba		1	M F	2		80				80
Primary Schools	Mexico	Puebla		12	M F	15		465			35	500
Primary Schools	Mexico	Puebla		3	M F	4		100				100
Mexican Methodist Institute, Puebla	Mexico	Puebla		1	M F	18	6	172	61		23	272
Primary Schools	North Andes			5		29		665				665
High Schools	North Andes			3	M F	9				119		119
Primary Schools	Panama			2		14		230				230

Name	Place	Conference	District	Number of Teachers	Sex of Pupils	Number of Teachers	Pupils (Day and Boarding)					
							Kindergarten	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Junior College	Total Pupils
MALAYSIA												
Anglo-Chinese and Vernacular Schools.	Malaysia	Ipoh		8		25		545	36			581
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Ipoh	Malaysia	Ipoh		1	F	5		68	10			78
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh	Malaysia	Ipoh		1	M	22		420	199	34		653
Teacher Girls' School, Taipeng	Malaysia	Ipoh		1	F	7		117	15			132
Anglo-Chinese Schools		Kuala Lumpur		4		16		344	59			403
Anglo-Chinese Girls' Schools	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur		2	F	18		296	45	9		350
Anglo-Chinese School, Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur		1	M	27		427	188	16		631
Anglo-Chinese and Vernacular Schools	Malaysia	Penang		9		26		617	31			648
Anglo-Chinese School, Penang	Malaysia	Penang		1	M	50		830	475	100		1405
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Penang	Malaysia	Penang		1	F	15		214	42	8		264
Anglo-Chinese and Vernacular Schools	Malaysia	Singapore		13	M F	36		694				694
Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		2	M	57		1185	438	62		1714
Short Street Girls' School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1	F	18		367	69	9		445
Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1	F	12		329	14			343
Vernacular Primary Schools	Netherlands Indies	Java		13	M F	19		332	8			340
Boys' Day and Boarding English School, Buitenzorg	Netherlands Indies	Java		1	M	5		75	27	2		104
Girls' Day and Boarding School, Buitenzorg	Netherlands Indies	Java		1	F	2		30				30
English Day Schools	Netherlands Indies	North Sumatra		3		12		258	16			274
English Day Schools	Netherlands Indies	South Sumatra		1	M	6		79	43			151
Vernacular Day Schools	Netherlands Indies	West Borneo		4	M	4		67				67
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS												
Bible Training Schools	Philippine Islands	Bataan		1		1						14
Bible Training Schools	Philippine Islands	Manila		1		2	4					36
Bible Training Schools	Philippine Islands	Pangasinan		1		2	4					33

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

To the General Conference of 1920:

REVIEW

The Board of Sunday Schools is approaching the close of its third quadrennium. It may be of interest therefore to summarize some of the achievements of the past twelve years that you may see what has been accomplished in the Sunday school work of our denomination since the General Conference created this Board.

In the twelve-year period preceding the organization of The Board of Sunday Schools the offerings of the church for the support of connectional Sunday school work increased from \$23,888 in 1895 to \$37,127 in 1907; in the twelve-year period closing with 1919 the offerings of the church for connectional Sunday school work increased from \$37,127 in 1907, to \$305,433, an increase of \$268,306 as compared with the increase of \$13,239 in the same offerings for the preceding twelve years.

Increase in Annual Offerings to Sunday School Work

\$13,239 more in 1907 than in 1895.

\$268,306 more in 1919 than in 1907.

The total offerings for connectional Sunday school work in the twelve years from 1896 to 1907, inclusive, amounted to \$317,197.03; the total offerings for connectional Sunday school work in the twelve-year period from 1908 to 1919 amounted to \$1,699,169.29, an increase of \$1,381,972.26 in the total Sunday school offerings of the church during the period of The Board of Sunday Schools over the preceding twelve years.

Increase in Total Offerings to Sunday School Work

\$317,197.03—1896 to 1907

\$1,699,169.29—1908-1919; Increase, \$1,381,972.26.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the expenditures in the Sunday schools of the denomination for lesson helps, supplies, etc., increased from \$1,390,281 in 1907, to \$2,190,007 in 1919, which means that the church is now spending \$799,726 a year more for Sunday school helps and supplies than it expended twelve years ago.

Growth of Expenditures for Lesson Helps

\$1,390,281 in 1907.

\$2,190,007 in 1919; Increase, \$799,726.

There has been an equally notable increase in the offerings of the Sunday schools for missionary work at home and abroad. In 1895 the missionary offerings amounted to \$379,916; in 1907, \$524,852; in 1919 the missionary offering of our Sunday schools exceeded \$1,000,000.

Growth of Annual Missionary Offerings

\$379,916 in 1895.

\$524,852 in 1907; Increase, \$144,936.

\$1,025,000 in 1919; Increase, \$500,148.

The total missionary offering of the Sunday schools for the twelve-year period from 1896 to 1907 was \$5,296,777; the total offering of the Sunday schools for the twelve years covered by the organization and activities of The Board of Sunday Schools was \$7,835,752, an increase of \$2,538,975 during the present period over the preceding one.

Increase in Total Missionary Offering

\$5,296,777—1896 to 1907.

\$7,835,752—1908 to 1919; Increase, \$2,538,975.

There has been an equally striking increase in the membership of our schools. In 1895 the total membership numbered 2,937,805; in 1907, 3,346,406; in 1919, 4,419,259, an increase of 1,072,852 in the present twelve years as compared with an increase of 408,601 in the preceding twelve years. If it were not for the losses we have suffered through unavoidable causes in the last two years, our total net increase for the present twelve-year period would be 1,333,537 as compared with an increase of 408,601 for the preceding period.

Increase in Membership

2,937,805 in 1895.

3,346,406 in 1907; Increase, 408,601.

4,419,259 in 1919; Increase, 1,072,852.

In the period from 1907 to 1919, inclusive, our Sunday schools have reported the conversion of 2,201,024 scholars, of whom approximately ninety per cent have been received into membership in the church. During these years the number of Sunday school scholars who have united with the church exceeds our net increase in church membership by 1,017,950, which means that the Sunday school scholars who have united with the church in the last twelve years have been sufficient to give us our entire net increase in membership during that period and \$1,017,950

additional to make good losses by death and removals. One could not ask for a more complete demonstration of the vital dependence of the church upon the Sunday school than this fact appears to be.

EXTENSION

To think of children outside of church and Sunday school in those communities where the church is functioning presents a challenge to the church, calling for an aggressive and vigorous community service in behalf of the unreached child life. But to think of entire communities, far remote from the beaten paths of travel, with children and young people growing to manhood and womanhood and never a chance to hear of the Christ, with none of the helpful and uplifting influences of Christian church, home or school, presents a vastly different challenge to the church. It is one of divine urgency—the urgency of Christ's "Go Ye"—and it is to that task the missionaries and field men of The Board of Sunday Schools are addressing themselves.

The first organized effort on the part of the Board to care for religiously needy and neglected communities was made in the fall of 1908, following a careful survey of religious conditions throughout the Northwest. This survey revealed vast sections that had never been reached or ministered to by the church. In response to an appeal from several of our western Conferences, Sunday school missionaries were appointed and the work of Sunday school extension begun. Since that time between eighty and ninety different men have been employed by our Board, for varying lengths of time, to go out into the neglected sections and organize religious services for the people, as well as visit the weak and struggling schools needing reorganization and assistance. And no more heroic or self-sacrificing company of men ever went forth under the banner of the church than those missionaries who carried the message of the Gospel to the neglected frontiers under the standard of the Board.

It gives only a faint idea of the vastness of the work accomplished to say that during the life of this Board 3,525 schools have been organized by our field men. Of course not all of them are now in existence. Some of them we knew would be more or less temporary. The community itself was a temporary one, as the life of many of these frontiers is constantly on the shift and change. This is the perplexing problem presented by frontier conditions. It is the problem of flux and change. A shifting population and a moving congregation. And yet these communities must be ministered to, if only temporarily, and in this sort of work we have been able to make a real contribution of service worth while to the Kingdom.

But there is still another side to this work that must not be

overlooked, and it is at this point that we come upon the strongest appeal for an aggressive denominational Sunday school missionary propaganda. The only hope for many of those weak and struggling schools is in the careful nursing and supervision of some great denomination. In the struggling days of their infancy they must be cared for and directed until they are able to walk alone. Then they must be led into the still larger life of an organized church, under the wing of a denomination, with a real program of work being developed within them and carried out by them. This we have tried to do with all the schools organized by our men, and as a result 735 have been developed into organized Methodist Episcopal churches. Three hundred and fifty-five new churches and parsonages have come out of the work thus organized, turning back to the denomination \$833,711 in property values.

Out in a certain section of Colorado, where our missionary organized three Sunday schools in one day, within a year all of them were brought together under one organization. Land was contributed upon which to build a chapel. The little building—a plain, tar paper covered affair—was erected and dedicated to the worship of God. During a series of meetings following the dedication, nearly two score persons were led to Christ. A church was organized, in whose membership various denominations were represented, even two families of Roman Catholic faith. To-day they not only have their little church building but have also erected a parsonage, and have a resident pastor, who is ministering to a vast stretch of country covering that entire section.

In a certain frontier Conference in the West, of the 198 Sunday schools reported at a recent session, 88 were organized and established by the missionary of The Board of Sunday Schools.

At the end of five years' work in one Conference the missionary was able to report that over \$35,000 worth of property had been handed over to the Conference as a result of the organizations he had established and developed.

Progress along commercial and economic lines throughout the frontier is rapid, action is quick, and results are immediately forthcoming. It is the raw prairie to-day, and the hustling towns of the plains to-morrow. It is sand and sage brush one day; the next it is a thriving and prosperous city. One of our missionaries tells of a visit he made to one of these new towns on the Western coast:

During the month of September and running into October, I spent several days organizing a Sunday school at ——. This is one of those country settlements lying just outside the border of a good-sized city, where the laboring people expect to find cheap land and

can have their own homes with land enough for a garden, chickens, and possibly a cow, and yet work in the city. — lies on a bluff overlooking the Sound. At the bottom of the hill are two large shipbuilding plants preparing to employ 8,000 men. Along the beach are scattered the homes of such ship workers as have families and have already begun work. They have taken advantage of the public domain along the water front and have built small homes and boat houses on the tide areas. They do most of the work themselves, working evenings, holidays and Sundays. While organizing the Sunday school I visited every one of the homes on the hill and along the water front. I spent most of one Sunday there, so that I could get to see at least some of the fathers as well as the mothers. I talked with them about spiritual things and had prayer where opportunity afforded. What did I find? All received me courteously, but not over five per cent had any religious experience. Not over ten per cent really cared enough for a Sunday school to maintain one. Probably twenty-five per cent will send their children to Sunday school. This is a rather discouraging condition and shows the tremendous need of our work when we remember that about ninety per cent of those people have been active Christians and working members of the church or have been raised in Christian homes and attended Sunday school and church regularly in their younger years. On Sunday I found these women and their husbands in working clothes, either helping to finish the house or doing the family laundry so that they might go to the mill on Monday. Practically everybody was working. The stores were open as usual, and there was no suggestion of Sunday anywhere. On the hill I saw a little fellow not over ten years old trudging along with a board on his shoulder. When I invited him to come to Sunday school that day he replied, "No, I can't, I have to help Daddy build the house." Down at the mill I saw an old burned-out form of what had once been a man. (I speak this way in pity and not in disrespect.) He was probably a fireman. It was Sunday, but he had on a suit of simple overalls, black and greasy from the machinery. He was at work about the mill. When I spoke to him about the Sunday school he replied in the harsh voice of a cynic, "Aw, all we git time for nowadays is to eat and sleep, and mighty little of that." Now, that little fellow on the hill will grow into the kind of remnant that I saw at the mill unless his father is induced to let the little fellow have some of the opportunities of a normal child.

The social and intellectual life of these communities will rise or fall in just that proportion that religion is stressed or neglected. These communities must in some way be reached and held for Christ under a strong program of community activity through the church. To fail at this point in an hour when so many of such communities are becoming fixed in their moral or social bent or cleavage, is to fail at the hour of their supreme need. One dollar spent now in the work of preservation and constructive building is better by far than ten thousand dollars ten years from now in an effort to redeem ground lost by neglect.

We used to think of work among our colored population as confined to the South. That is no longer true. Indeed, some of the most perplexing problems connected with ministering to our Negro population are to be found in the cities of the North.

It is estimated that a total of 750,000 colored people have migrated to the North since 1916, and the most serious part of this migration is that the organized forces of the North were almost totally unprepared for their coming or to cope with the problems their coming presented. All this is graphically illustrated in the fact that for a colored population of close to 200,000 in the city of Chicago there are not church accommodations for much more than 18,000. In the Washington Conference we are laying foundations for a good piece of work in the future. In a recent report our missionary in the Washington Area tells of a visit to a certain place:

— Church has a membership of 175 with a large Methodist constituency. The Sunday school enrollment at the date of my visit was 53 with nine non-resident members. The superintendent and three teachers constituted its entire official staff. At a meeting of the pastor, superintendent and teachers, together with a few other interested persons, we outlined the possibilities of that school and, in fervent prayer, they committed themselves to the task of putting it on an efficient footing.

The officials were anxious that a community survey be put on during my stay and largely under my direction. At the close of more than a week of faithful work we assembled in the main auditorium of the church to tabulate some of the outstanding accomplishments which were the result of our work. The enrollment of the school which we found to be 53 upon our arrival had increased within ten days to 173. Instead of an official staff of one superintendent and three teachers, a general superintendent and twelve teachers now constitute the official force. Two organized classes and a teacher training class are in formation. The school was completely reorganized.

A Contribution of Sunday School Extension to Methodism and the Kingdom, 1908-1919

3,234 New Sunday Schools.

735 New Church Organizations.

355 New Church Buildings.

\$833,711 Property Value.

NEEDY SUNDAY SCHOOLS

By the law of the church The Board of Sunday Schools is intrusted with the task of caring for needy Sunday schools and providing them with the necessary literature for the maintenance of their work. Literally thousands of schools are alive to-day and making a real contribution to the moral and religious welfare of the community of which they are a part because the Board was able to provide them aid in their hour of need and thus save them from discontinuance, or tide them over some temporary embarrassment. This assistance has gone into every section of the country and among all classes of people, reaching the needy of our frontier and mountain sections, the colored

people of the South and the mountain whites, as also many of our fine mission schools among foreign-speaking peoples, all of which are kept alive and made possible through the assistance rendered by The Board of Sunday Schools.

The appeals that reach our office indicate how great and compelling is the need for the kind of assistance this department is able to give. The following quotations from letters are samples of these appeals:

On January 28, 1918, our little town was visited by a disastrous flood and every home and building in our part of the town was damaged, having from two to eight feet of water inside every home. Our church, of course, is very weak, and we had a very hard struggle to erect it, and it is yet only partly finished. We had bought one quarter's supplies for the Sunday school and they were all destroyed by the flood. I re-ordered and have some literature for this quarter, but it makes our bills so hard to pay that I fear we cannot pay for the next quarter. I wish to ask you for a grant to our Sunday school—a donation of one or two quarters—that we may have time to get on our feet again.

Through a donation by one of our contributors, supplies were sent for the balance of the year, with the following results:

We heartily thank the Board for the literature they are sending us. The little folks are very happy indeed. At their Easter service they raised \$1.00 for The Board of Sunday Schools and—that is fine for our little school. Pray for our success. We thank you over and over again for this timely help.

Later the following was received:

I am sure I do not know how to express my gratitude for such kindness and favor done by a young lady who is a stranger to us. Seems almost like a gift from God when I think of the time of our distressed circumstances and how this help came so promptly and generously. It has been so wonderfully good to have plenty of literature and the large picture roll. It is so much easier to make the children see. Before that we had to scatter the books and papers around in order to make our supplies do, and we had only a paper and card for each family. Now, just think of it, we have plenty to go around. I am sure I can speak for our Sunday school and make no mistake in saying "Thank you" for the whole school. I wrote Miss — before receiving your letter and I received a personal letter from her. She told me she was a school girl and it made me feel so good that a girl in school had sacrificed so much for us. And when she answered my letter she enclosed \$1.00 to help us. I am sure God will bless her for all this. When you write her again, please give her our thanks.

I know that this school needs help. It is on the — R. R., and nine or ten miles from W—. There are children fourteen years old who have never seen inside a school room, and the parents are just as bad. We will have to help them out before they can help themselves. I do hope you will do this at once, for it is very needy.

Our city is full of children of our people who do not attend our churches nor our Sunday schools. My church upon our own expense has opened a Sunday school in the west end of the city where a large number of the neglected children are to be found. This

field bids fair to be a good plant for another Methodist church. What I want to know is if there is any way to secure help. We need literature, books, etc. If we can in any way get some help you will see good results in a short time. I wish you would kindly let me know what can be done in this direction.

On account of that fearful epidemic, the influenza, which has swept our country, we have been out of our church for eight weeks, and winter is now on us and we are nearing the end of the year without any money to pay for our Sunday school supplies. These long weeks without church services has caused us to fall behind with our payments, and because of all this we cannot see our way clear for this next year. Will The Board of Sunday Schools come to our rescue and make us a grant of literature until we can catch up? Please let us hear from you soon.

More than 3,700 grants of literature have been issued since 1911, at a total cost of \$22,884.92. Many of these Sunday schools that were thus aided in their infancy, have now grown into strong and vigorous churches, making large contributions to the work of the Kingdom. A certain large and prosperous church in one of our western states now worshipping in a fine new \$60,000 church building, had its beginning in a small frontier mission Sunday school organized by one of our Sunday school missionaries and received its first literature through The Board of Sunday Schools.

The words of appreciation that have come to the Board from the schools aided, show the real worth of the cause and the value of this type of assistance:

I have been appointed by our Sunday school to send you a letter of greeting and thank you for the assistance rendered us through a grant of Sunday school supplies. Our people greatly appreciate this help as we have not harvested a crop for three years, and through this assistance we have been able to have our Sunday school and church services regularly. Kindly accept from every member of our church our deep appreciation and thanks for this help, and we hope the Lord will prosper us that we too may be able to make a contribution to help in this great work.

The following letter from C. B. Sears, at one time our Sunday school missionary in the Puget Sound Conference, shows how the seed sown by this department may return in largely increased measure after many years:

Enclosed please find bank draft for \$10, which has an interesting story. Ten years ago I organized a Sunday school at Bennett schoolhouse near here. Sunday last I was invited to a service at the schoolhouse in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the school. A fine program was rendered and an historical account read of those who had worked in the Sunday school and members who had gone out from it to other fields of usefulness. The net results were remarkable considering the sparsely settled community. There is a present membership of about fifty. At the close of the service, Mrs. E——, who has served as superintendent all these years, referred to the generosity of The Board of Sunday Schools in providing lesson helps and papers at the time of organiza-

tion and proposed that a collection be taken for me to send to your Board. I am sure you will appreciate the returning bread that was cast upon the water so long ago.

Aid to Weak and Dependent Sunday Schools, 1908-1920

Grants in Aid, 6,159

Expended, \$37,584.92

Hundreds of thousands of children have been reached by the uplifting influence of good Sunday school literature and the transforming power of moral and religious education.

THE FOREIGN FIELD

For nearly eighty years The Board of Sunday Schools and its predecessor has been assisting in the promotion of Sunday school work beyond the seas. We now have thirty-four missionaries in the field and are making grants for the purchase of Sunday school literature for the various fields to more than forty foreign Conferences. We have 8,742 Sunday schools in the foreign field, with an enrollment of 397,842 pupils. The increase since 1912 has been 1,922 schools and 70,097 pupils.

Our missionaries are working in Africa, China, India, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Korea, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands—twelve are in charge of Conferences and twenty-two are district workers. Their objective is both extensive and intensive, and they work in the heartiest cooperation with the authorities on the field. These representatives, also, seek by every means to lift the standard for the Sunday schools already in existence. Therefore, we have the beginnings of very creditable teacher training, adult and young people's class movements, institute campaigns and plans for better literature.

The Sunday school opportunity in foreign fields is unparalleled. There are three hundred million children in the Orient alone untouched by any effort at religious education. We could easily double our Sunday school membership beyond the seas in one quadrennium if we had the financial resources and well-equipped leaders. In the past six years the Sunday school has come to a place of very large recognition in the foreign field. Everywhere in sharp contrast to the old attitude of benevolent acquiescence has come an earnest solicitude for the larger development of religious education. The Sunday school, moreover, is now admittedly the hope of the missionary propaganda. Then too we at present face a period of vital world reconstruction when all lands are looking to America for a program of permanent upbuilding. Every country is stretching out its arms for help.

It will be interesting to note the progress made since the ap-

pointment of Sunday school specialists to some of the foreign fields.

In the fall of 1914, Rev. A. L. Ryan was appointed Sunday school missionary of The Board of Sunday Schools for the Philippine Islands Conference. Reports received since that date reveal such unusual progress in missionary endeavor with such truly remarkable results that the entire church ought to be informed as to the strategic value of the Sunday school movement in foreign fields, so well illustrated by this striking demonstration in these island possessions. Recent reports show an increase of 74 Sunday schools, 12,723 pupils and 1,196 officers and teachers. With the present Sunday school enrollment of 26,500 in the Islands, this increase of 12,723 pupils indicates that during the past four years of expert leadership the Sunday school membership of our church in the Philippine Islands has almost doubled.

A special teacher training movement was started in the Philippine Islands in 1916. During the past four years 1,061 persons have been enrolled in these newly organized classes and 410 of these have completed the standard courses.

Dr. A. A. Parker, our representative for all the India Conferences, began his work in 1917. An extract from his annual report of 1919 will reveal the progress made in this field during the last three years: "I dare say that our Sunday school statistics indicate the measure of progress that has been made. In the early days of my Sunday school work here we were faced with diminishing figures and I contended then that the lessening totals were an evidence of progress made, in that we were more definitely defining a Sunday school, making it impossible for a mission worker to hold a village meeting and report it as a school. We were insisting on records being carefully kept and regular courses followed. The first result was a falling off in the returns. The latest figures show a total of 5,307 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 150,693 pupils, representing an increase of 435 schools and 11,121 pupils during this past year.

"China, in keeping with the resolution recently adopted by the Methodist forces of the country, is endeavoring to triple its Sunday school enrollment within the present quadrennium.

Kingdom progress depends most intimately upon what we do with the world's childhood and youth. Here is the key to the future. We are already established or have plans projected for every mission field of the church. It is the strategic time to move forward in a large and aggressive way. We hope, therefore, that through the increased resources resulting to this Board from the Centenary Campaign, we may be able to launch a movement that shall capture the coming generation of every land for Christ in this critical period of reconstruction.

Every field requires much larger appropriations. The need for reconstruction work, in Europe, especially, is immediately imperative. The supreme call goes out to the church to save and train the children and youth of all these lands that the Kingdom of God may speedily be established throughout the earth. Our highest strategy for world redemption is represented by the Sunday school movement.

LOSSES

The past quadrennium has been a trying one in every department of church work, and no department has been more seriously affected than the Sunday school.

When the reports from the Spring Conferences of 1918 were tabulated it was discovered that we were facing a very serious decrease in our Sunday school membership. We immediately called the attention of the church to the fact and strongly urged that an aggressive movement be inaugurated to check the losses that were in evidence. In spite of our efforts the year closed with a decrease of 28 schools, 6,669 officers and teachers and 125,495 in the total enrollment. The returns in 1919 were no more favorable, showing a decrease of 106 schools, 10,837 officers and teachers, and 134,739 in total enrollment.

The losses were not peculiar to any section of the church. There is hardly an Annual Conference that does not show a decrease in one or more departments of its Sunday school work. The entire connection appears to have been affected alike in the matter. The most serious effect of our losses is not upon the Sunday school but upon the church. When we discovered that our schools were reporting a decrease we called the attention of the church to the fact and prophesied that unless the decreases were checked they would seriously affect the membership of the church. That which we then foresaw has come true. In 1918 our church membership in America showed an actual decrease of approximately 7,000 over the previous year. The returns for 1919 showed a net loss of 71,000 in the church membership of the white Conferences in the United States, and a loss of approximately 56,000 in the church as a whole, at home and abroad. Every episcopal area in the United States, except three, showed a decrease in church membership.

Many causes have contributed to our losses. The epidemic of influenza that has twice swept over our land and over the world has seriously interfered with our activities. Dr. Flexner is authority for the statement that the flu caused more deaths than the World War. The increase of more than one hundred per cent in deaths among our church members in 1919 bears silent witness to the devastation wrought by this awful scourge. Hun-

dreds of our schools were closed and thousands of our members were taken from us.

There is another factor, however, that has played a very significant part in our present decline. Ten times during its history the Methodist Episcopal Church has showed a loss in its membership—in 1919, 1899, 1881, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1847, 1814, 1780, and 1778. Every time, but one, that we have suffered a loss in our church membership was during war. Every time our nation has been engaged in a struggle of arms our church has suffered a decrease in its members. During the last and greatest war in our history, or in the history of the world, Methodism has suffered the greatest loss in its century and a half of history. It would seem that every time our nation has found itself forced to struggle for its national existence the church, with a fine abandonment of its own interests, has turned aside from its own tasks that it might serve the nation. The denomination that during the Civil War sent “more men to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any other church,” was not derelict in its duty during the great world struggle. Four hundred thousand of our young men turned aside from their appointed tasks to enter the military and naval forces of the nation. Our people everywhere almost without exception sought to find a place where they could serve in the struggle. Other things were forgotten and other interests were turned aside in order that every one, young and old, might do his bit. The church gave freely of the time and strength and talent of her people; her own work in many departments was temporarily put aside that everything might be concentrated upon winning the war. Thousands of Sunday school classes were given up; hundreds of our schools were content merely to carry on their work without attempting even to hold their own. Fully a thousand of our churches were left pastorless that their ministers might follow our sons to battle. Such a condition of affairs could have but one result, and that is seen in the losses we have reported.

I am glad, however, to say that there are indications that the tide is turning in the other direction. For the first time in two years the enrollment of our teacher training classes shows an increase in the months of October, November, and December, 1919. During that period we had an increase of 187 classes with more than 2,000 students over the number enrolled in the last three months of 1918. The enrollment of our young people's classes showed an increase of twenty-eight per cent over the previous year in the months referred to. The adult Bible classes are likewise showing a similar increase in the number of new organizations reported. These are only meager returns, but they indicate what we believe to be the beginning of the

return of our Sunday schools to their pre-war efficiency. That this is the case everyone who loves the Sunday school and the church must most sincerely desire, for the present situation if long continued must result seriously if not disastrously for both the Sunday school and the church.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL AND THE CENTENARY

The Centenary campaign has been one of the outstanding events of the quadrennium in the Sunday school as well as in the church. Our schools were asked to raise ten million dollars for the Centenary for the five-year period. Something of the size of the task will be seen from the fact that the amount asked was three times greater than the missionary offering of the Sunday school for any single period of the same length in its history. The Sunday schools were not organized for such giving. Only 5,500 schools had missionary superintendents in 1917. The missionary vision of the schools was not adequate; their missionary interest had not been aroused. The difficulties were great and at times seemed almost insurmountable. We refused to be daunted by the size of the task. Literature was created, an office force was organized, and a field force was marshaled for the enterprise. Nearly twenty-three hundred district directors were enrolled to visit individual schools and put before them their Centenary task. Twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and fifty-seven Sunday schools were organized into missionary societies with missionary superintendents to supervise the Centenary effort. When it is remembered that we had only 5,500 missionary superintendents in 1917 it can be seen that the achievement was really remarkable. As a result of the campaign more than ten million dollars have been reported as definitely pledged, or accepted as quotas, by our Sunday schools.

There was a time when "A Million for Missions" seemed a far dream. Actually to have two million a year in sight seems beyond belief. But great as is the achievement, our missionary activity in the Sunday school is only at the beginning. The pledges have been made but not paid; the interest of the subscribers must be maintained over a period of five years. The standard of giving must be lifted to Centenary levels as a permanent standard. If we should raise every dollar of the ten million that have been subscribed and then fall back to our pre-Centenary level of giving, it would not only be disastrous for the mission work which our money maintains, but disastrous also for the Sunday schools themselves. Plans for the conservation of the Centenary in the Sunday schools have been worked out, the necessary literature has been prepared, the campaign is already on. The next five years of missionary education in

the Sunday school should underwrite the missionary program of the church for a generation.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EVANGELISM

The Centenary is not ended. The financial campaign is completed, but the spiritual campaign is only just begun. It has become increasingly clear during the recent months that the church must mobilize its spiritual resources on a scale commensurate with its financial resources if the Centenary is to realize its largest success. The church must demonstrate its evangelistic power if it is to be more than a money-raising machine.

At a meeting of the district superintendents of the church in 1919 it was unanimously voted that a campaign for a million lives for Christ and the church by June, 1920, be made a part of the conservation program. The task is a tremendous one. A million souls is a much greater and more difficult undertaking than a million dollars. And yet, great as is the task, it is not impossible. If all of our churches really give themselves with the same enthusiasm, devotion and determination that they gave themselves to the financial campaign, the evangelistic goal will be achieved.

The Sunday schools have been called upon to play a large part in the effort. When the bishops issued their challenge for a million lives for Christ they stated that 800,000 of these must be won in the homeland, and that of these 650,000 must be won from the Sunday school. The Sunday schools were asked for one eighth of the money for the Centenary; they were asked for seven eighths of the converts. A very heavy responsibility has been placed upon our schools, but it is a responsibility that they can bear if they will. They have the field. More than 1,500,000 of our scholars, so far as we know, have never made a confession of Christ. If we win forty per cent of our unsaved members our schools will succeed in their part of the evangelistic campaign. We have the force. We have over 375,000 officers and teachers. If these workers are enlisted in the enterprise and trained for the work they can easily become the most powerful evangelistic force that our church has ever had outside of the pastors. The Board of Sunday Schools is doing its best to awaken our Sunday school forces and make them see that the great mission of the Sunday school is to bring its members into saving relationship to Jesus Christ, and to train them for Christian service. Once our workers are inspired by this ideal and purpose there will be no question as to the success of any evangelistic program which the church may call upon them to undertake.

Our work is not done when the converts are counted; they

must be cared for, taught, and trained for Christian living. Methodism has been successful in winning converts, but not successful in holding them.

During the past seven years we have received on probation 1,873,152 converts. In addition to our probationers we have probably received 600,000 who have come directly into the church on confession of faith, making a total of approximately 2,500,000 who have been received into the church during the last seven years. We have lost by death fully 50,000 a year; we have probably lost by letter to other communions fully 50,000 in excess of the number we have received from other communions. Our losses by death and letter have probably been about 700,000 during the last seven years. This means that with 2,500,000 received on probation and confession of faith we ought to show a net increase of 1,800,000 in our church membership since 1912. As a matter of fact our increase is 551,000. It is probable that in the last seven years more than 1,200,000 converts have been permitted to drift away from the church and are no longer related to it.

If the present evangelistic campaign shall merely result in a great ingathering of numbers who will not be taught or trained by the church, who will find no opportunity for Christian expression or definite forms of Christian service, the campaign will fail and it were better it had never been projected. It is not enough that we win a million souls to Christ, they must be permanently built into the life of Christ and the church. Already we have plans under way for the conservation of the evangelistic results that shall be attained in the Sunday schools. It is our purpose, so far as it is possible to do so, to have our Sunday school converts grouped into classes, regularly taught and thoroughly trained in the fundamentals of the Christian faith and life. If we can do this, as we hope to do, this evangelistic effort will make one of the largest contributions that the Sunday schools have ever made to Methodism and the Kingdom.

BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE

Our denomination is spending approximately \$8,000,000 a year for the building of new churches and the remodeling of old ones. With the exception of pastoral support this is the largest single item in our denominational budget. One of the first aims of a corporation is to secure a plant adapted to and adequate for its business. Without this no corporation could hope for large success. In the church adequacy and adaptability of plant is frequently the last and least consideration. Plans are accepted and money spent with little understanding of the real task of the church. No business house would build a plant without securing the best expert advice available, but local church

committees will not infrequently accept the counsel of those whose knowledge of church architecture is as limited as their own. As a result of this policy we have nearly 27,000 church buildings, representing an investment of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars, many of which are poorly adapted to modern church work.

Architectural beauty and dignity are often neither sought nor obtained. In many of our churches there is little to create or even suggest the spirit of reverence and worship. Indeed, too few are our churches that in appearance and equipment remind men of God.

The only equipment of many of our churches is an auditorium, a dining-room and a kitchen. Few have the necessary educational, recreational and social conveniences for community service. There is little about them to suggest that the church was sent to minister and not to be ministered unto. Large numbers of our Methodist churches have no provision whatever for successful Sunday school work.

Five years ago we installed a bureau of architecture as a part of the working force of The Board of Sunday Schools. Our purpose was to have some one to whom local committees might present their problems and from whom they might receive necessary direction and aid. Four years ago the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension united with us in the support of the work, and during the last quadrennium it has been carried jointly by the two boards.

The bureau does not in any sense aim to take the place of a local architect. It rather seeks to cooperate with the building committee and the architect selected, to the end that all may benefit by the special knowledge which the bureau is able to furnish. It renders to churches requesting it the following service free of charge: Consultation either at its office in Chicago or in Philadelphia, or in the field. In the latter case the traveling expenses of the bureau's representative are paid by the church requesting his visit. Suggestive sketch plans are made for any church building project upon receipt of sufficient data. Plans prepared by other architects are examined and passed upon by the bureau for the purpose of suggesting changes which will better the arrangements. A list of competent church architects is furnished whenever desired. In addition to its free service, the bureau is equipped to do additional work for which a small fee is charged.

Over one thousand requests for advice and aid have come to the bureau during its brief history. More than seven hundred such calls came during the past year. The increasing number of calls that are coming to the bureau and the large number of letters of commendation from pastors and building committees

lead us to believe that the bureau is meeting a real want in the church and rendering a service long needed.

THE FUTURE

The Sunday school record of the last twelve years is a source of pride to every friend of the denomination. But great as the results have been they have as yet hardly made a dent in the task. They have only scratched the surface of the field.

It is true that we have made immense numerical gains in our Sunday school membership since the present movement began. But what is an increase of 1,072,853 when one half of the children and youth of the land (twenty millions) under twenty years of age are outside the Sunday school and are receiving no religious training whatever, Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish? With 80,000,000 of the population of the nation outside the Protestant Sunday schools there is a field for expansion before us so vast as to fairly stagger one by its magnitude. If the mission of the Sunday school is to minister to the last man, woman, and child in the community, then we have a task awaiting us that will require larger resources than some of us have ever thought.

The evangelistic returns from the Sunday schools have been magnificent. Two million scholars led to Christ in the last twelve years is one of the most wonderful achievements in the history of evangelism. But with 1,500,000 scholars who have not yet united with the church or made an open confession of Christ we have a field for harvest greater by far than any we have yet achieved. If it is the business of the Sunday school to lead every scholar into saving relationship with the Lord Jesus, then we have a work set before us for which our present force is hopelessly inadequate.

If our Sunday schools are to fulfill their larger mission they must be made educationally efficient. They must be thoroughly organized, properly graded, adequately equipped and intelligently officered and taught, otherwise the spiritual outcome that we look for in finished Christian character will not and cannot be secured. It is only necessary to state that probably not more than five per cent of the more than 36,000 Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools measure up to the foregoing standard, to see that we have made hardly an impact upon our educational problem. If our schools are to be lifted to anything like the degree of efficiency that they ought to attain we have a task ahead that will require a vastly greater program than we have yet undertaken.

We have fully one hundred thousand elementary workers in our Sunday schools who must be awakened, enthused, inspired,

and trained for the task of fashioning the little ones intrusted to them into the image of the Master.

We have a million young people of the adolescent period in our Methodist Sunday schools. They constitute the largest single asset of the church. To-day they are ours to mold; to-morrow they will be the church's to serve if they are led aright to-day. Our young men and women must be organized and directed. Their teachers must be instructed and inspired for leadership.

We have half a million men and twice that number of women in our Methodist Sunday schools. These adults ought to be organized for definite tasks in church and community if they are to count for the Kingdom as they should. The adult power of the Sunday school must be directed into channels of service. They must be led into those fields of activity where they can count for Christ in some way commensurate with their resources.

It requires four hundred thousand officers and teachers to man the Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fifty thousand new recruits must be added every year to our teaching force to fill the vacancies made by those who give up the work. The success of the Sunday school depends upon the teacher more than upon any other single factor. Yet out of our vast army of officers and teachers only a small percentage have ever had the slightest training for their tasks. The pupils they are to teach, what they are to teach, and how they are to teach is as a sealed book to the great body of our Sunday school workers.

The most effective means that we have for reaching and training our Sunday school constituency in the field are our institutes and schools of methods. By bringing the workers together at some central point for two, three, or five days under expert leadership we can do for them what cannot be done in any other way. Principles can be presented, methods discussed, and local problems dealt with in a personal way that no other method of work affords. The workers return to their local schools with a new vision and a firmer and more intelligent grasp upon the problems they must face. They go back to their work with a deeper devotion to their pupils and to the tasks to which God has called them. But when it is remembered that we have 95 Conferences and 467 districts in the United States, and that we ought to hold at least one institute in every district every year it will be seen how far short we come from covering the field as we should.

It is not enough that we conduct institutes and schools of methods for delegates who can meet together at some convenient center for such instruction. The individual schools

must be visited, their conditions and needs studied and such assistance given as is required. That there is an imperative need for such a personal ministry to thousands of our schools no one will question who is at all familiar with the conditions that exist among them. The fact that so few of our schools are properly organized and equipped, that so large a number of them are following methods that are obsolete makes it absolutely necessary that they should receive personal aid from the outside, otherwise they can never do their work as it ought to be done and the opportunity that is theirs will pass unheeded.

We must seek out the neglected neighborhoods in congested centers, in rural sections, and on the frontier. Here is a field to challenge all the resources at our command.

The Board of Sunday Schools is supporting 36 missionaries and special workers in the home field who are devoting all of their time to the establishment of new schools in needy neighborhoods and to the building up of schools already established. But what are so few where needs are so great? They cannot do it and Methodism does not expect them to do it. We must at least quadruple their number if we are to bear our full share of the missionary burden of America. Within five years we must add from fifty to one hundred men to our field force if we are to meet the obligations that face us.

But it is not the home field alone that calls for expansion; the foreign field is even more needy. There we deal with conditions that are cruder and less developed. Many of our schools are not schools at all; they are without organization, equipment, or teachers, and often they are without even a place to meet. To meet these conditions calls are coming for increased appropriations for lesson helps and supplies. We are being urged to assume the support of missionaries who can give their time to the organization of new schools, to the training of workers, and to the general direction of Sunday school work. From every foreign field we are being importuned for larger aid. These calls must be met.

If we are ever to win out in the foreign field we must raise up an indigenous leadership. America cannot win India to Christ. She can help, but India must work out her own salvation through her own sons and daughters. The same is true of China, Korea, and every other foreign land. This means that we must double and treble our efforts to capture the children of the lands in which we labor, for it is only through the training of the young that we can raise up a native leadership that will eventually lead the people to Christ. The next five years should find us supporting an American Sunday school missionary in every foreign Conference, with such native assistants as may be necessary to properly care for the work.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL AND RECONSTRUCTION

A new era of freedom has been ushered in by the world war, but the end is not yet. The task is only begun. What kind of a world is to arise from the ashes of the old is yet to be determined. Professor Giddings has very pointedly asked: "For what kind of democracy is the world to be made safe? A democracy competent, constructive, and achieving, or a democracy incompetent, destructive, and debasing?" Mr. Harvey, in one of his brilliant editorials, recently said: "If at so great a cost we make the world safe for democracy, who will make democracy safe for the world?" This is the question that must be faced, and there is only one answer. Without substantial moral foundations, a democracy, however highly educated and intelligent, is as a house built upon the sand. Sooner or later it must fall. Moral foundations are never secure apart from certain fundamental spiritual sanctions. Morals that are the expression of personal or social expediency, or that are merely the manifestation of the spirit of good will, will never be sufficient to uphold a great cause in a great crisis. The altruistic spirit must be buttressed by a divine incentive if it is to withstand the strain and stress of time. Civilization must ultimately rest upon God, or go down. In the last analysis the church of Christ is the only institution that can make democracy safe for the world. And even the church must fail unless it conceives its task in its true dimensions and approaches it in the right spirit and by the right method.

There is no short cut to the Kingdom. A new heaven and a new earth will not come by miraculous intervention. Only by a sane program that follows the laws that God himself has clearly marked out will the Kingdom come.

If we are to have a genuine Christian brotherhood among men, in which the interests of each are the concern of all, and the interests of all are the concern of each; in which the weak and the strong associate together without servility or arrogance; in which the possession of power becomes an obligation to serve; in which every one up to the measure of his ability and his opportunity invests what he has for the good of others; in which there is neither aristocracy of wealth, nor position, nor power, but an aristocracy of character whose badge is helpfulness; if we are to have such a democratic, Christlike society, we must raise up a generation of men and women who are inspired with these ideals. Such a task is tremendous, but it is not impossible, provided it is approached by the right method.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd in his remarkable book, *The Science of Power*, says that there is not an existing institution in the world of civilized humanity which cannot be profoundly modified or altered or abolished in a generation by sowing the seeds of

change in the mind of youth. "Give us the young," says he, "and we will create a new mind and a new earth in a single generation." The shortest and surest way to a new world, in fact the only way, is through the mind and heart of youth. When the German Kaiser built up a nation subservient to his will he went to the elementary schools of the empire and caused three things to be instilled into the minds of the youth of Germany: the glorification of the state, the Hohenzollerns, and war. In one generation his purpose was realized. He perverted the principle, but he demonstrated its power.

When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began their campaign for the overthrow of the liquor traffic they went to the public schools and taught the youth of the land the evils of intoxicants. In less than thirty years the saloon has been outlawed and America is dry because a few women had the sagacity to make their appeal to youth.

Christian education is one of the most potent forces that God has created for the re-creation of his world. The era of reconstruction will be the era of youth.

This means that religious education will hold a most conspicuous and vital place in the reconstruction program of the future. Never was such an opportunity and such a challenge placed before the Sunday schools of America. A pressure is upon us the like of which we have never known before. If ever there was a doubt as to the importance of the work of The Board of Sunday Schools, such doubts should be dispelled by the opportunity which we find ahead of us to-day.

It will not be enough that we stop the decrease in our Sunday school membership. We must do more than recover the ground we have lost. There must be an advance; the educational standards of our schools must be raised; their evangelistic efficiency must be increased; their function as training schools of Christian service must be exalted, until their output of consecrated manhood and womanhood becomes adequate to meet the emergency of the new day. It means for the Sunday schools better organization, better equipment, better architecture, better lesson material, better methods of teaching, better talent, larger resources, and a trained leadership.

WEEK-DAY SCHOOLS OF RELIGION

The Sunday school alone is not sufficient for the new era. One hour a week on the Sabbath day, without adequate equipment or leadership, cannot possibly produce the results that the new day will demand. More time at a more favorable period, under more favorable conditions, with a trained leadership, must be secured if the youth of America is to be thoroughly educated in the principles and practices of Christian democracy.

The public school is not the solution of the problem. In a republic like ours, where church and state are separate and public funds cannot be appropriated for sectarian purposes, the public school cannot be used as the vehicle of religious instruction. Some other agency must be created. Only one course appears to be open. We must establish week-day schools of religion wherever practicable, under the auspices of the religious agencies of the community, where the children may be regularly taught and trained in the principles of Christian conduct. To make this possible we must ask and insist that whenever parents or guardians shall so desire their children shall be excused from the public schools at a favorable hour for attendance upon such schools of religion. Only in this way can we hope to create a system of religious education that shall be adequate to the training of our American youth.

Are such schools practicable? Fortunately we do not have to seek far for our answer. Four years ago the Christian churches of Gary, Ind., entered into an arrangement with the public school authorities whereby it was agreed that if the churches would provide week-day instruction in religion, either jointly or in their respective churches, the public authorities would permit any pupil whose parents might so request to be excused from the public school at least two hours a week to attend any school of religion that his parents might designate.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in common with the other churches of the city opened a school of religion. The effort was supported and supervised by The Board of Sunday Schools. An attempt was made to determine whether such schools of religion were possible and practicable. It was soon demonstrated that in popularity and efficiency such schools were not only possible and practicable, but under proper conditions could be made highly successful.

Three years ago the several independent efforts under denominational auspices were merged into a united inter-denominational effort and community schools were established under the control of a local board of religious education. A salaried staff of teachers was employed to devote all of its time to the religious schools. The effort was financed by the community with outside aid. From the first the effort has succeeded. At the present time more than two thousand pupils are receiving instruction in the Gary schools of religion. It has been demonstrated that the religious agencies of the community, if they will, can combine successfully for the establishment of schools of religion and that such schools can closely parallel the public schools in loyalty and efficiency.

While we would not claim for Gary anything more than is due it as a successful experiment in week-day religious instruc-

tion under somewhat peculiar conditions, nevertheless we believe that it points the way by which the religious agencies of a community in close cooperation with the public schools, without any official relation to them, can provide a program of religious education for the youth of America.

We believe the time has come to launch a nation-wide movement to establish week-day schools of religion in every available community. Such a movement preferably should be under the joint auspices and direction of the several Christian bodies of America, but in the event of the failure of the several Christian bodies to launch such a movement it should be undertaken by some one of them, and there is none which in resources, organization, and spirit is better equipped to lead in such an epochal movement than the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL MINISTRY

So much is being said and written about the place of the church in the program of reconstruction that it is difficult for one to keep pace with it all, yet out of the maze of it there comes one reasonably clear conviction, namely, the church of the future must live with life and not apart from it. It must enter into the experiences of the people, and must minister to all of their needs. An American soldier summed up the demand when he said: "Damn the church! It never went near my mother when my brother was sick and dying. She has his two children now. I don't know how she is making it. I wrote my lodge to help her. She is a member of the church and always attended. There is no use talking, Chaplain, when they quit my mother, they can't have me." The soldier's language is more direct than diplomatic, but even a soldier's damnation is mild retribution for a calloused church that cannot hear the cry of human need.

What was the secret of the hold of the Red Cross upon the American mind during the war? Why was it that the people poured their money into its treasury by the millions? The answer is easy. The motto of the Red Cross was "Service." That, and that alone, accounts for the marvelous grip that the organization had upon the affections of the people.

Why was the Salvation Army the most beloved organization of the Western Front? There is only one explanation. It followed the men into the trenches, over the top, out into No Man's Land, into the face of death. Everywhere the soldier went, the Salvation Army went with him to care for him.

If the church is to make a permanent place for itself in the affections of the people, it must serve. The church that delegates its duties to outside agencies will find the agencies that render

its services taking its crown also. "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels: for I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me not in: naked, and ye clothed me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not." This was the condemnation that Jesus visited upon those who refused to hear the call of the needy, and this will be the condemnation that the world will visit upon the church if it fails to accept the program of service that was the glory of its Lord's life. There is no future for any organization that does not seek to minister to mankind.

The future, however, will require more than a physical ministry of the church. It will demand that every legitimate interest of life be provided for. The social and recreational interests of the people must not be left to the unclean of the community to exploit for commercial ends. A gymnasium will have a vital place in the program of the future church as well as the prayer meeting. The club room as well as the class room will have its mission. Nothing that will help the people to find their social satisfactions in a clean, wholesome atmosphere will be foreign to the church of the new day.

The church of the future must minister to the whole life of the whole community the whole time. A sermon on Sunday and a prayer meeting in midweek is a hopelessly inadequate program for to-morrow. The conventional equipment and methods of former times will not suffice for the needs of the new day. The church that has nothing more to offer is doomed to failure. It has no future and deserves none.

This is not a theory, but fact. Four years ago The Board of Sunday Schools sent one of its representatives into a little, neglected rural community to test out these principles. The place selected for the experiment was a typical country village of less than one hundred and fifty people, most of whom were indifferent to religion. The church had gone to seed and was dying, if not already dead. The situation appeared to be hopeless.

The slogan of the new pastor was "The mission of the church is to minister to all the life of all the people all the time. Nothing that concerns the community is foreign to the church." In addition to the regular spiritual ministries of the church, which were vitalized and intensified, farmers' institutes were held, playgrounds were established, moving pictures and lecture courses were introduced. Everything that promised a healthier, happier, cleaner, more prosperous life for the people was made a part of the program of the church, with the result that four years of economic, social, recreational, as well as religious ministry has rejuvenated the church and regenerated the community.

Last year they dedicated a community house, with a social hall, gymnasium, club room, and movies, at a cost of five thousand dollars, as a part of the church equipment. Everything that the community requires for its social betterment now centers in the church.

What was begun as an experiment has become a precedent. The duplication of this program in every community, so far as that program may be adaptable to local conditions, will save the rural situation, solve the city problem, and make the church the center of community life. It will give religion the place of preeminence in the loyalty and affections of the people.

A TRAINED LAITY

The future will make a larger demand upon the laity than the past has made. One only has to study the movements that are shaping themselves before us to see that the laity must occupy a larger place in the life of the church than it has ever held before. One has only to sense the new mood of the laymen to realize that they themselves will demand a larger recognition in shaping the policies and program of the church.

The day has gone by when the church can look to the ministry alone for its leadership. The problems are too perplexing and the tasks are too great for the ministry to solve without aid. Help must be given and there is only one source from which it can come. The laity must participate in the activities of the church and bear their share of its burdens in a constantly increasing measure. The church must mobilize all of its resources, lay and clerical, if it is to meet the issues of the new day.

If we are to have an effective lay leadership we must have an intelligent laity. Good intentions will not suffice to solve the problems of to-morrow. Men will be needed who have a clear insight into and a sympathetic understanding of the work that the church must do. Unless it is characterized by such insight and understanding lay domination will mean disaster. A trained laity is as much needed as a trained ministry. The church must not leave the selection of its leadership to chance, accepting whom it may without regard to their fitness for the places they are to fill.

The church, through some agency or agencies, must train the laity for the work that they are to do. Teacher training, that has been looked upon as a luxury, will become a necessity. Not only for the Sunday school, but for every department of the church, men and women will be trained for the service they are to render. Future training courses must cover a wider range of subjects and in a more vital way than has ever been attempted in the past. Not only the problems of teaching, but the problems of organization and administration, of social and recrea-

tional leadership, of community service and evangelism must be covered in our curricula.

Indeed it is quite possible that we ought to provide certain cultural courses for those who have been denied the advantages of the schools, but who would avail themselves of an opportunity to improve their minds if they only had the chance. The Chautauqua movement had its beginning in a Sunday school teacher training class and was the outgrowth of that idea. It is not impossible that the primary purpose of the Chautauqua movement may yet find its larger realization through the very agency that gave it birth. Surely some agency ought to make it possible for those who have been denied the privileges of the schools to have access under competent direction to the best that science, philosophy, history, and literature have made available for mankind.

One of the largest, most promising, most strategic, yet most neglected fields for the training of Christian leaders for the church is in our Methodist preparatory schools, colleges, and universities. We have more than fifty thousand students in the educational institutions of our denomination. They are at that period when the challenge of life for Christian service makes its strongest appeal and finds its readiest response. Only a comparatively small number of these young people will enter professional Christian work, but the large majority of them could, we believe, be enlisted for voluntary Christian service and local leadership, if they were only offered the opportunity. We train our students to serve the state. Why should we not train them to serve the church? Some day we will awaken to the fact that the Christian colleges to which we send our young people should send them back to us interested in and trained for Christian leadership.

Every Methodist school should establish a department of religious education for the purpose of interesting its student body in and training them for definite forms of Christian service in their home churches and communities. If such departments were established in all the schools of Methodism, ten thousand college young people could be sent out into the church every year trained to lead its activities. No single contribution would mean so much for the future of the church as the trained body of eager, earnest young college life that our schools could send out into the church every year.

The future of religious education looms larger than ever before. The opportunities that lie ahead surpass our fondest hopes. Thank God, Methodism is awakening, and "The best is yet to be."

EDGAR BLAKE, *Corresponding Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

BY JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

To the General Conference at Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Herewith I present my third Quadrennial Report as Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants, together with the tabulations as to the conditions of the several Annual Conferences as to the support of their Conference Claimants: 3,243 retired ministers, 3,757 widows of ministers, and 737 dependent orphans of ministers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was a long time in coming to a proper appreciation of its responsibility to these honored servants of God, but at the General Conference of 1908 the present legislation was adopted, from which highly beneficent results have come. The thorough character of the work of the commission is indicated by the fact that only slight modifications of the original plan have been made, and the suggested recommendations to the next General Conference concern largely a more definite statement of acknowledged principles, and a better provision for the support of the Board and its work. It was the unanimous judgment of the members of the Board of Conference Claimants that its support should be separated from the apportionments made by the Annual Conferences, that the Board, after twelve years of embarrassment, might be free to pursue the larger program of cooperation with the Annual Conferences, and to increase the Connectional Permanent Fund to an amount sufficient to provide for all "necessitous cases" and to render large help to the claimants of the weaker and poorer Conferences. For this purpose the church should have \$10,000,000 in the Connectional Permanent Fund. The income therefrom would make glad the hearts of Methodist preachers who serve in the hard places, and would also provide for all the claimants in the entire church, whose needs are in excess of the annuities provided by the Annual Conferences.

The apportionment for the support and maintenance of the Board of Conference Claimants and for carrying on aggressive work for increasing endowment funds, should be made directly to the pastoral charges, thereby accomplishing several beneficent results:

(1) Adding immediately \$100,000 a year to the Annual Conference distribution; \$50,000 from the apportionment itself, and \$50,000 by relieving the Annual Conferences from the amounts now paid to the Board.

(2) Providing adequately for the Board, so that it can carry on its work and also increase the Connectional Permanent Fund and the Dividends to the Annual Conferences.

(3) Making possible campaigns for completing Annual Conference endowments, under leaders trained by the Board. A notable advance was made during the last quadrennium, but the Centenary activities and the shortage of campaign funds made it necessary to suspend campaigns until the General Conference.

Two important changes in the legislation are advisable, namely: (1) Take out of ¶ 336 all reference to the Commission on Finance and to the Board of Conference Claimants, and fix the Annual Conference apportionment at the amount actually determined to be necessary in order to pay all claims; (2) Modify ¶ 484, § 2 so that the expenses of the Board for administration and for carrying forward campaigns in the Annual Conferences shall be provided by an apportionment made directly to the pastoral charges.

PERSONNEL

As constituted by the last General Conference, the Board of Conference Claimants consisted of the following:

Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, President, *ex officio*.
Joseph B. Hingeley, Corresponding Secretary, *ex officio*.

Class I for Eight Years:

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Laymen</i>
Joseph W. Van Cleve	John E. Andrus
Perry Millar	George W. Brown
Frederick T. Keeney	John O. Pew
Robert W. Campbell	

Class II for Four Years:

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Laymen</i>
E. C. E. Dorion	Oscar P. Miller
Mitchell S. Marble	Benjamin F. Adams
Lambert E. Lennox	Frank A. Freeman
Charles E. Waterman	

In 1917 Mr. Frank A. Freeman died. He was thoroughly devoted to the cause, an earnest friend of retired ministers, who gave himself freely to the work of the Board. By nomination of the Bishops, Mr. H. C. McEldowney of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected to fill out the term, but finding himself unable to give the necessary time, resigned. The place was filled later by the election of Mr. H. S. Kennedy of Troy, N. Y.

On January 29, 1920, Dr. E. C. E. Dorion died, a man thoroughly devoted to the cause, who not only personally, but through *Zion's Herald*, threw the force of a great enthusiasm and earnestness into the cause. The Corresponding Secretary

gratefully records that it was by Dr. Dorion that wings were given to the proposition for a campaign for endowments. A report written by him laid before the Board and the church what became later the "*1915 Five Million Dollar Campaign*," the results of which are seen by the fact that since that time Conference Claimants' Endowments have increased from \$2,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Mr. Marvin Campbell, a member of the Commission of 1908 and the first Treasurer of the Board, resigned from the Board, but continued as Treasurer until the election of his successor. Mr. Campbell has always been a devoted friend of the Board, and influential in the counsels of the church as to the new enterprise.

We cannot imagine how anyone could be more devoted to any business than Mr. Robert W. Campbell, the present Treasurer, has been to securing, conserving and administering of funds of the Board. A business man, charged with large responsibilities in connection with great business interests, he has given to his work as Treasurer a splendid and inspiring enthusiasm, with a skill that has relieved the Corresponding Secretary of many responsibilities.

In 1917 Dr. Julius A. Mulfinger resigned as Recording Secretary and his place was filled by the election of Rev. Thomas A. Stafford, the Accountant and Statistician of the Board. It is a high commendation of his skill and faithfulness that Mr. Campbell and the Executive Committee regard him as a man of exceptional knowledge and actuarial skill.

During the quadrennium the Corresponding Secretary has given his time largely to campaign work and general management, and Rev. C. R. Oaten, Business Representative, has had immediate charge of the business. His services are of the highest order.

The office management has remained in the hands of Mrs. Helen E. Moore, who has been with the Board since its organization, trusted and competent, thoroughly familiar with the business of the office and its administration. Immediately under her direction has been Miss Myrtle Strider, with nine years of faithful service to her credit, and Miss Esther Miller, now in her fourth year.

The Rev. O. F. Mattison, Secretary of the "*Veterans of the Cross Fellowship*," has given the influence of his kind and gentle personality to the cultivation of the work committed to him by his brethren. Markers have been placed on the many graves of ministers, and meetings of retired ministers at Annual Conferences have knitted them more closely in the bands of fellowship.

During the campaign period it was necessary to increase the working force in order to render the assistance and leadership

required in Annual Conference campaigns. When this work was limited by the Centenary activities, the working force was decreased: Rev. J. T. B. Smith, our very successful Field and Publicity Representative, joined the Centenary forces. Revs. Guy A. Lamphear, John F. Poucher, and J. Frank Anderson returned to the pastorate. Major E. C. Clemans, the first Field Representative of the Board, joined his regiment as Chaplain on the Mexican border and later in France, where he had a most honorable record. Mr. J. Beaumont Hingeley, of the advertising and mailing department, enlisted in war service, and on his return from France entered other business.

Dr. S. J. Greenfield, who for many years has administered the affairs of the Preachers' Aid Society of the Northern New York Conference, was secured as Field Representative; a high grade, efficient man.

Dr. John Krantz of the Newark Conference, as Special Representative, has presented the cause with great enthusiasm and success.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE

In the report of the Rev. C. R. Oaten, Business Representative, we note the following:

During the quadrennium, property amounting in value to approximately \$100,000 was transferred to the Board on the Life Annuity basis, all of which, with the exception of one building, has been sold and the proceeds turned into the Annuity Bond Fund. The remaining property is now on a five per cent earning basis. The Board also has one property in which the former owner retains a life estate.

The fact that the active investments of the Board have increased from \$663,543.30 to \$1,263,882.79 during the quadrennium, has made necessary the adoption of a careful and conservative investment policy. The present ratio of investment is as follows:

	Per Cent
Farm Mortgages.....	43
Bonds—United States Government, Industrial, and Municipal	51
Miscellaneous—Contracts, War Savings Stamps, etc.	6

Only the highest grade farm mortgages are accepted, and that after careful survey and valuation. In no case does the amount of money loaned exceed thirty per cent of a conservative valuation of land and buildings. A small amount is invested in carefully selected industrial bonds. The balance of the bond holdings are in municipal and United States Government issues. As evidence of the care and foresight with which these large sums have been invested, it is gratifying to note that not a single

dollar has been defaulted in coupon or farm mortgage interest during the quadrennium.

Furthermore, in order that these funds may provide the best possible returns for the retired ministers, widows, and orphans, the smallest amount of working balance on immediate demand is retained in the treasury, all other amounts being invested as soon as possible.

The Board is only beginning to realize on bequests, which have been put into wills during the past ten years. Recently, through the will of a splendid Colorado layman, our Board was made joint-beneficiary in the proceeds of a three quarter section of land in Iowa, the valuation at the time of the probation of the will being \$80,000. At the close of the time necessary to clear the bequest through the courts, the land was sold for \$118,165, resulting in a gross return from the Board's share of \$59,334.50, as compared with \$40,000, the valuation by the court.

The business affairs are being conducted according to the most approved modern methods. All expenditures for current expense involved in the operations of the Board are strictly in adherence to a careful budget system under which the most rigid economies commensurate with efficiency, are effected. The Board invites investigation of its methods by all, especially those contemplating making contributions to its funds through direct gifts of money, or real estate, or by the purchase of Life Annuity Bonds, and pledges itself to the continuance of a careful and conservative business policy for the future, so that its sacred funds may be wisely invested and conserved.

TOTAL YEARS OF SERVICE

It is an interesting fact that the total years of service represented by the Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church are over eighteen hundred centuries. It is difficult to measure the meaning of this fact. Had Moses added ten men to the forty chosen to instruct the people, and had the fifty continued in their task until to-day they would not have equalled the years of service represented on the Honor Roll of the Board of Conference Claimants.

Seventy Isaiahs, continuing to proclaim "the acceptable year of the Lord" until to-day, would not have filled the number of preaching years which these veterans did.

Nineteen centuries ago Paul started on his missionary journeys, accompanied by Silas or Mark. Had he taken with him a hundred Methodist itinerants and had they continued their missionary journeys until to-day, the whole group would not have travelled further or preached oftener than have the

heroic itinerants whose names now appear in the annuity lists of the Annual Conferences.

John Wesley returned from America in 1739. Afterward he sent Methodist preachers across the sea to preach the gospel to American pioneers. Had he sent a thousand preachers, and had they continued preaching until to-day, their combined years of service would not have been as long as the years represented by the services of the Conference Claimants.

Can a powerful church, established by their endeavors, fail to provide adequately for them? Why should not some of the Centenary ointment have been poured upon their heads? Why should the aged Methodist preacher be "*The Forgotten Man*"?

INCREASED PAYMENTS

The increase of amounts paid to individual claimants is very gratifying. Ten years ago most claimants received \$100 or less; to-day relatively few receive so small an amount. Confining our comparison to the retired ministers alone, and to the years 1913, 1915, and 1919, we have the following result:

In 1913	not 1	received as much as.....	\$600		
In 1915	3	"	\$600	or	more
In 1919	129	"	"	"	"
In 1913	13	"	\$500	"	"
In 1915	37	"	"	"	"
In 1919	320	"	"	"	"
In 1913	135	"	\$400	"	"
In 1915	225	"	"	"	"
In 1919	707	"	"	"	"
In 1913	492	"	\$300	"	"
In 1915	740	"	"	"	"
In 1919	1,376	"	"	"	"
In 1913	1,097	"	\$200	"	"
In 1915	1,504	"	"	"	"
In 1919	2,158	"	"	"	"

In 1913, 60 per cent of the preachers received less than \$200; to-day 70 per cent of them receive more than \$200.

While the study of totals is interesting, the best way to appreciate what has been accomplished is to consider the difference between receiving \$100 and \$200 as a charity, and receiving \$500 or \$600 as an annuity based on service. When we recall the pinching poverty which characterized the care of these honored men in the past, it is gratifying to note that to-day more than one hundred ministers receive an annuity in excess of \$600, and there are some that receive more than \$1,000. Should faith waver, it will only be necessary to take up the minutes of any

Annual Conference of ten years ago and compare what is being done to-day with what was done at that time. Much is yet to be accomplished, but the improved conditions should hearten every friend of the cause. One out of every four claimants now receives as much as a dollar a day. Let us see to it that the other three are provided for.

INVESTMENTS

Investments have greatly increased during the quadrennium, in spite of Centenary activities; the increase being more than \$10,000,000. The total amount of productive endowment now held by the Board of Conference Claimants, the Annual Conferences, and the Preachers' Aid Societies, is in excess of \$10,000,000; while non-productive resources—subscriptions in process of collection, real estate, etc., which will in due time become productive—are in excess of \$5,000,000. The next quadrennium should add \$10,000,000 to the Permanent Fund of the Board of Conference Claimants, the income to be distributed to necessitous cases throughout the entire church, special consideration being given to the poorer and weaker Conferences.

Productive endowments in excess of \$300,000 were reported last year by the Detroit, North-East Ohio, Pittsburgh, New York, Illinois, New York East, New England, and Rock River Conference. The largest incomes received from Annual Conference Investments were: New York Conference, \$18,000; Pittsburgh, \$17,000; Detroit, \$16,000; New York East and New England, \$14,000. Fifteen Conferences have collectable pledges, not yet due, in excess of \$100,000 each.

A full statement of the finances will be found in the report of the Treasurer and the Statistical Tables, but I desire to include here a Comparative Summary Table, including the larger and more essential items. The comparison covers the years 1908 and last year.

SUMMARY TABLE NO. I

GROSS INCOME:	1919	1908
Income from Churches.....	\$1,004,685	
“ “ Investments.....	315,300	
“ “ Book Concern.....	238,571	
“ “ Board of Conf. Claimants....	30,100	
“ “ Other Sources.....	47,787	
Paid Through Separate Funds.....	25,260	
Total.....	\$1,661,703	\$606,380
Total in 1908.....	606,380	
Increase.....	\$1,055,323	
APPORTIONMENTS:		
Apportioned Churches.....	\$1,085,495	\$522,648
Paid by Churches.....	1,012,694	405,811

GROSS INCOME:	1919	1908
CLAIMS:		
Annuity and Necessitous Claims.....	\$2,600,031	
Total Distributed.....	1,643,567	
Deficit.....	\$956,464	
RESOURCES:		
Investments and Cash.....	\$9,594,696	
Pledges Receivable.....	3,094,734	
Miscellaneous.....	1,091,046	
Total.....	\$13,780,476	
Permanent Fund, Board of Conference Claimants.....	1,221,560	
Grand Total Resources.....	\$15,002,036	\$2,931,057

The above does not include \$43,313 distributed in the Foreign Missionary Conferences, which brings up the total distribution to \$1,705,016.

THE ANNUITY RATE

The annuity rate paid is increasing in all the Conferences, so that in a few years the full annuity will be paid in all except a few weak Conferences, located in difficult sections of the country. The following Conferences paid last year \$15 or more per year of service:

Rock River, \$19; Northern Minnesota, \$18.75; Colorado, \$18; Wisconsin, \$17.80; Des Moines, \$16.50; Southwest Kansas, and Oklahoma, \$16; Upper Iowa, \$15.

The average salary varies greatly in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and because of this fact a denominational annuity rate is impracticable. The cost of living varies in different sections, and what would be a reasonable support for a retired minister in some localities would be wholly inadequate in others. The average salary varies from \$1,500 in the Pittsburgh Conference to \$290 in the Lincoln Conference, and the disciplinary rate, one seventieth of the average salary, varies from \$21.43 to \$4.14. The Discipline establishes the same ratio to the average salary for all parts of the world. The early plan of a uniform rate of \$10 per year for the entire church would result in the retired ministers of forty Conferences receiving more in their retirement than during their active ministry; while in other parts of the church, where the expense of living is high, the \$10 rate would be utterly inadequate. Seven Conferences have a legal rate of \$20 or more, namely: Baltimore, Central Illinois, Des Moines, Iowa, New Jersey, New York East, and Southern California. The average disciplinary rate of all Conferences is \$13.37. The largest total distribution was made by the Rock River Conference, \$65,000, but the New York, New York East, North-East

Ohio, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Central Pennsylvania, Upper Iowa, and West Ohio Conferences paid from \$40,000 to \$47,000.

APPORTIONMENTS

It is gratifying to note that Annual Conferences are increasing their apportionments to amounts sufficient to pay all claims. The immense sums of money contributed to the Centenary allotments have shown to laymen and ministry alike the foolishness of asking for only a part of the money necessary to meet the full claims. The fixing of the apportionment is left to the Annual Conference; all other apportionments being sent down to the churches. The preachers only, under the present law, can ask anything of the congregations for the aged ministers, and too often have fixed an inadequate amount. The laymen, Lay Associations, and the Lay Electoral Conferences have taken up this matter and will see that the full apportionments are paid.

NECESSITOUS CASES

The distribution of funds for Conference Claimants on the basis of necessity creates peculiar difficulties. Generally those Conferences, which distribute the larger proportion of their resources to necessitous cases, do not increase their endowments or their current funds as much as those which emphasize the annuity based on years of service. The poverty plea never loosens purse-strings. To a charity, men complacently give a little; but to meet a definite obligation, the response is generous. Many Conferences pay a negligible amount to necessitous cases; thirty-one pay less than \$2,000; fifteen pay from \$3,000 to \$4,000; ten from \$5,000 to \$8,000; one Conference, \$9,000, and another, \$14,000.

There will never be a time when money will not be required for distribution on the basis of need to those whose services have been shortened, or to those whose feebleness or disability calls for special consideration, and the claimants in the poorer and weaker Conferences greatly need help. To meet such needs the Board of Conference Claimants was established, and when the program of Methodism is complete, all such cases will be provided for by the entire church through the appropriations of the Board. The next step in the program is to secure funds sufficient to relieve Annual Conferences of the support of necessitous cases, so that all their income may be distributed as pensions based on service. The General Conference should send the Board into the new quadrennium with a program of increasing its endowment to \$10,000,000, so that it may provide for those in the difficult places. In 1908 all claims were paid on the basis of need, but last year only seven per cent of the

total claim was so paid. It is not necessary to ask the retired preachers which method they prefer—to be treated as poor, dependent, old preachers, deserving pity, or to be treated as veterans, who, by long and faithful service, have earned the right to a pension.

THE 1919 RECORD

The following list indicates the per cent of the total claim which was paid on the basis of need in 1919:

The Eastern Swedish, Colorado, Des Moines, Newark, Rock River, Western Norwegian and Danish, New York, Troy, Wisconsin, East Tennessee, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, and Northwest Iowa, paid less than five per cent to necessitous cases, and more than ninety-five per cent to annuitants.

The Kentucky, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Northern Minnesota, Northwest Indiana, Philadelphia, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Northern German, Upper Iowa, Delaware, Detroit, Saint Louis, West Ohio, and West Virginia paid necessitous cases less than ten per cent of their total income.

The Baltimore, California, Central Illinois, Iowa, New England, Central New York, Central Pennsylvania, New York East, Oregon, Puget Sound, Southwest Kansas, Vermont, West Wisconsin, Wyoming, Genesee, Washington, Holston, Central Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas paid from one fifth to one tenth of their income on the basis of need.

The Dakota, Erie, Nebraska, Pittsburgh, Southern California, Wilmington, West Texas, and Northern New York paid from one fourth to one fifth; the California German, Chicago German, Upper Mississippi, Southern German, and West German, about one third.

AVERAGE SALARIES

The various reports concerning the salaries of the Methodist preachers do not harmonize, due to the fact that some reports relate to pastoral charges rather than to pastors, and many pastoral charges are served by supplies. The tabulations of the Board of Conference Claimants include only members of the Conference who are either pastors or district superintendents. This eliminates supplies, probationers, and special appointees. Such elimination results in a more illuminating statement, because it does not include men who give only part time to the ministry, or who are on detached service. What the church needs to know is the salaries paid to the ministers whose whole time is given to pastoral work.

In the classification the Conferences are grouped into three classes; (1) English Speaking Conferences; (2) Foreign Speaking Conferences in the United States; (3) Colored Conferences.

GROUP I. Salaries Less than \$600.

	Average
Alabama	\$420
Arkansas	507
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	385
Central Tennessee.....	300
Georgia	482
New Mexico.....	493
Average, \$432	

GROUP II. Salaries, \$700 to \$1,000.

	Average
Columbia River.....	\$930
East Maine.....	840
Gulf	715
Holston	770
Idaho	840
Kentucky	700
Maine	861
Montana	935
New Hampshire.....	840
North Montana.....	778
Puget Sound.....	920
Saint Johns River.....	905
Southern Illinois.....	951
Wyoming State.....	910
Average, \$854	

GROUP III. Salaries from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

	Average
Central New York.....	\$1,162
Dakota	1,120
Erie	1,120
Genesee	1,159
Indiana	1,120
Iowa	1,172
Kansas	1,155
Michigan	1,000
Minnesota	1,123
Missouri	1,057
Nebraska	1,192
New England Southern.....	1,039
North Dakota.....	1,042
Northern New York.....	1,000
Northwest Kansas.....	1,063
Northwest Nebraska.....	1,121
Oregon	1,008
Southwest Kansas.....	1,050
Troy	1,108
West Ohio.....	1,155
West Virginia.....	1,050
West Wisconsin.....	1,120
Wilmington	1,061
Wyoming	1,178
Average, \$1,000	

GROUP IV. Salaries more than \$1,200.

	Average
Baltimore	\$1,260
California	1,260
Central Illinois.....	1,330
Central Pennsylvania.....	1,276
Colorado	1,260
Des Moines.....	1,323
Detroit	1,295
Illinois	1,365
Newark	1,330
New England.....	1,260
New Jersey.....	1,267
New York.....	1,288
New York East.....	1,470
North Indiana.....	1,220
North-East Ohio.....	1,216
Northern Minnesota.....	1,312
Northwest Indiana.....	1,204
Northwest Iowa.....	1,260
Ohio	1,292
Oklahoma	1,280
Philadelphia	1,385
Pittsburgh	1,391
Rock River.....	1,440
Saint Louis.....	1,300
Southern California.....	1,312
Troy	1,227
Wisconsin	1,235
Upper Iowa.....	1,227
Average, \$1,292	

GROUP V. Foreign Speaking Conferences.

	Average
California German.....	\$727
Chicago German.....	700
Eastern Swedish.....	700
Central German.....	939
Central Swedish.....	987
East German.....	1,072
Northern German.....	888
Northern Swedish.....	776
Northwest German.....	700
Norwegian and Danish.....	613
Pacific German.....	800
Saint Louis German.....	870
Southern German.....	800
Southern Swedish.....	560
West German.....	896
Western Norwegian and Danish.....	429
Western Swedish.....	840
Average, \$811	

GROUP VI. Colored Conferences.

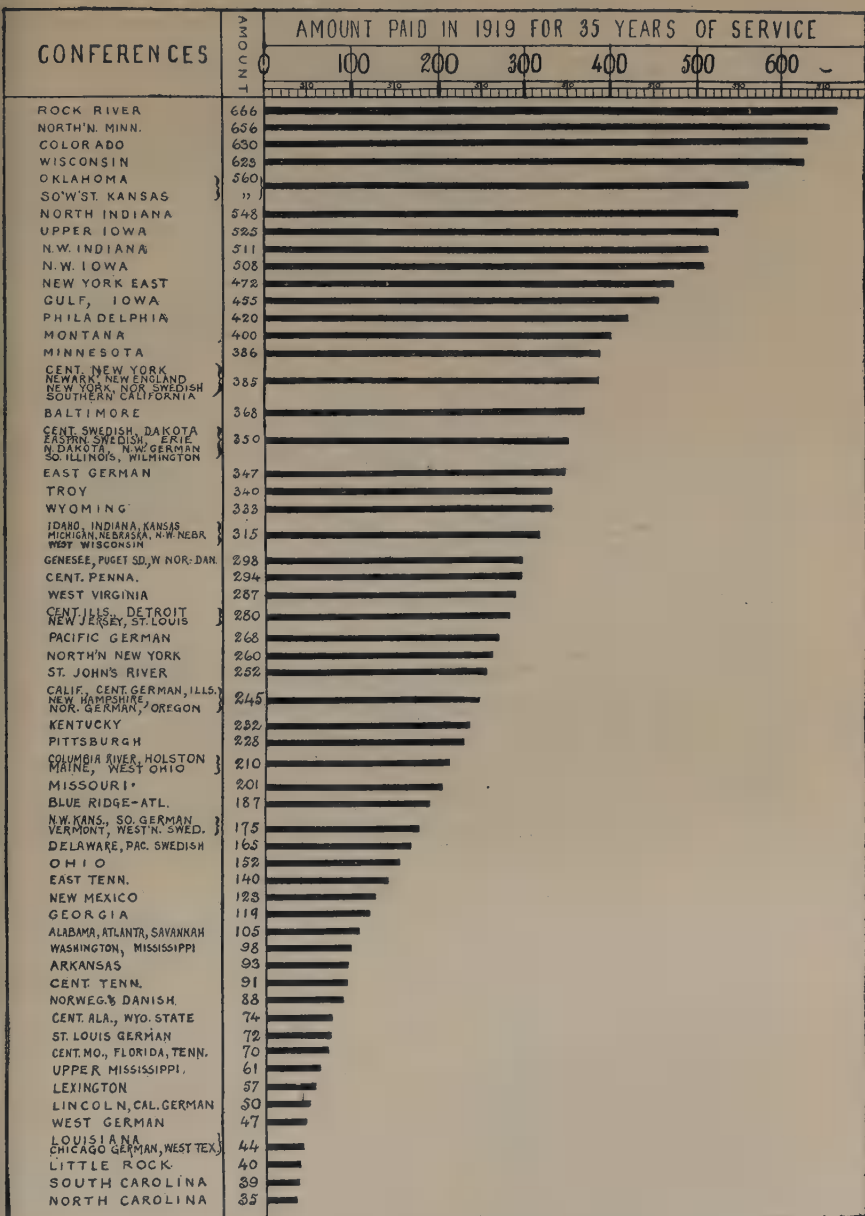
	Average
Atlanta	\$480
Central Alabama.....	315
Central Missouri.....	430
Delaware	700
East Tennessee.....	250
Florida	350
Lexington	600
Lincoln	273
Little Rock.....	420
Louisiana	397
Mississippi	280
North Carolina.....	582
Savannah	332
South Carolina.....	686
Tennessee	450
Texas	350
Upper Mississippi.....	394
Washington	658
West Texas.....	350
Average, \$434	

ANNUITIES PAID FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE—1919

The Statistical Tables show: (1) The total distribution; (2) The proportion of the annuity claim; (3) The amounts actually paid as annuity to retired ministers who have served thirty-five years. The result, obtained by multiplying the annuity rate by thirty-five years, is shown in the following graph.

It should be remembered that some Conferences, which make a large distribution, are compelled by the By-Laws of their Preachers' Aid Societies to distribute their funds on the basis of necessity, and a few Conferences make an additional annuity distribution to members of the association.

In the North-East Ohio Conference this was \$6 per year, which amount added to the disciplinary annuity of \$7, would make the total annuity rate to members of the Annuity Fund Association \$13, or \$455 for thirty-five years of effective service.



WHAT SHOULD THE APPORTIONMENTS BE?

The apportionments in the several Conferences have been reckoned on the basis of the reports of 1919. The amount is arrived at by determining the deficit and adding the amount paid by the pastoral charges during the previous year. The sum will be the amount, which in equity and law, should be apportioned to the pastoral charges for the coming year. Many Conferences do not now make an apportionment large enough to meet the claims, but laymen are sensitive to the absurdity of raising large amounts for the Centenary, and not paying their old preachers.

THE INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT

The Board of Conference Claimants felt a like embarrassment with the other Boards as to entering into the Interchurch World Movement. The support of the ministry, both active and retired, is one of the six objectives, and, at the request of Dr. S. Earl Taylor, the Corresponding Secretary, with the approval of the Board, set up the program for all the denominations. As Chairman of the Inter-denominational Secretaries, he had the assistance of men related to the work, and the survey and program was largely made under his direction. As to the relation of the Board itself to the Movement, there was some embarrassment, but finally the Board was included in the first year's financial program, together with several Annual Conferences.

THE DIVIDEND

July 1, 1920—June 30, 1921

A dividend of \$45,000 was ordered for the year 1920-1921, an increase of \$15,000. The next dividend will be \$50,000, and, if the new legislation asked by the Board shall be passed, it will be \$100,000.

In making the appropriations the following classification of Conferences was made:

Class I. Smaller Conferences.

Class II. Colored Conferences.

Class III. Foreign Speaking Conferences in the United States.

Class IV. Foreign Conferences.

Class V. Larger Conferences.

Emergency appropriations were made to Conferences affected by the war.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND

CLASS I.—SMALLER CONFERENCES

Alabama.....	\$600	Maine.....	\$600
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	600	Montana.....	500
Central Tennessee.....	500	New Hampshire.....	600
East Maine.....	600	New Mexico.....	400
Georgia.....	600	North Montana.....	500
Gulf.....	600	Northwest Nebraska.....	200
Holston.....	600	Saint Johns River.....	500
Idaho.....	300	Vermont.....	600
Kentucky.....	500	Wyoming State.....	300

CLASS II.—COLORED CONFERENCES

Atlanta.....	\$500	Mississippi.....	\$600
Central Alabama.....	600	North Carolina.....	500
Central Missouri.....	500	Savannah.....	500
Delaware.....	600	South Carolina.....	600
East Tennessee.....	500	Tennessee.....	500
Florida.....	500	Texas.....	600
Lexington.....	600	Upper Mississippi.....	600
Lincoln.....	500	Washington.....	600
Little Rock.....	500	West Texas.....	500
Louisiana.....	600		

CLASS III.—FOREIGN-SPEAKING CONFERENCES IN THE UNITED STATES

California German.....	\$300	Norwegian and Danish.....	\$500
Central German.....	300	Pacific German.....	200
Central Swedish.....	300	Pacific Swedish.....	100
Chicago German.....	400	Saint Louis German.....	400
East German.....	300	Southern German.....	300
Eastern Swedish.....	300	Southern Swedish.....	100
Northern German.....	300	West German.....	400
Northern Swedish.....	300	Western Norwegian-Danish.....	100
Northwest German.....	300	Western Swedish.....	300

CLASS IV.—FOREIGN CONFERENCES

		Emer- gency	Total
Austria-Hungary.....	\$100	\$100	\$200
Bengal.....	100		
Bombay.....	100		
Central China.....	100		
Central Provinces.....	100		
Chile.....	100		
Denmark.....	200	200	400
Eastern South America.....	200		
Finland.....	100	100	200
Foochow.....	200		
Hinghwa.....	100		
Italy.....	300	300	600
Kiangsi.....	100		
Korea.....	100		
Liberia.....	100	100	200
Malaysia.....	100		
Mexico.....	200	200	400
North China.....	200		

		Emer- gency	Total
North Germany.....	\$100	\$600	\$700
North India.....	200		
Northwest India.....	200		
Norway.....	200	300	500
South Germany.....	100	600	700
South India.....	100		
Sweden.....	200	300	500
Switzerland.....	200	200	400
West China.....	100		
Yenping.....	50	100	150

CLASS V.—LARGER CONFERENCES

Baltimore.....	\$250	North Indiana.....	\$250
California.....	250	North-East Ohio.....	250
Central Illinois.....	250	Northern Minnesota.....	250
Central New York.....	250	Northern New York.....	250
Central Pennsylvania.....	250	Northwest Indiana.....	250
Colorado.....	250	Northwest Iowa.....	250
Columbia River.....	250	Northwest Kansas.....	250
Dakota.....	250	Ohio.....	250
Des Moines.....	250	Oklahoma.....	250
Detroit.....	250	Oregon.....	250
Erie.....	250	Philadelphia.....	250
Genesee.....	250	Pittsburgh.....	250
Illinois.....	250	Puget Sound.....	250
Indiana.....	250	Rock River.....	250
Iowa.....	250	Saint Louis.....	250
Kansas.....	250	Southern California.....	250
Michigan.....	250	Southern Illinois.....	250
Minnesota.....	250	Southwest Kansas.....	250
Missouri.....	250	Troy.....	250
Nebraska.....	250	Upper Iowa.....	250
Newark.....	250	West Ohio.....	250
New England.....	250	West Virginia.....	250
New England Southern.....	250	West Wisconsin.....	250
New Jersey.....	250	Wilmington.....	250
New York.....	250	Wisconsin.....	250
New York East.....	250	Wyoming.....	250
North Dakota.....	250		

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION:

Class I.—Smaller Conferences.....	\$9,100
Class II.—Colored Conferences.....	10,400
Class III.—Foreign-Speaking Conferences in the United States.....	5,200
Class IV.—Foreign Conferences.....	7,050
Class V.—Other Conferences.....	13,250
Total.....	\$45,000

LEGISLATION

The church does not need to change its legislation as to the distribution of the funds of the Board, which go (1) to the weaker and more needy Conferences, and, (2) to necessitous cases in the other Conferences. When the separation was made

between the payment of annuities based on service, and benevolent gifts for "necessitous cases," the duty of providing for the latter was turned over to the Board. The only difficulty has been and is the lack of sufficient income. The General Conference is asked to make it possible for the Board to increase its endowment to an amount sufficient to meet all such claims. This should be the main effort of the quadrennium; but beside this the Board should be prepared to furnish leadership in Conferences which are not able to conduct campaigns without cooperation. In order to do this the apportionment for the Board should be made directly to the pastoral charges, not indirectly, as now, as a part of the prorated apportionment for the Annual Conferences.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

The following changes in legislation were unanimously recommended:

(1) ¶ 336, so as to read: "In determining the total amount which shall be apportioned for the Conference Claimants to the pastoral charges of the Annual Conference, the Conference Stewards shall first ascertain what amount is required to pay the annuity claims in full, to which shall be added the amount estimated for necessitous cases. From this total they shall subtract the income received during the previous year from the Chartered Fund, Book Concern, Connectional Relief of the Board of Conference Claimants, and from all other sources for this purpose, except the receipts from the pastoral charges, and the remainder shall be equitably apportioned among the several pastoral charges in such manner as the Conference Stewards may determine."

(2) ¶ 484, § 1, so as to read: "The Board of Conference Claimants at its Annual Meeting shall determine what amount shall be required for maintaining the Board and promoting its work, and shall present this amount to the Commission on Finance to be included in the askings of the Commission in common with those of the other Boards."

(3) ¶ 333, § 2, so as to read: "Retired Ministers who shall have served in the Christian ministry thirty-five years in the effective relation, or who shall have reached sixty-five years of age, or who may be retired on account of physical or mental disability, the widows of deceased ministers (during their widowhood and while they remain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church) and their children under sixteen years of age, are conference claimants and beneficiaries of the moneys hereinafter provided. Children may be continued as claimants until they attain the age of eighteen years, provided they are kept in school. For a year at a time and without prejudice to their

rights, such claimants may voluntarily relinquish their claim, or on recommendation of the Conference Stewards the claim may be disallowed by action of the Annual Conference, taken after opportunity to be heard has been given."

(4) A more exact statement of the widow's claim as related to the two years on probation, which involves the repetition of the following words at the close of ¶ 341, § 1—"including two years on trial."

(5) An addition to the next to the last sentence of ¶ 393 as follows: "provided that for the purposes of this paragraph a minimum annuity rate of \$8 per year shall be reckoned."

(6) A new paragraph after ¶ 341, §3, as follows: "The annuity rate for the quadrennium shall be determined at the session of the Annual Conference immediately following the General Conference."

THE CALIFORNIA PLAN

A memorial passed by the California Conference received considerable attention. It reads as follows:

"Where a retired minister has been a member of two or more Conferences, it shall be the duty of the Board of Conference Claimants to furnish to the Chairman of the Board of Stewards an annual statement of the terms of service which such retired minister has rendered in Conferences other than the one in which his retirement has taken place. Upon request of an Annual Conference the Board of Conference Claimants shall act as collector and disbursing officer of the moneys due its members from Conferences other than the one in which their retired relation is held."

A survey is being made as to the actuarial results of such legislation, the results of which are ready for the Committee on Itinerancy.

THE CONFERENCE STEWARDS MEETING AT COLUMBUS

A meeting of the Conference Stewards was held at Columbus, Ohio, which suggested certain emendations and additions to the legislation for Conference Claimants. The following matters received favorable consideration:

(1) Fixing an age and service limit for voluntary retirement, and the conditions of disability retirement.

(2) Determination of the time and manner of paying the claims.

(3) Advancing the age limit of dependent children.

(4) Election of Conference Stewards without reference to District lines.

(5) Apportionment of the full annuity claim.

(6) Use of loose leaf forms for reports, etc.

WHAT NEXT?

The next thing to do is to continue what the church has been doing and to bring the activities for Conference Claimants to a climax.

(1) Annual Conference Endowments should be increased to \$20,000,000.

(2) The Connectional Permanent Fund of the Board of Conference Claimants should be increased to \$10,000,000, so that the church may be able to take adequate care of all the necessitous cases, and to extend brotherly help to the weaker and poorer Conferences.

(3) The annual apportionment to the pastoral charges should be increased to an amount sufficient to pay all the claims in full; such apportionment to be decreased as the endowment income increases. The financial provisions for the benevolent Board of Conference Claimants should be separated from such apportionment.

(4) In order to increase the distribution to the weaker Conferences and to necessitous cases, and at the same time provide sufficient income to enable the Board of Conference Claimants to bring the program of the church to a successful completion during the coming quadrennium, an adequate apportionment should be made to the pastoral charges. The Board has been compelled to do its work under a tremendous financial handicap. During the first quadrennium no income was provided. During the second quadrennium only five per cent of the amount apportioned by the Annual Conferences was provided. During the last quadrennium \$50,000 was apportioned to the Annual Conferences through the Commission on Finance. This limitation compelled the cessation of campaigns for funds.

Yet in spite of its limitations the work has progressed so that the income distributed in 1919 was a million one hundred thousand dollars more than in 1908. An additional income of almost a million dollars is still needed, and if the Board is adequately financed and given opportunity, such program will be completed in the next quadrennium, and the normal addition to its funds will take care of additional obligations.

The Board is one of the Benevolent Boards of the church, and has proven its right to be and is entitled to just and adequate treatment by the General Conference. The laymen have always thought sanely along these lines, and will stand by the ministers to see this program through.

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Chicago, Ill., December 31, 1919.

TREASURER'S QUADRENNIAL STATEMENT

Audit. The books of the Board of Conference Claimants have been audited each year of the quadrennium by Messrs. Baker, Vawter & Wolf, certified public accountants, of Chicago, Ill., and the following quadrennial statement is in harmony with the details of the annual statement made by the auditors.

Investments. The investments of the Board have been made with great care, and are placed in securities suitable for trust funds. The farm loans are on land situated in the finest agricultural sections of Iowa and Minnesota. The bonds are strictly high-grade securities, yielding a conservative rate of interest. At closing of books on December 31, 1919, there was no delinquent interest due on any of these securities. The care with which the investments of the Board have been made is demonstrated by the fact that in the twelve years that have elapsed since its organization, only one security, amounting to \$5,000 par value, has been written off its books. When this investment was made ten years ago it had an excellent rating, and the major part of the securities was purchased by leading Chicago banks. There still remains a considerable equity behind the bonds, and in the course of adjustment the Board may recover a portion of the sum originally invested, which was \$4,738.33.

The following graph presents the investments in detail. It shows the amount invested in each class of security, the proportion that each of such classes bears to the total invested,

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

DESCRIPTION	RATE OF YIELD %	% OF TOTAL	AMOUNT INVESTED	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000
Mortgages	4-98	43.2	\$546,506					
Bonds-Genl	4-94	32.2	407,000					
Bonds-Govt	4-45	18.0	227,300					
Notes Receivable	5-50		14,850					
Real Estate	4-72	6.6	39,001					
Real Estate sold on contract	5-00		23,055					
Miscell. (non-prod)	---		6,170					
TOTAL	4-77	100.0	1,263,882					

and the rate of yield in each class. Most of the United States Government bonds were purchased on a basis yielding approximately 4.65 per cent. The small amount of non-productive property scheduled represents a contract for mineral rights retained on sale of a farm in the coal-mining section of Illinois. The value of this contract has been very conservatively estimated.

Distribution. During the first half of the quadrennium the Board was obliged to distribute a part of its current earnings each year in order to make the dividend large enough so that substantial aid could be rendered to the weaker Conferences that were seriously affected by the placing of the Book Concern distribution on a new basis. During the latter half of the quadrennium, the Board was able to return to a normal basis and declare its dividends out of the previous year's earnings rather than from anticipated income. This is in accord with sound business principles.

The Board has created an Emergency Distribution Fund to be distributed annually to Conferences in which special necessity becomes apparent that was unforeseen at time of declaring the regular dividends. This Fund will fill a long-felt want.

The dividend declared for the year 1920, out of the earnings of 1919, will amount to \$42,000, which, together with the Emergency Distribution Fund of \$4,000, will make a total of \$46,000.

Budget. The heavy expense incurred during the campaign period, 1917-1918, resulted in a considerable overdraft on current interest income. If the Conference apportionments had been paid in full during the first half of the quadrennium this overdraft could have been prevented. In the fall of 1918 a budget system was put in effect and showed substantial results at close of books, December 31, 1918, although there still remained an overdraft on Permanent Fund earnings of \$23,382.60. This was a severe handicap at the beginning of 1919. However, by continued operation of a budget system, the Board was enabled to wipe out the overdraft, and closed its books on December 31, 1919, with an operating surplus of \$990.23, after having refunded into the Permanent Fund Income Account the total amount overdrawn, together with interest, figured at 5 per cent on the monthly overdrafts during the years 1918 and 1919. This enables us to state that the earnings of the Permanent Fund have been preserved in their entirety for the benefit of Conference Claimants. The Board will establish during the year 1920 a small Reserve Expense Fund to provide for any unusual strains upon its finances in the future. The budget operation has been entirely satisfactory, in the face of restricted income from the Annual Conferences, although

it was inevitable that such restriction should place considerable limitations upon the work of the Board. We may say that the affairs of the Board of Conference Claimants are conducted according to the most approved modern business principles in every respect, and that any funds committed to it in the future will be administered with the utmost care for the benefit of the retired ministers and conference claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. CAMPBELL.

RECEIPTS FROM THE CONFERENCES

DURING THE QUADRENNIUM

CONFERENCES	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total
1 Alabama.....	\$...	\$61	\$50	\$50	\$161
2 Arkansas.....	20	...	108	...	128
3 Arizona Mission.....	...	62	166	101	329
4 Atlanta.....	94	...	89	...	183
5 Baltimore.....	825	825	1,052	1,052	3,754
6 Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	24	40	50	42	156
7 Bombay.....	...	4	9	6	19
8 Burma.....	2	...	2	2	6
9 California.....	530	544	544	510	2,128
10 California German.....	43	46	46	43	178
11 Central Alabama.....	6	...	62	...	68
12 Central China.....	5	7	...	18	30
13 Central German.....	164	235	178	235	812
14 Central Illinois.....	476	700	743	720	2,639
15 Central Missouri.....	49	11	57	...	117
16 Central New York.....	722	748	830	908	3,208
17 Central Pennsylvania.....	790	781	937	1,077	3,585
18 Central Provinces.....	4	4	...	...	8
19 Central Swedish.....	87	34	182	123	426
20 Central Tennessee.....	9	...	53	50	112
21 Chicago German.....	161	142	145	139	587
22 Chile.....	16	...	8	19	43
23 Colorado.....	503	541	569	531	2,144
24 Columbia River.....	196	341	149	292	978
25 Dakota.....	241	400	413	416	1,470
26 Delaware.....	112	124	254	257	747
27 Denmark.....	...	2	3	...	5
28 Des Moines.....	602	...	1,721	970	3,293
29 Detroit.....	830	788	1,135	1,164	3,917
30 East German.....	80	81	141	143	445
31 East Maine.....	119	136	142	177	574
32 East Tennessee.....	5	13	...	50	68
33 Eastern South America.....	...	24	24	...	48
34 Eastern Swedish.....	25	57	83	81	246
35 Erie.....	509	902	...	1,584	2,995
36 Finland.....	16	...	...	...	16
37 Florida.....	8	8	20	25	61
38 Foochow.....	...	23	...	25	48
39 Genesee.....	914	989	974	945	3,822
40 Georgia.....	14	29	20	35	98
41 Gulf.....	22	2	54	64	142
42 Hinghwa.....	...	8	10	...	18
43 Holston.....	195	238	325	325	1,083
44 Idaho.....	84	123	120	147	474
45 Illinois.....	854	158	1,203	635	2,850
46 Indiana.....	730	1,103	1,103	1,103	4,039
47 Iowa.....	289	46	860	542	1,737
48 Kansas.....	883	964	880	903	3,630
49 Kentucky.....	38	65	127	158	388
50 Kiangsi.....	...	7	8	...	15
51 Lexington.....	23	133	71	130	357
52 Liberia.....	16	7	...	...	23
53 Lincoln.....	5	...	...	...	5
54 Little Rock.....	7	8	8	52	75
55 Louisiana.....	9	11	...	100	120
56 Maine.....	134	142	215	219	710
57 Malaysia.....	5	...	...	8	13
58 Mexico.....	20	...	20	20	60
59 Michigan.....	895	816	906	878	3,495
60 Minnesota.....	303	...	201	401	905
61 Mississippi.....	9	9	...	100	118
62 Missouri.....	305	384	384	396	1,469
63 Montana.....	85	90	131	134	440
64 Nebraska.....	937	929	658	1,480	4,004
65 Newark.....	727	846	1,000	854	3,427
66 New England.....	618	702	913	1,032	3,265
67 New England Southern.....	273	276	476	467	1,492
68 New Hampshire.....	118	120	266	174	678
69 New Jersey.....	778	870	928	931	3,507
70 New Mexico.....	13	62	50	50	175
71 New York.....	944	1,035	591	720	3,290

RECEIPTS FROM THE CONFERENCES—Continued

	CONFERENCES	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total
72	New York East.....	\$923	\$982	\$1,272	\$1,141	\$4,318
73	North Andes.....	10	2	...	...	2
74	North Carolina.....	184	67	15	...	25
75	North Dakota.....	16	30	...	539	790
76	North India.....	1,336	1,404	1,103	1,121	4,964
77	North Indiana.....	37	72	85	94	288
78	North Montana.....	1,547	1,099	1,099	1,099	4,844
79	North-East Ohio.....	50	74	...	100	224
80	Northern German.....	370	455	482	509	1,816
81	Northern Minnesota.....	269	269	552	306	1,396
82	Northern New York.....	22	62	63	61	208
83	Northern Swedish.....	58	106	252	103	519
84	Northwest German.....	...	26	12	18	56
85	Northwest India.....	602	730	735	718	2,875
86	Northwest Indiana.....	536	599	642	633	2,410
87	Northwest Iowa.....	244	272	215	263	994
88	Northwest Kansas.....	...	70	74	77	221
89	Northwest Nebraska.....	132	...	90	...	222
90	Norway.....	63	99	99	97	358
91	Norwegian and Danish.....	625	1,088	842	1,083	3,638
92	Ohio.....	277	408	466	485	1,636
93	Oklahoma.....	196	326	200	314	1,036
94	Oregon.....	...	15	34	33	82
95	Pacific German.....	...	27	...	...	27
96	Pacific Japanese.....	8	10	10	21	49
97	Pacific Swedish.....	965	993	1,707	1,612	5,277
98	Philadelphia.....	859	1,219	1,179	1,650	4,907
99	Pittsburgh.....	...	...	...	5	5
100	Porto Rico.....	385	392	392	387	1,556
101	Puget Sound.....	1,388	1,398	1,491	1,396	5,673
102	Rock River.....	41	...	66	88	195
103	Saint Johns River.....	355	...	842	500	1,697
104	Saint Louis.....	153	164	160	155	632
105	Saint Louis German.....	20	40	50	50	160
106	Savannah.....	32	...	154	...	186
107	South Carolina.....	14	...	10	...	24
108	South India.....	907	1,101	1,172	1,097	4,277
109	Southern California.....	64	54	58	58	234
110	Southern German.....	413	627	482	619	2,141
111	Southern Illinois.....	...	...	12	...	12
112	Southern Swedish.....	586	675	355	...	1,616
113	Southwest Kansas.....	80	...	96	...	176
114	Sweden.....	72	...	...	...	72
115	Switzerland.....	10	...	50	50	110
116	Tennessee.....	15	...	135	...	150
117	Texas.....	679	739	745	811	2,974
118	Troy.....	583	71	649	752	2,057
119	Upper Iowa.....	15	14	28	100	157
120	Upper Mississippi.....	...	35	35	...	70
121	Utah Mission.....	117	120	207	200	644
122	Vermont.....	...	156	209	250	606
123	Washington.....	18	...	...	...	18
124	West China.....	122	132	159	118	531
125	West German.....	1,319	1,366	1,096	1,674	6,065
126	West Ohio.....	29	44	50	50	173
127	West Texas.....	420	580	529	740	2,269
128	West Virginia.....	252	419	416	265	1,352
129	West Wisconsin.....	...	27	27	...	54
130	Western Norwegian-Danish.....	42	56	36	57	191
131	Western Swedish.....	660	723	605	615	2,603
132	Wilmington.....	480	482	435	521	1,918
133	Wisconsin.....	681	718	...	871	2,270
134	Wyoming.....	29	45	50	50	174
135	Wyoming State.....	...	...	7	9	16
136	Yenping.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	36,922	38,538	45,099	47,378	167,937

DIVIDENDS FOR THE QUADRENNIUM

(N. B.—The dividends shown below are for the Calendar Year)
The Dividend Year begins on June first

	CONFERENCE	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total
1	Alabama	\$300	\$546	\$600	\$450	\$1,896
2	Arkansas	300	600	600	450	1,950
3	Atlanta	200	400	600	450	1,650
4	Austria-Hungary	100	100	...	...	200
5	Baltimore	200	200	...	200	600
6	Bengal	...	...	125	50	175
7	Blue Ridge-Atlantic	300	600	600	450	1,950
8	Bolivia	...	...	50	50	100
9	Bombay	50	...	125	50	225
10	Bulgaria	100	100	...	...	200
11	Burma	50	...	...	...	50
12	California	200	...	200	200	600
13	California German	100	...	200	200	500
14	Central Alabama	200	400	580	450	1,630
15	Central China	50	...	102	50	202
16	Central German	200	...	200	200	600
17	Central Illinois	200	...	200	200	600
18	Central Missouri	100	100	200	400	800
19	Central New York	200	...	102	200	502
20	Central Pennsylvania	200	200	...	200	600
21	Central Provinces	50	...	125	50	225
22	Central Swedish	100	110	200	200	610
23	Central Tennessee	300	400	570	450	1,720
24	Chicago German	200	400	200	200	1,000
25	Chile	50	50	120	50	270
26	Colorado	200	78	200	200	678
27	Columbia River	200	400	400	270	1,270
28	Dakota	200	400	200	200	1,000
29	Delaware	250	250	600	600	1,700
30	Denmark	100	100	100	400	700
31	Des Moines	200	...	200	200	600
32	Detroit	200	...	200	200	600
33	East German	100	100	...	200	400
34	East Maine	300	300	600	500	1,700
35	East Tennessee	200	400	400	360	1,360
36	Eastern South America	50	50	230	200	530
37	Eastern Swedish	100	100	200	200	600
38	Erie	250	...	200	200	650
39	Finland	100	100	...	255	455
40	Florida	300	200	592	600	1,692
41	Foochow	50	...	125	50	225
42	France	...	100	200	...	300
43	Genesee	200	...	200	200	600
44	Georgia	300	196	400	360	1,256
45	Gulf	300	414	443	360	1,517
46	Hingwa	50	...	125	50	225
47	Holston	250	500	500	360	1,610
48	Idaho	200	400	200	100	900
49	Illinois	200	...	...	200	400
50	Indiana	200	...	200	200	600
51	Iowa	200	...	...	200	400
52	Italy	200	200	500	300	1,200
53	Kansas	250	250	186	200	886
54	Kentucky	200	400	300	270	1,170
55	Kiangsi	...	...	50	...	50
56	Lexington	200	200	400	650	1,450
57	Liberia	50	50	150	50	300
58	Lincoln	100	100	193	400	793
59	Little Rock	300	803	600	450	2,153
60	Louisiana	300	200	599	650	1,749
61	Maine	300	300	...	400	1,000
62	Malaysia	50	...	125	50	225
63	Mexico	200	200	200	450	1,050
64	Michigan	200	...	200	200	600
65	Minnesota	200	...	...	200	400
66	Mississippi	300	200	595	600	1,695
67	Missouri	200	...	200	200	600
68	Montana	100	200	200	200	700
69	Nebraska	300	600	290	200	1,390
70	Newark	200	200	...	200	600

DIVIDENDS FOR THE QUADRENNIUM—Continued

	CONFERENCE	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total
71	New England	\$200	\$200	\$...	\$200	\$600
72	New England Southern	200	200		200	600
73	New Hampshire	300	300	127	400	1,127
74	New Jersey	200	200		200	600
75	New Mexico		100	200	200	500
76	New York	200	200		200	600
77	New York East	200	200		200	600
78	North Andes			50	50	100
79	North Carolina	200	400	500	360	1,460
80	North China	50		102		152
81	North Dakota	200	400	9	225	834
82	North Germany	200	200			400
83	North India	50		125	50	225
84	North Indiana	200	200		200	600
85	North Montana	50	100	200	200	550
86	North-East Ohio	200			200	400
87	Northern German	100		200	200	500
88	Northern Minnesota	200	400	200	200	1,000
89	Northern New York	250	250		200	700
90	Northern Swedish	100	200	200	200	700
91	Northwest German	100	103	200	200	603
92	Northwest India	50		125	50	225
93	Northwest Indiana	200		200	200	600
94	Northwest Iowa	200	400	200	200	1,000
95	Northwest Kansas	200	200	102	200	702
96	Northwest Nebraska	50	100	100	100	350
97	Norway	200	200	200	400	1,000
98	Norwegian and Danish	200	400	500	360	1,460
99	Ohio	200		200	200	600
100	Oklahoma	250	500	200	200	1,150
101	Oregon	200	400	200	204	1,004
102	Pacific German	100	141	184	200	625
103	Pacific Swedish		50	60	50	160
104	Philadelphia	200	200		200	600
105	Pittsburgh	200			200	600
106	Porto Rico			200	60	60
107	Puget Sound	200	400	200	200	1,000
108	Rock River	200		200	200	600
109	Saint Johns River	300	200	277	400	1,177
110	Saint Louis	250			200	450
111	Saint Louis German	200	71	200	200	671
112	Savannah	200	400	400	360	1,360
113	South Carolina	250	508	650	450	1,858
114	South Germany	200	200			400
115	South India	50		125	50	225
116	Southern California	200	400	200	200	1,000
117	Southern German	100	200	200	200	700
118	Southern Illinois	250	500	200	200	1,150
119	Southern Swedish		50	60	50	160
120	Southwest Kansas	250	250	455	200	1,155
121	Sweden	200	200	200	425	1,025
122	Switzerland	200	200	200	400	1,000
123	Tennessee	200	400	370	360	1,330
124	Texas	200	400	600	450	1,650
125	Troy	200	200		200	600
126	Upper Iowa	200			200	400
127	Upper Mississippi	300	200	600	600	1,700
128	Vermont	300	300		400	1,000
129	Washington	200	200	400	600	1,400
130	West Central Africa			50		50
131	West China		50		50	100
132	West German	200	400	200	200	1,000
133	West Ohio	200		200	200	600
134	West Texas	200	409	600	360	1,569
135	West Virginia	200	400	200	200	1,000
136	West Wisconsin	200		200	200	600
137	Western Norwegian-Danish	50		60	50	160
138	Western Swedish	100	200	200	200	700
139	Wilmington	200	200		200	600
140	Wisconsin	200		200	200	600
141	Wyoming	200	200		200	600
142	Wyoming State	50	100	200	200	550
Total		24,000	25,679	29,143	33,049	111,871

Report of the Board of Conference Claimants 1301

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET FOR QUADRENNIUM 1916-1919

ASSETS	1916	1917	1918	1919
Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$2,926 50	\$4,126 12	\$4,101 74	\$3,554 24
Investments.....	663,542 30	1,058,193 14	1,187,325 78	1,263,882 79
"Retired Minister" Publication.....	4,358 10	3,481 42	375 00	358 70
Accounts Receivable.....		2,270 09	2,963 16	1,046 70
Cash at Bank.....	109,646 86	49,232 81	38,178 37	33,892 28
Totals.....	\$780,473 76	\$1,117,303 58	\$1,232,944 05	\$1,302,734 71
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable.....	\$40 84	\$269 27	\$40 00	\$.....
Distribution Fund (including Unappropriated Contributions).....	11,493 75	21,260 49	17,903 64	21,235 34
Permanent Fund—Endowment.....	596,247 66	895,270 42	900,000 63	902,735 88
" Annuity Bonds.....	168,562 56	204,361 79	300,706 41	318,824 87
General Interest Income—Balance.....	7,154 21	5,584 43	24,785 94	41,397 50
Endowment Funds—Colored Confs.....	2,990 25	8,407 53	12,890 03	17,550 89
Deduct General Fund—Overdraft.....	6,015 51	17,850 35	23,382 60	.....
Add General Fund Surplus.....				990 23
Totals.....	\$780,473 76	\$1,117,303 58	\$1,232,944 05	\$1,302,734 71

N. B.—In items and totals the above Comparative Balance Sheet agrees with the certified Balance Sheets (for the years 1916-1919 inclusive) prepared for the Board of Conference Claimants by Messrs. Baker, Vawter, and Wolf, Certified Public Accountants, Chicago, Ill.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR ALL FUNDS DURING THE QUADRENNIUM

Balance January 1, 1916—All Funds at beginning of Quadrennium..... \$255,124 21

RECEIPTS

Income from Investments.....	\$123,247 83
Miscellaneous Contributions to Distribution.....	9,926 64
F. N. Gamble Fund for Distribution.....	21,860 70
Conference Apportionments.....	172,486 56
Miscellaneous Contributions to General Fund.....	7,514 09
Contributions to Permanent Fund.....	809,902 26
Colored Conferences—Endowment Funds.....	15,440 89
Annuity Bond Sales.....	196,185 00
Excess of Discount over Premium (Investments).....	7,772 44
Income allocated to Annuity Bond Account.....	40,372 92
	1,404,709 82
	\$1,659,833 54

DISBURSEMENTS

Dividends Paid.....	\$111,872 38
Adjustments of Dividends Paid.....	512 00
Annuities Paid.....	48,154 50
Permanent Fund Expense.....	4,428 82
" Refunds.....	334 80
Depreciation—Property.....	8,161 12
General Fund:	
Salaries.....	\$76,868 22
Travel.....	19,791 16
Advertising.....	17,019 60
Board Meetings and Conventions.....	3,963 51
Sundry Campaign Expenses.....	11,240 63
Veterans of the Cross.....	136 37
Rent.....	8,414 41
Stationery, Printing, and Supplies.....	19,947 98
Light.....	315 60
Postage, Phone, and Telegraph.....	7,400 48
Cartage and Express.....	462 31
Miscellaneous.....	13,074 94
	178,635 21
Total Disbursements.....	\$357,098 83

Balance in All Funds December 31, 1919, at end of Quadrennium..... \$1,302,734 71

ANALYSIS OF BALANCE

Permanent Fund.....	\$1,221,560 75
Distribution Fund.....	11,121 00
" (Mrs. F. N. Gamble Bequest).....	10,114 34
General Fund.....	990 23
Colored Conferences—Endowment.....	17,550 89
Unappropriated Income.....	41,397 50
	\$1,302,734 71

TABLE NO. 1.—INCOME, APPORTIONMENTS, CLAIMS, DEFICIENCIES, AND RESOURCES—1919

No.	CONFERENCES	GROSS INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES							APPORTIONMENTS			TOTAL CLAIMS			RESOURCES				No.			
		1. From Churches	2. From Investments	3. Book Concern	4. Bd. Conf. Claimants	5. Other Sources	6. Through Funds Separate	7. Total	8. Total in 1908	9. Increase	10. Apportioned Churches	11. Paid by Churches	12. Deficit—*Surplus	13. Annuity and Necess. Claims	14. Total Distributed	15. Deficit—*Surplus	16. Investments and Cash	17. Pledges Receivable		18. Miscellaneous		
1	Alabama.....	\$609	\$89	\$306	\$600	\$...	\$...	\$1,604	\$595	\$1,009	\$600	\$609	\$9	\$3,188	\$1,550	\$1,638	\$1,276	\$...	\$...	\$1,276	1	
2	Arkansas.....	436	162	306	600	...	...	1,504	650	854	500	436	64	2,544	1,454	1,090	2,150	...	...	2,150	2
3	Atlanta.....	650	...	511	600	...	...	1,761	1,225	536	700	650	50	4,000	1,761	2,239	...	...	...	...	3
4	Baltimore.....	20,805	6,000	4,387	200	770	...	32,162	14,550	17,612	20,870	20,805	65	53,040	30,906	22,134	189,630	...	60,370	250,000	4	
5	Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	14,592	12	306	600	...	...	1,410	494	916	15,996	292	208	1,907	1,380	527	2,200	...	84,769	2,200	5
6	California.....	14,590	993	4,996	200	464	...	21,043	11,611	1,837	15,996	501	*	3,944	2,357	1,587	21,341	...	...	17,014	6
7	California German.....	501	...	391	200	49	1,216	2,357	520	1,837	1,000	722	278	4,500	1,708	2,792	...	...	...	...	7
8	Central Alabama.....	618	...	510	580	...	...	10,790	920	788	1,000	722	278	4,500	1,708	2,792	...	...	...	...	8
9	Central German.....	2,491	6,385	1,839	35	...	...	10,790	920	788	1,000	722	278	4,500	1,708	2,792	...	...	...	...	9
10	Central Illinois.....	15,262	4,195	4,204	200	35	...	24,096	6,166	17,930	16,743	14,968	1,476	52	3,084	2,921	3,083	118,954	...	80,000	251,954	10
11	Central Missouri.....	330	8	306	400	106	...	1,145	859	286	478	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Central New York.....	19,555	8,235	4,208	200	4,546	...	36,774	9,403	26,371	20,111	19,585	526	53,809	35,155	18,654	246,604	...	6,717	52,122	305,444	12
13	Central Pennsylvania.....	21,853	9,006	5,509	200	3,092	...	39,700	13,424	26,276	21,926	21,933	...	51,900	38,993	13,307	185,004	...	25,000	50,000	280,000	13
14	Central Swedish.....	1,720	1,106	685	200	35	...	7,291	1,642	2,104	1,700	1,855	155	6,534	3,746	2,788	18,455	...	300	30,755	14	
15	Central Tennessee.....	415	...	991	450	35	3,780	7,304	1,505	780	400	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Chicago German.....	2,402	...	979	200	35	3,780	7,304	1,505	780	400	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Colorado.....	18,683	400	2,545	200	35	3,256	23,119	4,491	18,628	20,532	2,340	288	10,760	7,154	3,606	74,000	...	1,200	75,200	17	
18	Columbia River.....	7,932	350	1,468	270	35	3,256	10,755	3,806	6,949	7,135	7,164	294	19,382	10,755	8,627	12,000	...	2,000	73,053	18	
19	Dakota.....	3,933	333	1,370	200	435	...	12,426	3,224	6,269	6,135	9,294	96	16,606	11,865	9,621	12,000	...	19,000	93,053	19	
20	Delaware.....	3,933	333	1,370	200	435	...	12,426	3,224	6,269	6,135	9,294	96	16,606	11,865	9,621	12,000	...	19,000	93,053	20	
21	Des Moines.....	30,749	3,585	4,110	200	35	...	38,679	9,567	29,112	33,256	31,475	1,781	11,470	49,500	38,464	11,036	76,743	...	125,000	190,000	21
22	Detroit.....	22,970	15,665	6,459	200	35	...	45,329	15,099	30,230	26,104	22,444	3,660	69,451	44,631	24,820	486,000	...	3,556	80,328	22	
23	East German.....	1,738	2,300	816	200	300	...	5,354	1,663	3,691	1,675	1,738	63	8,042	5,011	4,431	486,000	...	636,000	80,328	23	
24	East Maine.....	3,114	950	714	200	851	...	6,129	3,636	2,493	3,431	3,259	172	9,547	6,127	820	34,088	...	500	34,588	24	
25	East Tennessee.....	931	675	306	200	...	...	2,112	591	505	350	316	34	2,594	1,105	1,489	...	...	...	...	25
26	Eastern Swedish.....	931	675	306	200	...	...	2,112	591	505	350	316	34	2,594	1,105	1,489	...	...	...	...	26
27	Erie.....	16,199	7,100	3,327	200	38	...	26,864	11,525	15,646	19,266	16,713	2,553	34,828	26,640	8,188	155,000	...	3,200	208,200	27	
28	Florida.....	551	...	408	600	...	...	1,553	221	1,338	600	551	49	3,000	1,500	1,500	50,000	...	...	208,200	28
29	Genesee.....	22,166	5,710	4,698	200	35	...	32,809	15,021	17,710	23,301	22,019	1,282	55,158	31,115	24,043	162,224	...	...	217,224	29
30	Georgia.....	200	150	391	360	35	...	1,136	298	838	200	200	...	2,047	1,136	901	5,976	...	...	9,976	30
31	Gulf.....	581	43	391	360	336	...	1,711	500	1,211	550	550	...	1,691	1,749	58	800	...	...	800	31
32	Holston.....	4,336	...	1,076	360	562	...	6,634	2,825	3,809	4,636	14	11,718	6,734	4,544	12,600	...	...	...	12,600	32
33	Idaho.....	3,552	61	306	200	...	...	4,256	872	3,384	4,162	3,478	684	4,448	3,960	488	...	...	...	...	33
34	Illinois.....	21,400	1,300	6,851	100	35	6,538	36,324	12,646	23,678	22,888	22,091	797	72,890	36,509	36,381	330,000	...	1,000	420,000	34	
35	Indiana.....	17,466	2,447	3,115	200	...	...	22,637	12,326	15,311	20,464	20,010	454	44,010	29,249	15,188	180,000	...	...	180,000	35
36	Iowa.....	2,564	2,564	2,447	200	35	...	22,735	4,321	18,414	18,960	18,100	890	41,080	22,157	18,923	80,000	...	...	180,000	36
37	Kansas.....	28,591	2,504	4,693	200	...	...	35,988	6,833	29,155	30,392	29,740	652	57,885	35,925	21,960	81,086	...	...	138,690	37
38	Kentucky.....	963	...	685	270	798	...	4,716	3,340	1,376	1,000	974	42	7,540	4,550	2,980	57,604	...	1,000	49,838	38	
39	Lexington.....	848	661	918	400	33	...	2,860	1,326	1,534	1,751	1,480	271	10,030	2,747	2,783	2,000	...	...	422	39
40	Lincoln.....	146	1	306	400	...	...	853	429	424	584	146	438	4,114	810	3,304	180	...	...	180	40
41	Little Rock.....	345	85	206	400	...	...	1,336	774	562	400	345	55	3,074	1,836	1,738	101	...	...	101	41
42	Louisiana.....	745	...	916	650	...	...	2,212	1,865	347	1,366	809	557	7,008	2,093	4,915	36	...	...	36	42
43	Maine.....	2,949	823	1,328	400	347	...	9,047	4,607	4,440	3,012	2,949	63	13,024	8,338	9,329	10,000	...	...	103,239	43
44	Michigan.....	19,903	5,900	4,002	200	1,662	...	31,567	17,381	14,186	21,597	21,169	428	54,344	30,301	24,043	42,690	...	...	226,442	44
45	Minnesota.....	8,069	4,698	2,055	200	35	...	15,037	6,319	8,738	8,214	8,076	138	20,724	14,688	6,036	75,000	...	10,000	100,000	45	
46	Mississippi.....	883	18	1,510	600	6	...	2,017	1,222	795	1,172	883	289	3,000	1,971	1,029	355	...	...	355	46
47	Missouri.....	6,187	1,326	1,859	200	1,712	...	12,131	1,822	7,445	1,172	883	289	3,000	1,971	1,029	355	...	...	355	46
48	Montana.....	2,365	1,136	587	200	35	...	3,323	1,202	2,121	2,865	2,537	328	26,682	12,131	14,551	28,500	...	14,402	43,202	47	

1	New Eng. Southern...	5,518	2,550	200	370	15,128	9,795	5,333	6,673	6,581	92	26,094	13,697	12,357	150,600	45,000	195,600	55
2	New Hampshire...	3,792	3,347	2,000	429	29,991	8,897	5,643	4,420	3,732	688	56,111	29,692	26,482	121,500	16,598	24,900	56
3	New Jersey...	19,474	6,893	200	35	29,991	10,100	19,991	21,793	19,552	2,241	56,111	29,692	26,482	121,500	50,000	700	57
4	New Mexico...	380	113	200	782	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	3,582	2,921	50,118	882	313	2,000	700	2,000	58
5	New York...	22,375	18,000	6,121	200	47,478	29,300	48,178	32,113	22,375	9,738	68,324	45,920	22,404	345,000	5,000	4,500	59
6	New York East...	25,459	13,950	6,733	200	46,342	25,916	20,426	32,904	25,459	7,445	72,264	44,672	27,592	321,784	55	321,784	60
7	Newark...	22,000	6,946	5,203	200	35,137	16,612	18,525	24,241	22,474	1,767	62,327	35,151	27,176	195,000	5,000	208,000	61
8	North Carolina...	417	306	500	798	2,021	993	1,028	500	417	83	4,631	2,021	2,610	66	66	58	62
9	North Dakota...	1,911	5,500	6,885	200	93,169	11,979	29,173	29,377	29,350	28	45,760	39,152	6,608	161,853	175,000	171,456	63
10	North Indiana...	28,668	5,789	4,285	200	39,169	11,996	27,173	29,377	29,350	28	45,760	39,152	6,608	161,853	152,000	123,147	64
11	North Montana...	1,608	73	391	200	2,307	346	1,961	2,373	1,623	750	2,304	1,927	377	2,000	2,000	2,000	65
12	North-East Ohio...	29,666	800	7,830	200	38,531	13,541	24,990	30,621	29,789	832	85,153	36,252	4,367	50,000	15,000	477,094	66
13	Northern German...	1,031	2,517	1,065	200	4,566	1,996	2,570	969	1,061	*92	7,812	16,567	*193	20,000	110,000	66,000	67
14	Northern Minnesota...	9,956	1,566	6,235	200	13,099	5,065	8,034	9,868	9,749	119	16,374	16,567	*193	20,000	110,000	130,000	68
15	Northern New York...	8,964	6,235	2,652	200	18,051	7,085	10,966	16,584	8,964	7,620	27,561	17,853	9,708	206,100	120,000	336,500	69
16	Northern Swedish...	397	36	391	200	1,169	575	5,994	507	507	*21	880	880	880	15,130	65	15,130	70
17	Northwest German...	1,520	3,735	783	200	2,693	663	5,630	1,447	1,468	1,468	12,145	26,237	5,858	71,000	500	71,500	71
18	Northwest Indiana...	16,073	5,633	2,740	200	24,981	6,237	18,444	16,250	16,214	36	28,072	24,063	4,009	142,412	65,000	222,012	72
19	Northwest Iowa...	14,643	8,000	2,447	200	25,325	8,855	19,470	14,924	14,848	76	31,556	24,117	7,439	179,510	8,450	232,751	73
20	Northwest Kansas...	7,318	1,500	2,040	200	11,058	3,724	7,334	8,537	7,583	954	21,045	10,862	10,862	22,527	55,383	80,862	74
21	Northwest Nebraska...	1,685	227	489	100	2,536	567	1,969	2,412	1,765	647	5,646	2,063	3,583	11,555	10,000	22,050	75
22	Norw. and Danish...	2,262	412	587	360	3,994	1,475	2,519	2,300	2,262	38	6,035	3,290	2,765	9,800	500	15,000	76
23	Ohio...	14,834	6,330	4,600	200	25,999	10,385	15,614	16,749	16,094	655	56,730	25,653	31,077	145,451	100,000	250,951	77
24	Oklahoma...	9,290	2,667	2,545	200	14,737	2,970	12,187	9,290	9,290	*23	24,812	24,905	*93	91,929	102,717	29,500	78
25	Oregon...	5,992	1,500	1,566	200	9,788	4,100	5,688	6,251	6,228	*23	19,495	9,788	9,707	31,600	3,000	184,146	79
26	Pacific German...	468	769	391	200	1,733	582	1,281	477	468	*11	2,670	1,529	841	16,227	3,000	19,297	80
27	Pacific Swedish...	216	908	6,235	200	38,936	20,116	28,319	23,712	23,702	*23	58,580	36,935	19,943	215,000	175,000	403,500	81
28	Philadelphia...	23,216	2,000	225	35	44,388	14,716	16,833	23,042	23,092	*254	55,810	42,540	19,945	215,000	175,000	403,500	82
29	Pittsburgh...	17,180	1,664	200	35	64,751	14,771	49,980	49,200	47,234	2,056	70,426	65,068	5,858	307,350	3,500	425,880	83
30	Puget Sound...	47,057	8,000	200	3,230	64,751	14,771	49,980	49,200	47,234	2,056	70,426	65,068	5,858	307,350	3,500	425,880	84
31	River...	8,240	959	2,545	200	12,484	5,094	7,390	9,551	8,745	*26	280	280	280	730	135,000	280,000	85
32	Saint Johns River...	8,240	959	2,545	200	12,484	5,094	7,390	9,551	8,745	*26	280	280	280	730	135,000	280,000	86
33	Saint Louis...	3,938	720	1,566	200	9,694	3,170	6,524	4,533	4,096	437	8,839	9,769	*930	57,069	75	57,069	87
34	Savannah...	415	1	391	360	1,222	818	404	500	415	85	1,566	1,172	394	75	75	85	88
35	South Carolina...	1,100	8	450	35	3,061	1,982	1,079	1,500	1,100	440	48,660	29,274	19,386	1,600	188	188	89
36	South California...	20,084	5,900	3,915	200	30,134	13,857	16,277	20,396	20,156	240	48,660	29,274	19,386	228,347	9,930	246,865	90
37	Southern German...	1,836	857	489	200	3,417	1,468	1,948	2,000	1,836	104	4,810	3,417	1,393	45,300	88	45,300	91
38	Southern Illinois...	12,922	1,500	2,153	200	16,810	7,402	9,408	15,183	13,366	1,815	24,691	17,439	7,202	100,306	35,000	140,306	92
39	Southern Sweden...	100	196	50	35	381	381	381	72	98	*26	280	280	280	730	135,000	280,000	93
40	Southwest Kansas...	18,713	1,875	1,938	200	22,726	5,568	17,158	19,855	15,989	866	23,059	22,329	730	135,000	145,000	280,000	94
41	Southwest Tennessee...	149	1	489	360	1,133	350	733	200	149	51	3,750	1,000	2,975	2,096	92	2,096	95
42	Texas...	650	1	489	360	1,133	350	733	200	149	51	3,750	1,000	2,975	2,096	92	2,096	96
43	Texas...	650	1	489	360	1,133	350	733	200	149	51	3,750	1,000	2,975	2,096	92	2,096	97
44	Troy...	7,431	4,897	200	35	31,942	15,156	16,786	20,839	20,226	613	52,080	31,749	20,331	228,453	50,000	278,453	98
45	Upper Iowa...	19,414	6,320	4,110	200	40,112	9,512	30,600	13,195	13,055	140	47,189	39,605	7,584	178,409	12,802	185,811	99
46	Upper Mississippi...	991	5	510	600	2,106	1,307	799	2,563	2,563	9	5,308	2,006	3,302	96	96	96	100
47	Vermont...	2,137	1,428	400	108	6,092	3,529	2,563	2,529	2,529	891	5,308	2,006	3,302	96	96	96	101
48	Washington...	2,615	1,326	600	273	4,815	2,018	2,797	2,797	2,745	128	13,065	4,323	8,742	416	6,000	416	98
49	West German...	2,779	3,550	1,076	200	7,640	2,456	2,797	2,773	2,942	*167	10,481	42,854	2,841	76,000	18,708	82,500	99
50	West Ohio...	29,596	2,887	6,949	200	41,111	17,558	23,253	31,646	31,628	28	6,832	42,854	2,841	76,000	18,708	82,500	100
51	West Texas...	672	3,991	360	35	20,467	1,343	124	700	672	28	6,832	42,854	2,841	76,000	18,708	82,500	101
52	West Virginia...	11,745	5,035	3,034	200	20,139	4,486	6,256	10,308	9,582	286	30,832	20,215	16,582	184,208	166,350	350,500	102
53	Wisconsin...	8,884	2,000	2,000	125	17,759	5,000	11,719	10,308	9,582	286	30,832	20,215	16,582	184,208	166,350	350,500	103
54	Western Norway...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	104
55	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	105
56	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	106
57	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	107
58	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	108
59	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	109
60	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	110
61	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	111
62	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	112
63	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	113
64	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	114
65	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	115
66	Western Sweden...	1,329	391	200	35	759	500	655	1,000	988	*129	27,892	16,718	10,906	97,208	24,077	121,975	116
67	Western Sweden...	1,329	391															

TABLE No. 2—DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AND CLASSIFICATION OF CLAIMANTS—1919

N. B.—NAMES OF CONFERENCES PAYING ONE HUNDRED PER CENT OF ANNUITY ARE PRINTED IN CAPITALS; THOSE PAYING FIVE-SIXTHS OR OVER IN BOLD FACE TYPE, AND THOSE BELOW FIVE-SIXTHS IN ORDINARY TYPE

No.	CONFERENCE	1. Average Salary	2. Disciplinary Rate	3. Service Annuity Rate	4. Total Annuity	5. Amount Paid as Annuity	6. Annunity Rate	7. Per Cent of Full Rate	8. Amount of Special Relief	9. Number of Claimants			10. Amounts Paid Retired Ministers										11. Amounts Paid to Widows and Children																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
										Preachers	Widows	Children	Total	\$50 or less	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	501 to 600	601 to 700	701 to 800	801 to 900	901 to 1000	Over 1000	50 or less	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	501 to 600	601 to 700																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
1	Alabama.....	\$422	98.04	455	\$2,688	\$1,335	\$3.00	50	\$219	14	12	..	26	12	10	10

52	New Hampshire.....	840	12.00	1,228	14,736	8,660	7.00	58	621	15	40	71	19	130	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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

* All claims relinquished.

QUADRENNIAL STATEMENT OF PERMANENT FUND

(INCLUDING ANNUITY BOND FUND)

Balance in Fund at beginning of year.....	1916 \$235,517 37	1917 \$767,800 47	1918 \$1,113,624 17	1919 \$1,200,707 04
ADDITIONS				
Contributions to Endowment Fund.....	494,251 04	306,717 19	3,016 13	5,917 90
Annuity Bond Sales.....	35,800 00	40,025 00	97,100 00	23,260 00
Annuity Bonds—Allocated Interest.....	7,954 39	7,936 09	7,840 66	16,641 78
Trust Funds—Colored Conferences.....	2,990 25	3,307 28	4,482 50	.....
Excess of Discount over Premium (Bonds).....	.....	.....	4,271 79	6,058 36
Totals.....	\$776,513 05	\$1,125,786 03	\$1,230,335 25	\$1,252,585 08
DEDUCTIONS				
Annuities Paid.....	\$7,991 83	\$9,604 15	\$14,817 81	\$15,740 71
Expense Account.....	.....	.....	.....	4,428 82
Depreciation Property Sold.....	720 75	.....	1,920 37	5,520 00
Securities.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Transfer of Trust Funds Colored Conferences to separate account.....	.....	.....	12,890 03	.....
Excess of Premium over Discount (Bonds).....	.....	2,557 71	.....	.....
Refunds.....	.....	.....	.....	334 80
Balance in Fund at close of year.....	767,800 47	1,113,624 17	1,200,707 04	1,221,560 75
Totals.....	\$776,513 05	\$1,125,786 03	\$1,230,335 25	\$1,252,585 08

QUADRENNIAL STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION FUND

Balance at beginning of year.....	1916 \$19,982 05	1917 \$11,493 75	1918 \$21,260 49	1919 \$14,157 00
ADDITIONS				
From General Expense Fund.....	1,934 90	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Investments.....	1,003 97	30,957 20	22,565 51	26,253 36
Real Estate Income.....	1,070 29	.....	.....	.....
Conference Percentages.....	7,991 74	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Contributions.....	3,510 80	4,488 92	.....	3,746 64
Totals.....	\$35,493 75	\$46,938 87	\$43,826 00	\$44,157 00
DISBURSEMENTS				
Dividend Paid during Calendar Year.....	\$24,000 00	\$25,678 38	\$29,144 00	\$33,036 00
Refunds.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....
Dividends Withheld.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....
Balance on hand at end of year.....	11,493 75	21,260 49	14,157 00	11,121 00
Totals.....	\$35,493 75	\$46,938 87	\$43,826 00	\$44,157 00

QUADRENNIAL STATEMENT OF GENERAL EXPENSE FUND

	1916	1917	1918	1919	Average Year
Total Contributions.....	\$41,262 48	\$41,369 60	\$45,102 74	\$52,265 83	\$45,000 16
Overdraft at end of year.....	6,015 51	17,850 35	23 382 60	.....	11,812 12
Totals.....	\$47,277 99	\$59,219 95	\$68 485 34	\$52,265 83	\$56,812 28
DISBURSEMENTS					
Debit Balance at beginning of year.....	\$375 21	\$6,015 51	\$17 850 35	\$23,382 60	\$11,905 92
Expenses:					
Salaries.....	15,211 54	22,935 67	26 496 25	15,224 76	19,217 06
Travel.....	4,840 24	5,615 61	5 271 26	4,064 05	4,947 79
Advertising.....	2,232 45	3,198 87	2 244 69	1,343 59	4,254 90
Board Meetings and Conventions.....	721 32	1,931 86	493 33	817 00	990 88
Sundry Campaign Expenses.....	7,001 37	1,397 54	2 204 99	636 73	2,810 16
Veterans of the Cross.....	38 95	22 42	75 00	.....	34 09
Rent.....	2,252 56	2,435 06	2 675 06	1,051 73	2,103 60
Stationery, Printing, and Supplies.....	8,525 05	7,555 14	2 260 58	1,607 21	4,987 00
Light.....	65 87	100 42	110 17	39 14	78 90
Postage, Phone, Telegraph.....	2,345 57	2,472 38	1,693 33	889 20	1,850 12
Cartage and Express.....	198 12	156 43	74 51	33 25	115 58
Miscellaneous.....	3,469 74	2,383 04	5 035 82	2,186 34	3,268 73
Credit Balance at end of year.....	.....	.....	.....	990 23	247 55
Totals.....	\$47,277 99	\$59,219 95	\$68 485 34	\$52,265 83	\$56,812 28

REPORT OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

*To the General Conference to be Held in Des Moines, Iowa,
May, 1920.*

"Young people's work for young people" is but another way of saying that the Epworth League has come during the last quadrennium to that for which all the years before have been but a preparation. First came the period of inspiration when numbers were an essential factor, then the period when attainment of self-support was of necessity the paramount objective. Following this came the establishment of a stable educational basis and the development of the institute ideals.

The present quadrennium opened with a strong evangelistic trend eventuating in the life service program that has come to be the League's great objective, crowning the four years' activities.

The program of the Epworth League is the program of the church. Its goal is to attract the young people of the community to the church and to acquaint them with the whole program of the whole church for the whole world.

Conditions during the past four years have not tended to the piling up of numbers in any church organization. Particularly that organization has suffered from which the largest numbers were called for service both in France and at home; yet even in the matter of members the Epworth League has stood the test. The report for the quadrennium shows, to March 31, 1920, 2,385 charters issued, indicating the organization or reorganization of that many chapters.

The service rendered by the Epworth League during the war was twofold. It gave its young men for active service and its young women in large numbers for war work at home and abroad. It cooperated through its war work council with the established agencies of the church in their many war activities.

When the war closed, the League stood ready for the church plans of reconstruction and rehabilitation at home and abroad.

The report for the quadrennium must include the physical breakdown of the General Secretary, just as his plans for the Big Drive, our thirtieth anniversary and the Twenty-Four-Hour-Day-League were being launched and the Win-My-Chum work developed, and at a time when League forces were being depleted and League energies diverted by the many-sided demands of the war.

The problems facing the League at this time were beyond the endurance of any man. Dr. Sheridan had given himself to them with an abandon that eliminated care for himself, and nature took her toll.

Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan was granted a leave of absence in October, 1917, and Charles E. Guthrie was appointed acting secretary. At the meeting of the Board of Control the following year Dr. Sheridan was made Secretary Emeritus and Charles E. Guthrie was elected General Secretary of the Epworth League.

Late in the evening of March 10, 1920, at the North Shore Health Resort, Winnetka, Illinois, release from the sufferings and increasing helplessness covering nearly three years, was won and the spirit of Wilbur Sheridan entered into rest. Interment was at Greencastle, Indiana, March 15.

During the years 1918-1919 the Central Office, under the newly appointed Secretary, was reorganized by the addition of the departments of Mission Study and Stewardship, Institutes and Life Work, and Promotion.

The Centenary found the League with every department of its proposed program organized and ready for aggressive work. But most important of all it found the League with its earlier objectives attained and entering upon a Life Service campaign as its paramount interest for this quadrennium.

The fine illustration of the spirit of cooperation between the Epworth League and our church organizations was fully emphasized in our relation to the Centenary and we were permitted to be the first organization in Methodism to greet this movement and tender its officers the cooperation of our great body of young people.

The latest tribute to the work of the League is found in the report of the Board of Bishops commending the Epworth League Institutes as the great life service agency of the church:

In the statement made in the Stewardship Department of the Centenary, that the Epworth League was overwhelming them with "Million Tither" pledge cards, and the fact that more than 40,000 were signed in one day as the result of League effort:

In the report of 2,005 Mission Study classes in 1918-19 as against 858 in 1917-1918:

In the fact that 4,566 young people signed up for life service during the years of 1918-1919:

In that district convention where it was ascertained that every one who had taken part in a closing testimony service as well as every one who had been especially active in the district work during the year was a product of the Junior League:

And all this in the regular program of League activities.

AREA SECRETARIES

During the past few years the Area consciousness has developed rapidly both in the church as a whole and among our young people.

The appointment of Area League secretaries for the joint

work of the Centenary and the Epworth League during the Centenary drive resulted in a demand in many places for the continuance of such secretaries for League work exclusively. In a few Areas the existing arrangements could be continued but often to secure the most satisfactory results it became necessary to establish new Area Organizations.

This plan has moved so rapidly that it has been difficult to keep pace with it. Ten Areas were organized within a few months and the indications are that the coming year will see an Area organization with a definite program in almost, if not quite, every Area.

This will become possible through the development of the Twenty-Four-Hour-Day plan which has been in active operation for only about two years and already has nearly thirty-seven thousand Senior members and over six thousand Juniors using it.

According to the action of the Board of Control in 1919 an Epworth League chapter may become a Twenty-Four-Hour-Day League by accepting officially the plan to enlist at least 25 per cent of its members in the payment of two cents per week, as a minimum for the support of the League program of young people's work for young people. When the number of those accepting the plan is mailed with the notice of the action of the chapter to the Central Office, duplex envelopes are furnished, in one side of which the local chapter may arrange its local finances on the plan of weekly offerings also.

Where 50 per cent of the members of a chapter accept the plan, the funds derived from the second 25 per cent of the enlistment may be returned, if requested, for work within the Area, or devoted to the support of a League secretary on some foreign field.

If 75 per cent of the members accept the plan, the third 25 per cent may be devoted to that objective not covered by the second or the first.

When a chapter becomes 100 per cent in its enlistments of Twenty-Four-Hour-Day supporters by the payment of an amount equal to or greater than two cents per week for each and every member, it may select any Epworth League objective from those listed at headquarters for all its money above the second 25 per cent.

PROMOTION WORK

The ever increasing need of and opportunity for extension work among the churches in our own land resulted in the organization of the Promotion Department in the winter of 1918.

This department has to do with looking after chapters that have lapsed, entering territory where new chapters should be organized and securing more faithful and accurate reporting of

activities. It stands ready to offer suggestive programs for local chapters, rallies and conventions; for the organization and conduct of Study Classes, Win-My-Chum campaigns, and all lines of departmental work.

A series of efficiency conferences have been conducted in four of the eastern Areas by teams consisting of two local workers and two Central Office representatives, presenting a four-fold program covering the points, Win-My-Chum, Institute and Life Service, Twenty-Four-Hour-Day-League, and Junior League.

THE WIN MY CHUM CAMPAIGN

The Win-My-Chum campaign organized some years ago by Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan awakened the Epworth League to a sense of their responsibility as young people for the winning of young people—their chums—to Christ. Each year has seen a growing interest and larger results from the preparation for and service of this work.

In harmony with the general plan of the church to make the year 1920 one of especial evangelistic effort, the League has placed its emphasis for 1920 on evangelism, but that the ground be well prepared, especial attention was given to Win-My-Chum week in November, 1919. A council called in the early fall arranged for new literature and helps. The cooperation of the Centenary Conservation Committee made it possible to furnish these in large quantities free. The supply was extensive and every copy was used.

It is early at the writing of this report to tabulate results but a few illustrations will indicate something of what the total may be.

The first returns counted and filed may be taken as representative. Taken as they came in the first seventy-five chapters reporting totaled 1,133 decisions.

To February 1st the Rock River Conference returned reports from 27 local chapters that had observed the Win-My-Chum week; on these 27 reports are recorded 164 decisions.

At Portland, Oregon, all the chapters of the city observed Win-My-Chum week at the same time and consequently we are able to know the results. More than 300 conversions were reported.

Many pastors counted largely on the results of this week to enable them to meet their quota of the million new members.

FOREIGN EXTENSION

The call of the Epworth League secretary for India, Brenton T. Badley, to the United States by the Centenary Committee, necessitated the appointment of some one to fill his place. Joshwat Chitambar was recommended and later appointed to

this office. In 1919 he too was called to the United States and while here served both the Centenary and the League. As a result of his summer's work he returned to India with funds enabling him to put into the field ten village League secretaries, representing ten of the native dialects.

The call from China, through Bishop Lewis, for four Epworth League secretaries was a challenge that the League met squarely. In a few months nearly ten thousand dollars were pledged by the chapters, Senior and Junior (exclusive of their Centenary pledges), to provide for the translation of League literature and for the four secretaries for the first year. Then the Detroit Area came forward with an offer to give \$10,000 a year for five years and to assume the financial responsibility for the work in China for the remainder of the five years.

In October, 1919, Paul Hutchinson became the secretary of League work in China with Miss Geraldine Townsend as his associate. Four native field secretaries will be put into the work as soon as they can be trained.

The insistent request of the missionaries on the field for a League secretary for South America was answered by the Leagues of the Pittsburgh Area, who have assumed the support of this secretary.

Arrangements are also being completed for the sending of secretaries to the Philippine Islands and to Mexico, where the missionaries are begging for this assistance.

Statistics show that the League has work in twenty-four Conferences outside the United States and the calls for Epworth League secretaries are coming rapidly. The members of the League are responding in a way that is making this extension possible because they are coming to understand that young people's work for young people means providing for the promotion of their own work at home and abroad.

COLORED LEAGUE WORK

The past four years have wrought a transformation in the ideals of the colored people in the United States which is evident in all lines of church activities. The development of their initiative through the war service of the young men is bringing a new spirit of progress into the League work.

To this the Centenary has added impetus by insisting upon a complete organization of the colored churches on the unit system, one of the requirements for the standard church being an Epworth League organized on the Central Office basis.

The exodus of the negroes to the manufacturing and railroad centers of the north has necessitated a change in viewpoint of our colored work and the undertaking of a plan that will center largely in the cities of the north. The young people bring, in

many cases, their League spirit with them. These Leagues, rightly nourished, will become the colored churches of to-morrow.

In this new development the League realized the promise that even before we ask God has his answer ready, for almost before the new need arose the Epworth League of the Boston Area saw their opportunity for work among the young people of the colored race and said, "We will assume this responsibility."

One institute has been organized by the young people of the Washington Conference which has held three sessions. A series of Institutes for the colored people belting the Southern States is in the program for the coming summer.

JUNIOR LEAGUE WORK

The Junior League during the past quadrennium has maintained its position as the organization for training for church membership and in leadership. With all other organizations it has suffered much through the loss of its workers to war service, their call to Centenary work and the ravages of the "Flu."

In January, 1919, the Junior League Secretary was released from her double duty as Institute Secretary and allowed to devote herself again to Junior League work.

The exigencies of the year prevent a showing of results in figures but the renewed enthusiasm in all quarters and the calls for assistance in every direction indicate that even figures will tell by another year.

The Junior League part in the Centenary was educational. The Centenary text book on Stewardship, "Stewardship Stories" by Emma A. Robinson, for boys and girls, was first the Junior League text book, forming part of the required study for the year. Two Centenary Mission Study text books were prepared—"A Hundred Years in the Homeland," and "After a Hundred Years," a story of foreign missions. They were the official mission study books for the year 1919. The book "Our Own Church," a study of our church government and doctrines, was also issued during the quadrennium.

The Juniors enter heartily into the Twenty-Four-Hour-Day plan where it is presented. The subject of Christian Stewardship has been a part of their training for a number of years, and the Centenary found many tithers ready to join the "Methodist Million." These were reported with the senior chapters.

In the matter of Mission Study the Junior League will cooperate in every way with the Mission Study Department of the League. Two mission study classes each year form a part of the standardized course of study. This course, which includes an experimental graded study of the Bible and a study of Methodism, its history, government, doctrine, and activities

adapted to the different ages, is sufficiently flexible to permit of the specific training which the general program of the church may demand from time to time.

The College Club for high school boys and girls was launched in the summer of 1919. This is an organization in cooperation with the Board of Education of our church for the purpose of developing the college spirit, and the establishment of individual college funds, while at the same time it furnishes another tie between the League and the high school crowd. It is too soon for figures but the movement has created wide interest.

The number of district organizations recognizing the importance of Junior League work, as indicated by the appointment of Junior District Superintendents, has increased twenty-five per cent.

The history of the Junior League cannot in the nature of the organization be very stable as it is dependent both for its organization and existence, not on its constituency or even on its leadership, nor is the senior chapter responsible, as only the pastor can authorize its organization or continue its superintendent, and with the immense responsibilities laid upon the pastor during the past few years the marvel of it is that he has either time or thought to give to those for whose Christian nurture he is responsible but who do not count very much in his financial report. In the face of this to-day it is the pastors who are behind the demand for Junior League Work.

To meet the increasing requests for trained workers, Area Conferences have been organized for the development of picked workers and the working out of plans and methods of work. The districts have also been divided into sub-groups under a group leader in order that a closer personal touch with the Central Office may be maintained.

The Junior League work in foreign fields presents some very interesting developments. Junior League text books are published in the Roman Urdu of Indian and Spanish language. From one district in the Philippine Islands comes the following report:

In some of our churches the Junior Leagues are so large and the little chapels are so small that we must have classes for the children every day in the week. In one town where we have a chapel which will seat but one hundred and fifty people we have six hundred enrolled in the League. The trained deaconess who is in charge has the League in sections and helpers who teach on days when she can visit and give personal directions to the work. The course of study is uniform and each year children are graduated from the three years' course.

The problem of obtaining trained workers has been a serious one. Our graduates from the Deaconess Training School devote much of their time to this work. But we cannot hope to obtain them in sufficient numbers. This past year our district has had ten

of these trained workers. But what are so few among so many? When we have 2,500 regular juniors who are taking the course and then the thousands of the irregulars who come part of the time and the 4,000 children of junior age we have in the Sunday schools, the problem becomes a serious one. To meet the demand we have organized a Junior Workers' Training School. In this school the deaconesses and the missionaries meet the young women who are willing to volunteer. The number varies from year to year. This year thirty-eight young women met and studied for a month. The workers thus trained number about seventy-five. And while they cannot get very much in a month they are able to teach until the next Institute at which time they usually come for more help. In our district about one hundred days a year are devoted to training of lay workers and never a day in which the children's work is not emphasized.

A large number of our deaconesses and pastors had their early training in the Junior League and we are looking to that as the future source of supply in a church that is growing so rapidly that it doubles itself every five years.

INSTITUTES AND LIFE WORK

The Epworth League Institute early won for itself a unique place in the League thought. Each year its value has become more apparent, not alone to its own constituency, but to the great body of the church. From twenty-seven Institutes covering a limited territory in 1915, the number increased by 1918 to forty-four with an enrollment of 10,064. From these Institutes there was a life service enrollment of 1,515 of which 611 were for definite work.

The movement had grown to such magnitude and demanded so large an amount of time of the General Secretary and the Junior League Secretary that the Board of Control at its meeting in October, 1918, authorized the creation of a department of Institutes and Life Work. This department was organized in January, 1919, with Robert Brumblay as its secretary. The results of the first year seem to have justified the action of the Board in creating the department.

During the summer of 1919, fifty-seven standard Institutes were conducted in cooperation with the Central Office. In these Institutes there was a paid registration of 13,420 reported. The reported class enrollment was 11,784. The attendance reported was approximately 23,442. Of the fifty-seven Institutes, forty-eight reported life decisions aggregating 2,693. Later life decisions were reported bringing the total to 3,150.

By a standard Institute is meant one that conforms to the requirements of the Central Office. Among the requirements are: the Institute shall be properly organized; it shall adopt the standard curriculum; shall use the Central Office system of credits, seals, certificates, and diplomas. The dean of the faculty is to be nominated by the local Institute Commission,

subject to the approval of the Central Office. The chairman of the Institute Commission shall exercise general over-sight over the promotion and business of the Institute. The dean is charged with the instructional guidance of the Institute. He shall be a member ex-officio of the faculty committee. The minimum requirements recommended by the Deans and Managers Conference in February, 1920, were five class periods daily, in which as many subjects are to be presented for five successive days. The class periods are to be not less than forty minutes. Two majors are required, Bible Study and Epworth League Methods. The three years curriculum adopted in 1919, embraces a number of subjects, such as foreign missions, home missions, evangelism, life work, recreation and culture, social service, Christian citizenship, rural problems, stewardship, Junior League methods and advanced Junior League methods. A provision is also made for recreational demonstrations. A large part of every afternoon is devoted to active sports and recreations.

Plans are maturing for the organization in the near future of a chain of Epworth League Institutes among the colored people of the South. The need has been felt for some time. Negro educators and other leaders are sensing the values and possibilities of the Institute movement.

During the last two or three years there have sprung up what are now termed "Mid-Year Institutes." These Institutes, as the name indicates, are usually held during the fall or winter. A number of such Institutes were successfully conducted in various parts of the country during the autumn and winter of 1919. At the last Deans' Conference standard requirements were defined.

One of the growths of the Institute movement is the Deans' Conference, meeting annually for conference and the outlining of Institute policies.

The third annual conference of Institute deans and managers was held in Foundry Church in Washington, D. C., February 10, 11 and 12, 1920. Institutes from Maine to California and from Northern Michigan to Southern Tennessee were represented.

February 5 and 6, 1920, the first meeting of Institute life-work secretaries was held in Chicago. Practically all of the Institutes were represented. Plans for unifying and standardizing the methods of enlisting young people for the Christian callings were formulated.

In its life-service program the Epworth League is pledged to a hearty cooperation with the "Personnel Board" of which it is a part, also with the Centenary Conservation Committee. It stands in readiness to gear its machinery to what possibly may become an even larger movement, namely, the Interchurch World Movement.

MISSION STUDY AND STEWARDSHIP

The Epworth League has promoted its Mission Study for some years in connection with the Young People's Missionary Education Department of the church; consequently no tabulated results are to be found in the files of the Central Office. In August, 1918, the Missionary Education Department with the means for its support came to the Epworth League as a gift from the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions. With it came no records, no tabulations and no past programs and planned data for work. Cards showing that 858 classes were enrolled in 1917-1918 are on file. About a like number for the preceding year is reported.

George F. Durgin was appointed secretary of this newly organized Mission Study Department of the Epworth League and immediately began work on a constructive program with personal leadership. The progress toward this is indicated by the fact that notwithstanding the influenza epidemic there were 2,005 classes enrolled in the year 1918-1919. It is impossible to anticipate at this time the number of classes for the year 1919-1920, but to date the enrollment is in advance of that of last year at the same time.

The increased interest in the regulation study class is reported from many states. The gain has largely been in the use of the mission study course for a limited time in the devotional meeting. The reports definitely emphasize that the devotional meeting has been very largely improved and its attendance increased by this new element in it. The embarrassment of "book famines" and uncertainty about coming books is passing and the promise is that we shall have an established standardized program for studies within another year.

There has been a plan from the very first to have an extension reading course, to which shall be given direction, for which books, helps, schedule of requirements and some definite recognition shall be provided.

Beyond this, the individual detached reading of mission books by young people, to be promoted by the local second vice president, is bringing marked results. Forty thousand of the introductory cards have been printed, and nearly all sent out on call for them.

Preparation for the introduction of the department and its principles by a prepared corps of teachers at the Institutes in 1920 is being made. This will be offered in connection with the study of the 1920-1921 text books.

Early in the summer of 1919, in addition to the regular stewardship efforts made each year, a campaign for stewardship promotion and the securing of tithers was made. About forty

thousand Epworthian tithers were reported. The second campaign is to be an effort for the month of March, 1920, for stewardship education, with an enrollment call made on March 28. The far-reaching plans of the secretary of this department make for a very important promotion of this great interest of the church.

The missionary activities of the League have been very largely through the other organizations of the church so that, while the League as an organization has given into the hundreds of thousands of dollars for missionary and other benevolent work of the church, the only record of this is found in the reports of these various Boards. Plans are now being formulated whereby in the future these records may appear in the League report.

LEAGUE BUSINESS

The rapid development and expansion of the League during the past quadrennium has necessitated the organization of four new departments with the enlargement of those already existing. We quote the following figures as an indication of the volume of business handled.

Number of pieces of literature printed and put in circulation	10,523,152
Number of pieces of mail handled.....	1,000,000
Number of copies of Senior Epworth League Quarterly published per quarter.....	35,000
Number of copies of Junior Quarterly (for workers) per quarter	3,000
Number of new books published during quadrennium...	34
Number of different leaflets cards and officer's helps.....	44
Number of pageants.....	5

The various editions of the above would run into the thousands.

The average amount of business done per year during the quadrennium in the merchandise department amounts to \$72,225.68: cost of Foreign League work per year \$7,950.56.

The running expense of the Central Office covering the above and adding to it the expenses of the Administration, Institute and Life Work, Promotion and Junior League departments, at the close of the quadrennium amounts to \$41,000 per year.

The running expense each year has been met from the Central Office dues including payments made on the Twenty-Four-Hour-Day plan and appropriations from the Centenary Conservation Committee.

On December 31, 1919, the Central Office was able to settle all old indebtedness to the Methodist Book Concern though it constantly carries a large volume of business with this organization.

Figures tell their own story—especially financial figures. In October, 1919, the business department was reorganized to

meet the greatly enlarged business of the League, under the direction of Frank P. Quick.

IN CONCLUSION

The program of the League is the program of the local church, the program not of one church but of the whole church for the whole world.

The work of the League during the past quadrennium has been to awaken within the young people themselves the consciousness of their responsibility, as laid upon them by the church, and to unite them to the accomplishment of their own task, that of the work for young people by young people.

The coordination of the activities of the League to a definite program of effort and expansion has been the means used to awaken their League consciousness. The response of both the young people and the church to such a program has been most gratifying. This is not, however, the end, for the League will enter the new quadrennium with a clearly defined plan, a definitely outlined program covering not one, but four years. To this program every department will coordinate its activities, making possible the standardizing of the Institutes, Life Service, Mission Study, Junior League and text books for all lines of study.

With such a program, clearly understood by the church, and by the League, we shall rise to the stature of a full-grown youth, and with confidence expect a service for the Master which will bring together in the comradeship of youth, enlisted in the service of the Kingdom, all of our young people in order to acquaint them with and relate them to the whole program of the whole church for the whole world.

Respectfully,

CHARLES E. GUTHRIE,
General Secretary.

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General Secretary, Charles E. Guthrie, D.D., Chicago, Ill.

Editor Epworth Herald, Dan B. Brummitt, D.D., Chicago, Ill.

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Fifteenth General Conference District.—Rev. Robert Brumblay, Chicago, Ill.

AT LARGE

- Carl F. Price, 1868 Amsterdam Ave., New York City, N. Y.
 E. H. Forkel, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. Carl M. Warner, 2030 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

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- Assistant Secretary for German Conferences.*—Rev. A. J. Bucher, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Assistant Secretary for Junior League.—Emma A. Robinson, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Assistant Secretary for Colored Conferences.—Rev. W. W. Lucas, Meridian, Miss.

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- Epworth League Secretary for India.*—Rev. J. R. Chitambar, Lucknow, India.
Epworth League Secretary for China.—Rev. Paul Hutchinson, Shanghai, China.
Associate Epworth League Secretary for China.—Miss Geraldine Townsend, Shanghai, China.

DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES

- Department of Junior League.*—Miss Emma A. Robinson, Chicago, Ill.
Department of Mission Study and Stewardship.—Rev. George F. Durgin, Chicago, Ill.
Department of Institutes and Life Work.—Rev. Robert Brumblay, Chicago, Ill.
Business Department.—Rev. Frank P. Quick, Chicago, Ill.
Editor Epworth League Quarterly.—Mrs. Lamar Sheridan Warrick, Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The quadrennium which includes the reports of the American Bible Society for the years 1916 to 1919 covers, from many points of view, the saddest period in the world's history. It would, however, be a task very well worth while to go over this period and note all the revelations of goodness and mercy which have been manifest in this day of the Lord. The ancient prophets spoke often of "the Day of the Lord." It was a "Day" of darkness, of horror and of anguish, but it was also with them a "Day" of loving kindness and the manifestation of the power of the Most High. If some one should write the history of the deeds of heroism and charity of the last four years there would be nothing like it in the libraries of the world.

One thing alone it is my privilege to dwell upon, and that is the marvelous opportunities which have been given, during the great war, for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. There has never been such a seed sowing of "The Word" in such open furrows in human history. More than twenty millions of copies of the Sacred Scriptures in ninety to one hundred languages have been distributed in the trenches, the billets, the prison camps, the hospitals, the cantonments, etc., of the warring nations, to say nothing of the world distribution among the peoples in the nations from which these troops have come. The Scriptures have been read in the homes as they have been in the camp with a new sense of their value for comfort, for illumination and inspiration.

During 1916, the American Bible Society was ministering to the soldiers of the foreign nations engaged in their bitter strife. In the autumn of 1916, the officers at the Bible House felt the approaching entrance of the United States into the war and began to order paper by the carload to be ready for any emergency which might occur. In the spring of 1917 on the entrance of the United States into the war, the Society had already selected certain New Testaments to be bound in khaki and in navy blue; the Gospel of John, the Book of Proverbs and the Book of Psalms to be found in khaki-colored cloth and in navy blue cloth. A Bible in good type for use by the chaplains in cantonments was also made ready. These books were gotten out in very large editions so that the demand for the Scriptures to give away to the soldiers was anticipated. Without a dollar in the treasury of the Society to meet any of these obligations and with every

resource of the Society pledged and more than pledged to the regular work, at home and abroad, the Board of Managers believing that it was the desire of the American people that it should serve the American Army and Navy to the utmost undertook to supply every soldier and sailor in the United States with a copy of the New Testament or of some portion of the Holy Scriptures.

When the Young Men's Christian Association, in the summer of 1917, approached the American Bible Society for cooperation, recognizing that the Bible Society should render this service, the Board of Managers gave to the American soldiers, through the Young Men's Christian Association which offered to do the distribution, one million copies of the khaki-bound Testaments, the largest single gift of Scriptures in the history of the Society and so far as is known in the history of all Bible Societies. In spite of strikes and the difficulties of the terrible winter and the problems connected with securing coal, etc., this promise was carried out as agreed.

Many hundreds of thousands of other Scriptures were added to this million and special grants were made to individuals and to churches and other institutions such as the American Library Association, the Salvation Army, etc. The total "War Distribution" of the American Bible Society during this period amounted to 6,387,943 copies of the Holy Scriptures.

Since the close of the war special editions of the New Testament and Psalms for the Army and Navy hospitals have been sent out.

The difficulties of transportation during the war created another problem for the Society. It has been accustomed to procure its Central European versions of the Scriptures from the supply of the British and Foreign Bible Society and other Bible societies. All this supply stopped, and in 1918 the Society found a demand among the foreign-speaking people in the United States for Scriptures in their own languages which it could not supply. It therefore attempted to meet the emergency by preparing by processes of photography plates for ten whole Bibles in Roumanian, Finnish, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Russian, Bohemian, Ukrainian, Polish, Armenian; and the New Testament, particularly for the foreign speaking soldiers in the American Army and Navy, in Roumanian, Yiddish, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Czech. Very large editions of these Bibles and Testaments have been issued from the Bible House. It is hoped that the resumption of relations with the foreign societies may soon meet the needs of the United States in a normal way.

In these various war enterprises, the Society expended close

to half a million of dollars, and the venture of faith, to which reference has been made, has been almost entirely met by the special gifts of individuals and churches for these purposes. It is worthy of record, as an illustration of the fulfillment of the promise "Give and it shall be given unto you."

The ordinary work of the Society at home and abroad has gone forward during the quadrennium but with unparalleled difficulties. Shipping has been so disorganized that cases of Scriptures ready for South American ports have been held for months waiting an opportunity for shipment. Shelves have been emptied in many of our depositories. In Latin America, China, and other of our Far Eastern agencies they have had their supplies exhausted owing to similar conditions. The work in the Levant has been almost broken up and the original home of the Bible has become a land without the Bible. The needs for resupplying which the Society is now facing are staggering. The costs of operation and the amazing rise in exchange have all played their part.

ISSUES AND CIRCULATION

The issues of the Society, however, during the four years have been as follows:

1916.....	7,761,377
1917.....	5,604,768
1918.....	4,818,564
1919.....	6,040,707
Total.....	24,225,416

This shows an increase of 4,827,106 over the total of 19,398,310 volumes reported as the circulation for the last quadrennium which is, under all the circumstances, a great cause for rejoicing.

FINANCES

The income of the Society has also shown advance. The gifts of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last quadrennium have been as follows:

1916.....	\$46,720
1917.....	67,829
1918.....	70,388
1919.....	106,501
	<hr/>
	\$291,438

This does not report the operation of the Centenary, which will cause a decided increase in the report for the next period. It does show the increasing recognition on the part of the church of the value of this fundamental enterprise of distribut-

ing the Scriptures without note or comment in all parts of the United States and throughout the world.

The budget of the Society has grown from year to year.

The appropriations for	1916	were	\$652,300
"	"	1917	643,398
"	"	1918	610,592
"	"	1919	743,150

These do not include the appropriations for the war distribution which, as already stated, covered an expenditure of nearly one-half a million of dollars.

PERSONNEL

During the quadrennium among the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who were connected with the government of the Society, we have to report the death of the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, Mr. J. Edgar Leaycraft, of New York City, also one of the vice-presidents of the Society, and Mr. James W. Pearsall, of New Jersey, a member of the Board of Managers; and the election as vice-presidents of the Society of Judge Henry Wade Rogers, of Connecticut, and Mr. W. S. Pilling, of Pennsylvania.

Among the secretaries of the Society in the homeland in addition to the Rev. William I. Haven, D.D., one of the General Secretaries, the Rev. J. P. Wragg, D.D., in charge of the agency among the Colored People of the South, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.; the Rev. A. Wesley Mell, in charge of the Pacific Agency, with headquarters in San Francisco, Cal.; the Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D.D., in charge of the Northwestern Agency, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D.D., in charge of the Western Agency, with headquarters in Denver, Colo.; and the Rev. Frank P. Parkin, D.D., in charge of the Atlantic Agency, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Penn.; in the foreign field, the Rev. F. G. Penzotti, in charge of the La Plata Agency, with headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina, covering all the republics of South America except Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia; the Rev. John R. Hykes, D.D., in charge of the great agency in China, with headquarters in Shanghai; the Rev. J. L. McLaughlin in charge of the agency in the Philippine Islands, with headquarters in Manila, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Herbert W. Schwartz retired from the service of the Society in Japan owing to the condition of his health, and the Rev. S. A. Beck retired from the agency in Korea because of the giving up of the work in Korea owing to an agreement with the British and Foreign Bible Society by which they at the same time retired from the Philippine Islands,

Certain other changes in the personnel should be here referred to though they do not involve the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, namely, the retirement, owing to the condition of his health, of the Rev. Dr. John Fox, for twenty years one of the corresponding secretaries of the Society, and the death of the Rev. Dr. Henry Otis Dwight, for a decade the recording secretary of the Society.

The title of the corresponding secretaries has been changed to "General Secretaries." Mr. Frank H. Mann, of New York City, a member of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., was elected one of the general secretaries in February, 1919.

TRANSLATION AND REVISION

In the United States, the Scriptures for the Navaho Indians have been prepared and published by the Society. For Latin America the principal task has been the completion of the new Spanish version of the New Testament in cooperation with the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Rev. Charles W. Drees, D.D., and the Rev. Victoriano D. Baez, were the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon this Committee of Revision. Certain translations of the Four Gospels in the Bolivian Quechua, and one Gospel of St. Luke in the Ecuador Quechua have been issued in cooperation with the British and Foreign Bible Society. In Asia, the Siamese version has been carried forward to perfection and a beginning of the translation of the Bible in the Kamu language, in Siam, has been made. The New Testament in Japanese has been revised by a competent committee in Japan, the following members of whom represented the Methodist Episcopal Church: Rev. C. S. Davison and Prof. U. Bessho. In the Philippines revision work in the Cebuan New Testament has been carried forward under the general supervision of Mr. McLaughlin. The revision of both the Mandarin and the Wenli Bible in China has been completed but the announcement belongs to the story of the next quadrennium.

In making this report we look forward with great anticipations to the action of the General Conference in making provision for this work so fundamental to all its missionary enterprises in the United States and in foreign lands for the years just at hand. We believe that the same generous spirit which has fostered this great work for over three quarters of a century will express itself even more abundantly in the action of the General Conference.

WILLIAM I. HAVEN,
General Secretary.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TEMPERANCE, PROHIBITION, AND PUBLIC MORALS

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

METHODISM AND THE TEMPERANCE REFORM

Methodism, founded by John Wesley, a prohibitionist one hundred and fifty years ahead of his time, made total abstinence and non-participation in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants conditions of church membership in his societies and in the general rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church an outgrowth of his societies across the sea.

Following the Revolutionary War there was a letting down of the standards in this country. All wars are periods of demoralization, and this was no exception; we had a period of skepticism in our colleges, a falling off of membership in the churches, profanity, gambling, Sabbath desecration, lewdness, and drunkenness to a degree unimaginable by people now living. Even our church was caught in the general swirl; and in 1880 the General Conference repealed the general rule against buying and selling of spirituous liquors and drinking them, except in cases of extreme necessity, and it took thirty-four years of agitation to get this rule reenacted.

BUT METHODISM WAS ALWAYS IN THE LEAD

In the creation of temperance sentiment, and in every movement for total abstinence or prohibition among the churches in this country, the impulse and leadership has come from our church. The crusade was conducted by women nobly backed by Methodism. The Women's Christian Temperance Union was built around the personality of its Methodist president, Frances E. Willard. The Anti-Saloon League is manned by a Methodist Bishop, as president; a Methodist preacher as the superintendent; the heads of the departments and a large proportion of the state superintendents are also Methodist ministers or laymen. Among the thrilling platform orators who created a stronger sentiment in their generation were Methodist preachers like A. B. Leonard and John A. B. Wilson; laymen like John G. Woolley and Samuel Dickie; organizers like Purley A. Baker and James Cannon, Jr.; and laymen like Ernest H. Cherrington and William H. Anderson.

When the blood of the martyrs became the seed of this reform it was a Methodist preacher, George C. Haddock, of Sioux City,

Iowa, that led the van of the martyred hosts. After leading the world in resolutions that flamed in the dome of human thought like stars at midnight in the blue above us, the General Conference of 1888 appointed a permanent committee on temperance. In 1904 the General Conference changed the name of this committee to the temperance society, and established headquarters in Chicago. As it had no means of support, its work was limited.

The General Conference of 1908 asked all the churches for free-will offerings for the temperance society; and in 1910 the Board of Managers elected two field secretaries, Clarence True Wilson and Alfred Smith. In 1912 the General Conference indorsed the administration and aggressive leadership of the cause by these men, gave the society an adequate apportionment, moved the headquarters to Topeka, Kansas, in which State it had the basis of the great reform experiment that Kansas had made, showing that a State can grow, live and prosper without a dollar of tainted liquor money. This successful experiment in Kansas needed to be communicated to the rest of the world. So all the publicity agencies and platform opportunities of the Board began to be freely used for exploitation of what had been wrought in Kansas.

It was a strategic thing just as the other States were coming to their campaigns, all of which hinged on the success or failure of prohibition in Kansas, that our General Conference had the vision to put our Board at this storm center. Thus in the crucial hour we were in position to make known to the world through the Clipseet going to all newspapers, through the Voice going to all ministers, and through our speakers in every campaign that the Kansas experiment was a marvelous success.

The General Conference of 1916 broadened the work of our Board, changed its name to the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, fixed its headquarters at the nation's capital for its national and international influence, doubled its apportionment and authorized it to procure a suitable site and build a permanent headquarters where it could represent our Methodist millions in the exertion of their influence upon the moral legislation that is destined to help make this a better world.

THE POLICIES OF THE BOARD

When our Board started its work we determined not to do anything that any other organization was then doing well. We have only stepped in where there existed an imperative need, either because something had been overlooked or because a lack of vision had prevented the acceptance of the most aggressive movement for the reform then in sight.

We found the *foreign-speaking peoples* of our country neg-

lected by the temperance reformers and their organizations. We began to publish millions of leaflets in other tongues. One of them was the speech of Emperor William in German, in which he predicted that the nation that used the least amount of alcohol would conquer in the next war, and that the nation that used the most would be the first to go down. This seems almost like the words of a prophecy now, as the greatest drinking nation of Europe is utterly broken, while Uncle Sam, with most of his territory dry, has been securing his boys for a total abstinence army; has trained every one of them under total abstinence and prohibition conditions; has located most of his camps in prohibition territory; has put a dry zone around the rest, and made it a crime to sell intoxicants to a man in uniform. These boys of ours went up against the most famous beer drinkers of the ages, and the man would be dull who failed to see that Germany's beer-guzzling soldiers, man for man, were no match for America's prohibition men.

Another neglected field was among the ten million colored people of the United States, without one man supported among them to promote the temperance cause. We organized a department for colored people, selected a noted and eloquent leader, and have sustained this department of work; publishing literature adapted to their needs, and sending our man where the fight was thickest in the various campaigns among his people.

THE ANTI-ADVERTISING FIGHT

We next saw that the newspaper world was against us. In six States that had prohibition fights on seven and eight years ago there were only two daily papers that were on our side; the rest were dripping wet. Although four of the six States carried dry, the newspapers were against us. Why? The brewer's stranglehold on the editor, through his grip on the business management, settled the policy of the newspaper. We made up our minds to take upon ourselves the breaking of that stranglehold. We began to send our Clipsheet to every editor in the United States each week. We began to appeal to them in personal letters, "stop insulting the decent men of this nation, their wives and children, and their home life, by purveying lying-liquor advertisements, advocating beer as a blessing and boon to old people, sick people, babies and nursing mothers, tempting them to blight with prenatal damnation the innocent generation yet to be."

How happy I was when eighteen daily papers were registered at our office as signing the pledge never to take another dollar of liquor money or to give another inch of advertising space to the liquor interests of the United States.

One year from that date the number had gone up to 1,600 newspapers; a year from then it was 3,800 newspapers thus pledged; the third year it was 8,600 and more; and then we secured, through Representative Randall, of California, the submission of a bill for anti-advertising, making it a crime to put into the mails of the United States books, papers, letters, cards and circulars advertising intoxicating liquors; and we laid down on the table of the Postal Appropriation Committee more than eleven thousand newspapers, or half of all the newspapers of the United States, that were pledged in our office, neither to take liquor money nor to advertise intoxicants, that actually signed our petitions to Congress requesting the making of such advertising a crime in the United States.

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS OF STREET STUMP-SPEAKING

A feature of our work that is more picturesque than any other was an attempt to reach by curbstome oratory the men on the street.

Temperance meetings ten years ago had drifted into a series of formal visitations of the churches by representatives of the several organizations in order to present their claims and take collections. The out-of-door world was not being reached by the human voice or the printed page. We determined to go after the man on the street. In our campaign, more than four thousand open-air meetings have been held, some in the street, some in the parks with our automobiles as a platform, not only reaching the vast number of people that heard our voice, but popularizing this mode of campaign; so that now numerous organizations are doing effective work in taking the gospel of prohibition to the men that throng the streets, who loaf around the corners and frequent the stores on Saturday afternoons. There were a number of dry States that could not have been carried without this aggressive mode of propaganda.

There came a time in our experience when, having mingled with the men on the street in twenty-five State campaigns, we concluded in our office that we had reached a period when the average man did not want to pussyfoot on prohibition, nor did he want to see us handle the question with kid gloves.

STORY OF BONE-DRY PROHIBITION

He was ready to vote for a straight prohibition of manufacture, sale, importation, transportation, having in possession, carrying on person, selling and giving away. The so-called Hobson amendment, which only prohibited "*for sale,*" never created an enthusiasm among the consistent temperance people of this country. We believed the time had come for an upward

step; and on the eighth day of May, 1916, put into our Clip-sheet "Advices to the States that have liquor fights on." One of these advices was: "Use the term 'alcoholic' liquor and not 'intoxicating' liquor in all future legislation." If this had been heeded in the formulation of our present amendment, we should have been saved all our present embarrassment. The seventh advice was this: "Make your legislation dry, bone dry." This particular issue of the Clip-sheet went to 8,000 of the editors in America and two thousand in Canada, and within a week that new term, "bone dry," had struck fire. It appealed to the imagination of the writers and managers of magazines and the press, and was soon editorially handled, put into the news columns, into communications, and "bone dry" had become an expression to conjure with. It was the first time that that term had been used, either in addresses, speeches or temperance literature, as a scientific term with a specific meaning descriptive of a kind of legislation. You may have heard the term "dry as a bone," but that had reference to sermons, not to prohibition legislation.

I, myself, was campaigning in a Reo Six down the full length of the State of California. At our out-of-door meetings men asked questions and frequently I was asked: "What do you Methodists mean by the term 'bone dry'?" I wired our office, and Mr. Pickett sent a night letter saying: "It means stopping manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, transportation, having it in possession, carrying it on the person, selling or giving away." Then I knew. When we arrived in Portland, Oregon, we formulated this idea into an amendment to our Constitutional Amendment, by which we had been under prohibition for eight months. In a few days the petition was completed so as to put it on the official ballot. The Dry Federation of Arizona wired us for help. We offered help on condition that they would put up a bone-dry bill, similar to the Oregon one, to offset the liquor dealers' amendment. On that notable day, November 7, 1916, when ten States had the liquor fight on, when Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana went dry, when all the liquor dealers' amendments were voted down in the five States—Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, and Arizona—two States, Oregon and Arizona, inaugurated a new kind of legislation—*bone-dry prohibition!* You should have seen the letters that came in, warning us against reaction if we pushed this matter. "Be very careful," they wrote us. I have often wished I could hate the wickedness of bad people as much as I do the fearful timidity of good people. This was the reaction: two months from that day, January, 1917, many State legislatures were in session; and, before the 30th day of that month, sixteen more States, making a total of eighteen, had enacted

"bone-dry" prohibition at the behest of their people, and an overwhelming public sentiment.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Then popular feeling swept up the nation's capital, and "bone dry" was a term of honor. The following month five prohibition bills were introduced in Congress and overwhelmingly passed. Bone-dry prohibition for Alaska; bone-dry prohibition for Porto Rico; a dry District of Columbia and a Capital City bill, which later had to be changed to bone dry to make it effective; the anti-advertising bill, and a bone dry provision for all the dry States in the Union, and all that should thereafter become dry. Then the Hobson amendment, with its inexcusable compromises, was put under the table and the bone-dry Constitutional Amendment to harmonize with that for which we had stood, was substituted, passed by the necessary two-thirds of Senate and House, and now is the overwhelming choice of all the States of the Union, except of the three little ones that have not been able to break away from the brewers' stranglehold.

This "bone-dry" crusade has made prohibition logical, consistent, and a winner in America, and will type the kind of legislation that will soon prevail around the whole world:

When the American Army, the finest young men that ever saw the sun, were *being exploited by the American Tobacco Trust* as the prey of cigarette poison, our Board was the first to utter an organized protest, start a campaign of education, publicity, and pledge signing, and has succeeded in turning the tide of sentiment, so that to-day it is safe to criticise, and to ask the question: "Why was our army exploited in the selfish interests of the American Tobacco Trust? and why have official publications of the American Army in France been made the medium of a systematized war on prohibition; constantly misrepresenting the Congress of the United States, while the vast majority of the army itself, trained in prohibition camps, is radical in its advocacy of this cause, and overwhelming in its sentiment for absolute prohibition?"

When we, as a nation, undertook to train this army, the regulations around the American camps were superb. The camps were mostly in prohibition territory or in dry zones, and the total abstinence regulations making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to any man in uniform, developed the first absolutely sober army that ever shook the earth with its tread. But when our boys went across the water to France there was no such condition. Getting accurate and full reports of it from authoritative sources, we were compelled to reject all the soft-spoken representations of those who would rather have the privilege of

shaking hands with General Pershing in France than to tell anything unpleasant about what they saw. Finally, consulting with such men as Theodore Roosevelt, Charles M. Sheldon, the author of "In His Steps," and reading Sherwood Eddy, the great leader of the Y. M. C. A., we became sure of our facts, told the War Department, and when we could get no action or even attention from Secretary Baker, we told it to the American people. Then while a section of hades was moved from beneath, the President at once cabled instructions. Fosdick, and then Baker, went over, and a new order of things was established.

We next entered a great Congressional fight, which happily culminated, in which we, as a Board, insisted that the term "intoxicating liquors" in the Federal Amendment should be defined as including all "alcoholic liquors." Successful as we were, it does not change the fact that the amendment should have said "alcoholic," rather than our trust to luck to get the indefinite term properly defined. We are asking that a prohibition commissioner be appointed to enforce prohibition and work in conjunction with the Department of Justice, now happily headed by that most stalwart, able, and consistent prohibitionist, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General of the United States.

We are urging also, that the enforcement of national prohibition for the United States, territories, and dependencies, shall go farther still and include the withdrawal of the protection of the American flag from any citizen of the United States who attempts to transplant the implements, the material, and the workers of a trade that has been outlawed in his own country into Mexico, China, Africa, or anywhere else, where our treaty provisions will permit such prohibition. It will seem strange, indeed, if our government must protect men in conducting in a foreign land an outlaw trade, which has no rights under the American Constitution or flag.

Our Board is cooperating with all organizations that have a program to make prohibition world-wide next, and to stop the exploitation of our weak neighbors in Africa, China, and Mexico, by the discarded beer trade, and I hope we will do something to stop their exploitation by the almost equally infamous American cigarette trade, now seeking to exploit mankind in order to promote their own gain.

It is difficult to get passports now; many well-meaning citizens cannot secure the right to voyage either west or east. When a missionary goes he must raise his hand to Heaven and swear that he goes to preach the Gospel, has no other business, and then he signs his name to various documents required by our Government before he can sail with Old Glory floating over him for protection. Well, what I want to see our Christian nation do is

this: When a pro-German beer exploiter holds up his hand before Uncle Sam and says, "I want to go to China to open up mine pig brewery in dot land unt sell mine peer to the heathen," I want my Uncle to say to him, "No, sir, you are an outlaw here, and my flag shall not protect you while debauching our weaker brethren; you shall not press upon the brow of China this outlawed crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of greed; you shall not misrepresent America's mission among the nations of the earth; you shall not pass."

LESSONS FROM THE WORLD WAR

Recently we heard a conversation on a car. A gentleman was emphasizing the statement, "Germany is a pagan nation." We wish that this were true, but the facts of history compel the admission, Germany is a Christian nation, secularized, or as a Methodist would say, "backslidden."

A hundred years ago Germany was the bulwark of Protestant Christianity in Europe; the most Christian in her institutions, her professions, traditions, and the hold of her Bible on the literature and thinking of her people. We boast of our King James' Version, but Luther's translation gripped the German mind with equal strength.

Then the native conceit went to work through a process it called "higher criticism" to undermine the faith of the people in the integrity of their own Book. Before they were through, in the estimation of the masses, the Book was in shreds. She next adopted a system of rationalism by which she sought to explain away every sacred thing in her own religion; the inspiration of the prophets and the miracles of Jesus; the virgin birth and the resurrection; the ascension and the Pentecost; all went out of the faith of the people. Then the adoption of the materialistic philosophy dismissed God and annihilated the souls of men in leaving the Spirit a nonentity, and thought but the result of physical forces at play. When religion had evaporated there was nothing for morals to stand on. You cannot have a moral system without a religious basis. You cannot build a brotherhood of men unless you have a fatherhood of God to establish the relation.

Religion is morality in relation to God; morality is religion in relation to man. When religion and morals were no more the brutalizing effect of beer drinking completed the task of obliterating a great Christian nation. Now, the temptations of a world war came upon these people denuded of their religious faith, and what happened? Why, the brutal Hun outdid the unspeakable Turk; deeds that would make a devil blanch with shame, characterized her whole conduct in her attempt to murder Christian civilization.

What are the lessons of this downfall? What beacon lights can we see in this world war? We ought to see that Uncle Sam puts his feet on every one of these steps by which Germany went to ruin, and walks in the opposite direction—upstairs! If we do not wish to go the way Germany went, we must urge that American civilization pause, get her direction, and build on the foundations that Germany rejected. This will be program enough for the reformers of the United States for the next decade or two.

If the lessons of the war are not lost upon us; if we do not prove ourselves to be wooden-headed and stone-hearted, we will take this opportunity

First. To reestablish Americanism on a firm and clean basis, by insisting that beer shall be eliminated from the population of the United States and every dependency thereof, and every country that we can influence as a nation.

Second. We should then prohibit all immigration from Germany until she has paid her full indemnity, and we have had time to make our own people Americans.

Third. We should bring the English language to the fore by its exclusive use in the newspapers of the United States and in all our public schools. Then let us demand the compulsory attendance thereof until all who grow up here shall speak the American tongue and know our American ideals. We must eliminate these little separate language groups with rival civilizations plotting disloyalty in peace times and treason in war time. *One language would be a unifier among us.*

Fourth. Our Board is determined to keep up an educational agitation for the strictest kind of law enforcement. We will never consent to the nomination, or, if nominated, the election of any man for President of the United States who opposes prohibition, or would be lukewarm on its enforcement. *We will follow this policy down the line to governors, sheriffs, district attorneys, and others.*

Fifth. We must start a total abstinence pledge-signing campaign in view of the help that abstainers will get now by the removal of temptation from their path.

Sixth. We shall conduct an educational and moral suasion campaign against the personal use of the doped cigarette, which the tobacco trust has foisted upon the country in war times.

Men, who have been able to throw off the nicotine and the poison in the activities of the field and the march, and the strenuous life of the trench, will go to pieces utterly in the sedentary habits upon which they will enter when they are again in civic life. Our Board must open their eyes to this poison traffic, and personally we think that the tobacco trust by the dishonest and impudent methods of pushing its interest, has

gone so far beyond the pale of decency that it ought to be buried in the same grave with pro-German brewers who trampled on American rights in war times. Their lying advertisements, "Cigarettes Won the War," ought to bring the blush of shame to every American.

Seventh. As the pit of Germany has been uncapped we have seen what a secularized Christian nation comes to when it casts off a true religion, and lest we go the same way, we should insist that the whole Bible, fountain of classic English, the Book that has given us our national ideals, our moral standards, the Book that stands for the moral betterment of mankind, shall be put back into the public schools of the United States as it was before certain hyphenated citizens who owe their allegiance to a foreign potentate, crowded it out of the back door in four fifths of our American States. The Book that Washington kissed and Lincoln loved ought to come back that educated Americans may have some knowledge of the Book that has made our type of civilization and that our children may have an intellectual foundation of American morality.

Eighth. We should see to it that instead of importing the continental Sunday with its loose morals and low ideals, *we get our American Sabbath back on its American foundations as it was* before the German-American Alliance trampled it in the mire of most of our American cities to establish on its ruins the Continental Sunday, foreign to our forms of government and inimical to the morals of our people. We need our Sabbath day for the rest, the family life, and the mental and moral equipment of America's millions of workers, and for the sake of decent courtesy to the prevailing religion.

Ninth. We shall stand with the anti-gambling crusade; with the anti-prize fighting movement, for the red-light abatement laws, for a clean American home, and for every other civic ideal for which the Methodists have always stood; and with these institutions, pillars of support for our civilization, the gates of bolshevism, and the I. W. W. anarchy, and the no-beer-no-work rebellion shall not prevail against us.

OUR BUILDING PROJECT

Our Board wishes to commemorate the hundred-year battle with the saloon and the monumental victory of Constitutional prohibition by erecting a suitable building in the nation's capital, to memorialize the struggles and sufferings of the past century, and localize the agencies and furnish a center for the activities and the struggles for the yet greater century to come. We believe there is no cause for which Methodists are asked to give their money which will result in larger dividends for the Kingdom in the establishment of civic right-

eousness, in the furnishing of a medium for activities of Methodism in the nation's capital, in signalizing the influence which God calls us to exert upon the greatest representative of democracy among the nations of the earth, than the erection of this temperance, prohibition, and public morals center of world activities just fronting the doors of the capitol of the United States. It is diagonally across the street from the Senate chamber, a block from the Congressional library, and between the two great marble structures, the Senate office building and House office building, four blocks from the Union Station and five blocks from the Postoffice. These are our centers, and we are in their midst. We have this building site clear. We have the plans perfected. We have marble in keeping with the capital buildings. We have \$25,000 pledged by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for a permanent home in our building. We have \$20,000 pledged by two generous laymen. We have \$100,000 raised and we have \$200,000 more to raise. We want your help, and this building will begin to move up.

CLARENCE TRUE WILSON, *General Secretary.*

REPORT OF GENERAL DEACONESS BOARD

To the General Conference of 1920:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: By action of the General Conference of 1916 the General Deaconess Board became one of the Disciplinary Benevolent Boards. The church accepted the apportionment made by the Commission on Finance and responded so generously that the Secretary of the Commission on Finance reported to the Annual Meeting of 1919 that the General Deaconess Board had received 95 per cent of its full apportionment—the largest percentage paid that year to a Disciplinary Benevolent Board.

Four Annual Meetings have been held during the quadrennium and the Executive Committee have met as occasion required.

The Deaconess Institutions are listed in appropriate groups and a few important statistics are given. The complete statistical record can be found in copies of the Methodist Year Book. The figures here given are of our work in the United States.

The General Deaconess Board is convinced that the church believes in the ideals of the Deaconess Movement. If it were not so the contributions would become less but they are constantly increasing. Four years ago we reported to the General Conference of 1916 an increase in property and endowment of \$1,568,091; to this General Conference, despite war conditions, we report an increase of \$2,899,276.

Early in the quadrennium the question of a Retirement Fund was discussed and the Board decided to raise a fund of \$500,000. Because of Centenary activity our Board did not inaugurate a public campaign but did present our needs to the Ladies Aid Societies. The cash and pledges in our Retirement Fund now total \$25,199.47; the actual money in investment and bank is \$13,315.35.

The General Conference directed the retirement of Deaconesses and the payment of pensions by the General Deaconess Board. As there was not sufficient invested funds to produce an adequate income it was necessary to wait until our current receipts would justify an appropriation. The Annual Meeting of 1919 set aside \$10,000 for this purpose and the first pensions by us were paid on July 1, 1919. On January 1, 1920, there were twenty-one Retired Deaconesses on the Pension Fund of the General Deaconess Board. The amount of money now paid in pensions is over \$700 a month.

During the quadrennium we have been increasing in Field Work. Miss Harriet Louise Perry was Student Secretary for a

couple of years, during which time she visited colleges presenting the Deaconess Work to the students. The Rev. Edgar C. Tullar, D.D., has been doing general Field Work. The members of the Board have visited Annual Conferences and represented at many other gatherings the Deaconess Movement.

We have at the present time a growing Stereopticon Department. Dr. Tullar, who has had large experience in this special field, is building up a branch of our work that will be a most valuable asset in the future.

There has been prepared a Course of Study for Deaconesses. The Board is cooperating with the University Senate in preparing educational standards for our Training Schools.

The members of the Executive Committee have been ready and eager to consider all questions touching any and every phase of this movement. They have given freely of their time and ability. No official could desire better collaborators.

The members of the Board have given unsparingly their time. In every session the deliberations have been marked by an eagerness to make this movement contribute to the advancement of the Kingdom.

It is with sorrow that I record the death of Bishop Franklin Hamilton, LL.D. He gave promise of brilliant service and his death was a great loss to this department of the church.

Encouragement and brotherly assistance I have received from Bishops, District Superintendents, Pastors, Deaconess Managers and Deaconesses. I am devoutly thankful to every one who has helped.

I am grateful for the guidance of a Compassionate Father and Friend and to Him I render praise for whatever success has been achieved.

This movement now faces the future and what has the future in store for it? Something depends upon wise administration; something upon the attitude of mind of the young women of Methodism; but much more upon the church's ability to mould the movement to the will and leadership of the Divine Lord. If this work can be so adapted as to make it serve in this day and generation toward hastening the rule and reign of Christ, then it will increasingly continue its helpful ministry of love and mercy.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. HOWELL,

Corresponding Secretary.

DEACONESS INSTITUTIONS

The complete statistics of all deaconess institutions can be found in the Methodist Year Book. There are given here the kind of institutions and their location.

Deaconess Homes.—Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Barre, Vt.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, O.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Camden, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Columbus, O.; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Ia.; Detroit, Mich.; Dubuque, Ia.; Fall River, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Haverhill, Mass.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jersey City, N. J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Newark, N. J.; New Castle, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Me.; Portland, Ore.; Providence, R. I.; Pueblo, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Sioux City, Ia.; Spokane, Wash.; Toledo, O.; Urbana, Ill.; Washington, D. C.; Wichita, Kan.; Wilmington, Del.

German Deaconess Homes.—Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Kansas City, Kan.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.

Deaconess Hospitals.—Albuquerque, N. M.; Boston, Mass.; Concord, Mass.; Bozeman, Mont.; Brookings, S. D.; Carbondale, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Glasgow, Mont.; Great Falls, Mont.; Green Bay, Wis.; Guthrie, Okla.; Keokuk, Ia.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Rapid City, S. D.; Spokane, Wash.; Springfield, Mo.; Toledo, O.; Washington, D. C.; Wenatchee, Wash.

German Deaconess Hospitals.—Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cincinnati, O.; Louisville, Ky.

Deaconess Training Schools.—Asheville, N. C.; Boston, Mass.; Cincinnati, O.; Des Moines, Ia.; Kansas City, Mo.; New Haven, Conn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Washington, D. C.

German Training School.—Cincinnati, O.

Girls' Schools.—Aurora, Ill.; Rensselaer, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.

Boys' and Girls' School.—Helena, Mont.

Boys' School.—Quincy, Ill.

Mission and Settlement Houses.—Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Barre, Vt.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Columbus, O.; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Ia.; Detroit, Mich.; Fall River, Mass.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Utica, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.

Children's Homes.—Binghamton, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Dubuque, Ia.; Everett, Wash.; Lake Bluff, Ill.; Normal, Ill.; Pueblo, Colo.; Urbana, Ill.

Homes for Girls.—Chicago, Ill.; Gardiner, Me.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New York, N. Y.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Providence, R. I.; Toledo, O.

Homes for Aged.—Concord, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Spokane, Wash.

German Homes for Aged.—Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cincinnati, O.
Farms.—Concord, Mass.; Reading, Conn.; Cincinnati, O.

Rest and Summer Homes.—Chautauqua, N. Y.; Des Plaines, Ill.; Lakeside, O.; Epworth Heights, O.; Painesville, O.; Huntington, Mich.; Oak Bluff (Fall River), Mass.; Huntington Beach, Cal.; Lake Bluff, Ill.; Mountain Lake Park, Md.; Newtown, Pa.; Ridgeview, Pa.; Long Branch, N. J.; Oakland, Cal.; Ocean Grove, N. J.; Spokane, Wash.

STATISTICS

From the fuller record a few items of interest are here given:

	Property and Endowment	Indebted- ness	Receipts	Expenses	Calls of All Kinds
1917.....	\$7,323,323	\$801,385	\$1,333,485	\$1,244,809	480,270
1918.....	8,270,143	975,801	2,111,629	1,573,576	531,015
1919.....	8,407,100	1,052,085	2,213,783	2,145,153	471,558
1920.....	9,320,707	1,061,049	2,150,932	2,008,248	403,211
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
			\$7,809,829	\$6,971,786	1,886,054
1920.....	\$9,320,707	\$1,061,049	\$2,150,932	\$2,008,248	403,211
1916.....	6,421,431	573,815	1,287,196	1,173,473	452,631
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
Increase.....	\$2,899,276	\$487,234	\$863,736	\$834,775	.....
Decrease.....					49,420

	Licensed Dea- conesses	Proba- tioners	Patients in Hospitals	Students Nurse- Training	Number of Students' Training Schools	Number of Educa- tional Schools
1917.....	922	130	24,174	523	285	284
1918.....	904	151	30,839	661	328	280
1919.....	879	153	31,716	686	307	314
1920.....	865	132	38,696	705	215	334
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			125,425	2,575	1,135	1,212
1920.....	865	132	38,696	705	215	334
1916.....	871	146	23,170	461	297	274
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase.....	...	...	15,526	244	...	60
Decrease.....	6	14	.....	...	82	...

TREASURER'S REPORT

RECEIPTS

	May 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917	May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918	May 1, 1918, to May 1, 1919	May 1, 1919 to Jan. 1, 1920
Balance.....	\$1,708 26	\$2,398 03	\$7,761 92	\$12,442 21
Spring Conferences.....	2,496 50	4,916 22	7,075 39	5,836 42
Fall Conferences.....	5,396 44	13,693 66	16,773 36	6,501 55
Centenary.....	.....	.....	.....	12,442 11
Special (General Subscrip- tion and Interest)....	1,578 50	178 93	322 57	239 34
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,179 70	\$21,186 84	\$31,933 24	\$37,461 63
Collection Exchange.....	12 83	25 98	27 65	16 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,166 87	\$21,160 86	\$31,905 59	\$37,445 13

	DISBURSEMENTS			
	May 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917,	May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918,	May 1, 1918, to May 1, 1919,	May 1, 1919, to Jan. 1, 1920
Salaries (Secretaries, Field Workers, and Office Force).....	\$3,555 00	\$5,757 25	\$8,785 75	\$5,459 42
Traveling Expenses (Secretaries, Field Workers, Executive Committee, Railroad Bureau, and Special Committees)...	1,433 66	2,348 64	3,620 41	3,211 45
Camp Workers.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	500 00
Annual Meeting.....	461 16	829 33	691 82	735 58
Rent and Telephone.....	482 17	632 60	718 25	525 30
Commission on Finance...	335 00	314 17	479 29	338 58
Printing.....	882 97	1,118 52	1,765 83	803 58
Office Items.....	1,028 55	1,719 39	1,543 34	371 13
Office Furnishing and Equipment.....	590 33	679 04	358 69	319 35
Retirement Fund (Pension Account).....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$8,768 84</u>	<u>\$13,398 94</u>	<u>\$19,463 38</u>	<u>\$22,264 39</u>

RECAPITULATION	
Balance, May 1, 1916.....	\$1,708 26
Receipts, 1916-1917 Conferences.....	\$7,892 94
1917-1918 ".....	18,609 88
1918-1919 ".....	23,848 75
1919-January 1, 1920 Conferences.....	24,780 08

	<u>\$75,131 65</u>
Less Collection Exchange.....	82 96
	<u>\$75,048 69</u>
Special (General Subscription and Interest, 4 years).....	2,319 34
	<u>\$79,076 29</u>

DISBURSEMENTS	
1916-1917.....	\$8,768 84
1917-1918.....	13,398 94
1918-1919.....	19,463 38
1919-January 1, 1920.....	12,264 39
Retirement Fund (Pension Account).....	10,000 00
	<u>\$63,895 55</u>

Balance, January 1, 1920..... \$15,180 74

DEACONESS RETIREMENT FUND

ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT	
Olive Brakefield Fund.....	\$2,100 00
Ladies' Aid and Other Societies:	
Total Pledges.....	\$23,099 47
Pledges—not yet paid.....	11,884 12
Cash received.....	<u>\$11,215 35</u>
Total in Retirement Fund.....	<u>\$13,315 35</u>
Distribution of Retirement Fund:	
Government Bonds \$12,100—Cost.....	\$11,984 27
Balance in Bank.....	1,331 08
Interest from Endowment Account paid to Pension Fund Account.....	<u>\$13,315 35</u>
	<u>\$533 31</u>

RETIREMENT FUND

PENSION ACCOUNT

July 1, 1919 to January 1, 1920

RECEIPTS	
General Deaconess Board.....	\$10,000 00
Interest on Olive Brakefield Fund, Bonds and Bank.....	605 31
	<u>\$10,605 31</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Pensions Paid July to December.....	<u>\$3,317 00</u>
Balance in Bank.....	<u>\$7,288 31</u>

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

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BISHOP WILLIAM BURT, 455 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
BISHOP FRANK M. BRISTOL, Chattanooga, Tenn.
BISHOP THOMAS NICHOLSON, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

REPRESENTATIVES AT LARGE

REV. WALLACE MACMULLEN, 329 West 76th St., New York, N. Y.
REV. RAY ALLEN, 177 Bryan St., Rochester, N. Y.
REV. F. W. LUCE, 339 New Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

- I. Rev. G. B. Dean, 17th and Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- II. Rev. A. S. Kavanagh, 352 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- III. Mr. Edgar T. Welch, Westfield, N. Y.
- IV. Rev. W. L. McDowell, 17th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
- V. Rev. E. O. Crist, 410 Wayne Ave., Defiance, Ohio.
- VI. Mr. Herman Ferger, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- VII. Rev. J. B. F. Shaw, Central Alabama Institute, Birmingham, Ala.
- VIII. Rev. A. E. Kirk, Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas.
- IX. Judge George M. Spurlock, York, Neb.
- X. Rev. T. P. Frost, Bradford, Vermont.
- XI. Rev. A. B. Leonard, 805 Millard St., Saginaw, Mich.
- XII. Rev. T. D. Williams, 703 Lawe St., Appleton, Wis.
- XIII. Rev. C. Golder, Reading Road and Oak St., Cincinnati, O.
- XIV. Rev. G. W. White, 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
- XV. Rev. J. A. Martin, Great Falls, Mont.

OFFICERS

President, Bishop William Burt.
First Vice-President, Bishop F. M. Bristol.
Second Vice-President, Bishop Thomas Nicholson.
Recording Secretary, Judge G. M. Spurlock.
Assistant Recording Secretary, Rev. Ray Allen.
Treasurer, Mr. Edgar T. Welch.
Corresponding Secretary, Rev. D. W. Howell.
Field Secretary, Rev. Edgar C. Tullar.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Bishop William Burt.
Rev. A. S. Kavanagh.
Rev. A. B. Leonard.
Rev. G. B. Dean.
Rev. Ray Allen.

HEADQUARTERS

The office of the Board is 675-677 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y. All correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED FUND

*To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of
the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of
America:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Trustees of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America respectively submit to the General Conference their quadrennial report as follows:

The amount of the Fund as it stood on the first day
of January, 1916:

Invested Funds.....	\$83,217 50
Uninvested Funds.....	1,244 06
	\$84,461 56

The amount of the Fund as it stood on the first day
of February, 1920:

Invested Funds.....	\$100,352 85
Uninvested Funds (overdrawn)....	158 85
	\$100,194 00

Total increase since last General Conference..... \$15,732 44

The above increase is accounted for by the increased interest account. No money was distributed to the Conferences in the years 1916, 1917, 1918, and the spring of 1919. In the fall of 1919 \$35 was distributed to each of the Fall Conferences.

The invested funds of the Chartered Fund are as follows:

U. S. Liberty Bonds at par, or less.....	\$26,335 35
New York State 4½% Bonds at par.....	5,000 00
New York City 4½% Bonds at par.....	10,000 00
Reading Co. Gen'l 4% Bonds at 94¾.....	4,737 50
Lehigh Valley Gen. Cons. 4½% Bonds at par...	5,000 00
U. S. Steel Corp'n Sink. Fd. 5% Bonds at par...	5,000 00
St. Louis Iron Mtn. & S. Ry. Car Trusts at par..	5,000 00
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate.....	34,000 00
240 shs. Insurance Company of North America Stock at 22.....	5,280 00
	\$100,352 85

Three vacancies have been caused by death, Brother Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., Brother Henry J. Maris, and Brother Raymond W. Tunnell. The Board have elected to fill these vacancies, Brother Charles H. Edenborn, Brother Thomas B. Perkins, and Brother Henry Bell.

Under the charter and supplements thereto, the election of the brethren as trustees is subject to the approval of the General Conference at Des Moines, Iowa, and the approval of same is hereby requested.

Report of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund 1343

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the trustees of this fund.

(Signed) AVERY D. HARRINTON,
President.

(Signed) EDGAR J. PERSHING,
Secretary.

(Signed) FRANKLIN I. BODINE,
Treasurer.

129 South 4th St.

Dated Philadelphia, Pa., January 15, 1920.

[SEAL]

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
in session at Des Moines, Iowa, May, 1920:*

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church respectfully submit their report for the four years, from December 31, 1915, to December 31, 1919.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN PEARSON

On October 16, 1918, in Cincinnati occurred the death of Dr. John Pearson, who was a member of the Board of Trustees for a quarter of a century and who for many years was a most efficient secretary of the Board. Probably no man ever gave more time or greater consecration to the interests of this Board than did Dr. John Pearson. He was intimately associated with Bishop John M. Walden and shared the Bishop's zealous care that every beneficiary of trust funds held by the Board should be protected against loss, both as to principal and income. Ill health compelled his retirement as Secretary of the Board at the beginning of the quadrennium and also prevented his attendance upon the meetings, but he retained membership and was valuable for counsel until the time of his death.

RESIGNATIONS

At the annual meeting of the Board, held in Cincinnati in January, 1919, Dr. Frank S. Tincher, a member of the Board of Trustees for fifteen years and eminently faithful in service, offered his resignation. The resignation was accepted with regret and an expression of appreciation for the services rendered.

At the annual meeting of the Board, held in January, 1920, Jesse R. Clark presented his resignation as Treasurer and also as a member of the Board. Mr. Clark had been Treasurer for a period of more than eight years, having given his services gratuitously. The resignation was accepted with a feeling on the part of all that the church was under obligation to Mr. Clark for services rendered. Herbert A. Winans of Cincinnati was elected Treasurer to succeed Jesse R. Clark.

NEW MEMBERS

By appointment of the Bishops at their meeting in April, 1919, Dr. A. M. Courtenay of the Ohio Conference was made

the successor of Dr. John Pearson, and Dr. J. B. Ascham of Cincinnati the successor of Dr. Frank S. Tincher.

NEW BEQUESTS AND TRUSTS

The new bequests and trusts are named in this report by the Treasurer and amount to \$47,559.49. To this should be added \$4,100, the amount of increase in old trusts; \$15.57 profit on stocks sold, and \$2,250.53, income added to principal, making a total of \$53,925.59. The bequests withdrawn during the quadrennium amount to \$18,851.72, making a net gain in bequests and trusts of \$32,807.77.

The largest new bequest for the quadrennium is the Thomas A. Snider Missionary Fund of \$32,647.99, the income of which is to be used for the maintaining and operating of the Gospel auto on the streets of Cincinnati and such allied missionary effort as may be deemed valuable by the Methodist Union of Cincinnati.

TERMS OF TRUSTEES

The terms of the following trustees expire at this session of your body:

Ministers: Frank G. Mitchell, A. M. Courtenay, L. C. Bentley.

Laymen: James N. Gamble, Herbert A. Winans, E. I. Antrim.

Of the class whose term expires in 1924, appointments to be made by this General Conference are to fill the places made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Frank S. Tincher, in whose stead, by appointment of the Bishops, Dr. J. B. Ascham is now serving, and the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jesse R. Clark. The other members whose terms expire in 1924 are as follows:

Ministers: Bishop William F. Anderson, Charles E. Schenk.

Laymen: M. C. Slutes, F. L. Cook.

TRUSTEES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Four Years Ending December 31, 1919

RECEIPTS

Income Account

Income on Investments.....	\$121,431 35
On Expenses—rent of part of office, telephone, etc.	1,201 01
Profit on 150 shares Globe-Wernicke Co. Pfd. Stock sold.....	412 50
In excess of par value for one fifth share Procter & Gamble Common stock sold.....	149 80
Procter & Gamble Co. Common stock dividends sold.....	9,264 42
Procter & Gamble Co. Common stock rights sold..	7,839 00
Laura A. Walker property, rents, etc.....	273 54

\$140,571 62

Principal Account

Bequests and Trusts:

Thomas A. Snider Missionary Fund..	\$35,098 61	
Less inheritance tax paid.....	2,450 62	
		\$32,647 99
Mary B. Robinson.....		952 50
Sarah J. Dillon.....		100 00
Walden Family Fund.....		2,400 00
Catherine N. Scott.....		859 00
Harley Cooper.....		10,000 00
Mary Jane Spence.....		2,050 00
Eva H. Mendell.....		1,000 00
Second National Bank, Ironton, O.....		60 00
Bonds matured.....		2,500 00
Securities sold.....		43,560 57
Pomeroy, O., property sold.....		2,500 00
Laura A. Walker property sold.....		1,787 07
Nelson R Walker property sold for....	\$1,600 00	
Less amount credited to income for interest.....	366 80	
		1,233 20
Loans paid.....		483,730 00
		585,380 33
		\$725,951 95
Cash Balance December 31, 1915.....		3,320 75
		\$729,272 70

DISBURSEMENTS

Income Account

Salaries.....	\$3,040 00
Expenses—office rent, telephone, printing, etc.....	2,248 41
Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. commission as agent for treasurer.....	6,836 20
Legal services.....	2,000 00
Procter & Gamble Co. for five shares new common stock for Mutual Preachers' Aid Society.....	1,500 00
Laura A. Walker property, sundry expenses.....	43 71
Pomeroy (Ohio) property, sundry expenses, etc....	368 95
Premium and accrued interest on bonds purchased.	562 50
Accrued interest on notes assigned.....	3,815 43
Paid to beneficiaries.....	117,568 48
	\$137,983 68

Principal Account

Paid Bequests:

Harley Cooper.....	\$10,000 00
Eva H. Mendell.....	1,000 00
Mount Auburn M. E. Church Parsonage Fund..	3,410 00
Amanda R. Clark.....	500 00
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Gift No. 3.....	815 35
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Gift No. 5.....	826 37
Perkinsville (Vermont) M. E. Church Fund....	2,300 00
Bonds purchased.....	32,500 00
Five and one fifth shares Procter & Gamble stock dividend credited to income.....	520 00
Laura A. Walker property, improvements, etc....	1,259 18
Nelson R. Walker Farm, taxes and legal expenses in foreclosure.....	133 20
Loans made.....	532,450 00
	585,714 10
	\$723,697 78
Cash Balance December 31, 1919.....	5,574 92
	\$729,272 70

Report of Trustees Methodist Episcopal Church 1347

Accepted trusts and bequests held December 31, 1915.....	\$520,224 04	
Trusts Received During Quadrennium:		
Thomas A. Snider Missionary Fund.....	\$32,647 99	
Mary B. Robinson.....	952 50	
Catherine N. Scott.....	859 00	
Harley Cooper.....	10,000 00	
Mary Jane Spence.....	2,100 00	
Eva H. Mendell.....	1,000 00	
		47,559 49
Trusts Increased by Additional Bequests:		
Walden Family Fund.....	\$4,000 00	
Sarah J. Dillon.....	100 00	
		4,100 00
Trusts increased by transfer of income to principal.....		2,250 53
Profit on stock sold added to principal.....		15 57
		\$574,149 63
Trusts Reduced During Quadrennium by Payment to Beneficiaries:		
Harley Cooper.....	\$10,000 00	
Eva H. Mendell.....	1,000 00	
Mount Auburn M. E. Church Parsonage Fund..	3,410 00	
Amanda R. Clark.....	500 00	
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annu ty Gift No. 3.....	815 35	
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Gift No. 5.....	826 37	
Perkinsville M. E Church Trust.....	2,300 00	
		\$18,851 72
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Gifts No. 1 to No. 5—Income overdraft charged to prin- cipal.....	595 20	
		\$19,446 92
Total Trusts December 31, 1919.....		\$554,702 71
Undisbursed Income.....		11,297 21
Total Trusts and Undisbursed Income.....		\$565,999 92
Invested as Follows:		
Loans secured by mortgages.....		\$436,000 00
Bonds Held:		
Chicago Railway Company.....	\$5,000 00	
Chicago Railway Company (Income).....	700 00	
Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley R. R. Co...	5,000 00	
Lorain (Ohio) Sewer.....	500 00	
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	30,000 00	
United States Liberty Loan.....	2,550 00	
		43,750 00
Stocks Held:		
131 shares Procter & Gamble Co. Common stock.....	\$71,300 00	
7 shares Barney & Smith Car Co. Preferred	3,240 00	
14 shares Hamilton Machine Tool Co. Pre- ferred.....	1,470 00	
5 shares Second National Bank, Ironton, O.	790 00	
15 shares Belfont Iron Works Co.....	1,875 00	
20 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.....	2,000 00	
		80,675 00
Cash on Hand December 31, 1919.....		5,574 92
Total Cash and Securities held December 31, 1919.....		\$565,999 92

TRUST FUNDS

Accepted Trusts and Bequests held December 31, 1919:

Permanent Fund.....	\$1,453 72
Supplemental Fund.....	269 34
Contingent Fund.....	7,785 43

E. H. Gammon Trust.....	\$234,312 74
Jedediah Allen Trust.....	39,197 56
Joseph Jones Bequest.....	16,250 00
E. P. Dwight Bequest.....	50,000 00
Julia A. Applegate Bequest.....	5 500 00
Adam Rouser Bequest.....	4,000 00
Meredith Cheek Bequest.....	350 00
Conference Claimants' Fund.....	5,718 41
John R. Hinkle Fund.....	10,000 00
Robert T. Miller Trust.....	6,953 66
Oliver Collins Bequest.....	1,000 00
Henrietta Stitt Bequest.....	1,050 00
Samuel Williams Bequest.....	260 00
Martin Ruter Cemetery Lot Fund.....	128 88
Delana B. Parks Bequest.....	1,161 98
Charles M. Langdon Bequest.....	500 00
Trinity M. E. Church Endowment Fund.....	6 480 50
Lillian Gamble Bequest.....	2,500 00
John S. Hester Bequest.....	400 00
Frank X. Kreidler Bequest.....	1,000 00
Mary K. Eaton Fund.....	100 00
Apologete Endowment Fund.....	75 00
John Doenges Fund.....	100 00
Jane M. McMahon Bequest.....	200 00
Ruth H. Brink Bequest.....	984 50
Detroit and Minnesota Annual Conference Fund.....	1,000 00
Elizabeth Owens Bequest.....	533 00
Catherine M. Kibbey Bequest.....	2,000 00
Mount Auburn M. E. Church Current Expense Fund.....	8,890 17
Mount Auburn M. E. Church Parsonage Fund.....	1,035 08
Mount Auburn M. E. Church Various Departments Fund.....	4,445 09
Whetstone Fund—Biblical and African Training School.....	2,001 73
George B. Johnson Bequest.....	2,000 00
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Fund No. 1.....	795 03
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Fund No. 2.....	930 91
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Fund No. 4.....	815 40
Catherine N. Scott Bequest.....	859 00
Myrtilla I. Gann Annuity Gift.....	1,000 00
Sarah J. Dillon Bequest.....	4,275 00
Francesca N. Gamble Bequest No. 1.....	47,525 00
Francesca N. Gamble Bequest No. 2.....	23,775 00
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, First M. E. Church, Athens, O.....	300 00
W. A. Crawford Bequest.....	1,506 40
Trustees First M. E. Church, Athens, O.....	700 00
Thomas Edward Corkhill Fund.....	11,883 69
The Walden Family Fund.....	5,000 00
Thomas A. Snider Missionary Fund.....	32,647 99
Mary B. Robinson Bequest.....	952 50
Mary Jane Spence Memorial Fund.....	2,100 00

Total Trusts held December 31, 1919..... \$554,702 71

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted by order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES N. GAMBLE, *President*,
CHARLES E. SCHENK, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF JOHN STREET CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY

The Trustees of John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, make the following report to the General Conference of 1920, in session at Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR BROTHERS: On behalf of this Mother Church of Methodism we give you greeting.

Pursuant to the action of the last General Conference this Board of Trustees has given most careful thought and prayerful consideration to the use, care and improvement of the property of John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The regular work and services of the Church have been conducted as for many years past, and the opportunities for a great advance movement for Methodism have been studied. Plans have been formulated with the purpose of rendering the greatest service to Methodism as a whole and not to the local church alone. This great church property with its unique position and history, around which have clustered the traditions and affections of all American Methodism, is now owned free and clear by the whole Church through its Board of Trustees elected by the General Conference. During the generations since its first organization the city has grown up around it, until at the present time it is in the midst of the greatest financial and business district and civic center of the entire metropolitan area. Its present building, erected nearly eighty years ago, is poorly adapted and now wholly unfitted to meet the opportunities and requirements of modern times. It is the judgment and conviction of the Board of Trustees that the time has now come for the improvement of the property and for the erection of a modern and well-equipped building for American Methodism. Such a building will make it possible to combine and perpetuate the historic church and also to establish a central headquarters for American Methodism, and in which can be centered the offices of The Methodist Book Concern, and of some of the great benevolent boards and societies of the Church. A building there located would be more central and more easy and quick of access than the present building on Fifth Avenue. The present and promised cooperation of the Centenary is already bringing renewed courage and inspiration and faith for the lifting of New York Methodism from the heart-breaking policy of forced retreat to a permanent basis of aggressive advance. We believe that some way should

be found to meet the needs of John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, either through the cooperation of the Centenary or through other means by direction of the General Conference.

The property, originally purchased under the guidance of Providence by the consecrated pioneers and fathers of American Methodism for their first city house of worship in America and now known as the John Street Church, is of course of unique historical and sentimental association and value to our entire Methodism. The church never has had and never can have a rival in this city in the interest and affectionate care due to the Mother Church. The importance of this historic church has been recognized by the General Conference more than half a century ago by the taking over and maintaining the property under its care through a special provision for the election of its Board of Trustees. The responsibility for the future of the church therefore and for the proper improvement and use of its property, rests in full measure upon the General Conference, by whose direction the trustees alone can act. By reason of the very method of their appointment the trustees are measurably limited in adopting ordinary business methods commonly in vogue for the improvement and construction of business properties. The property of the Church is now free from debt, but the income of the Church is so small that only a small part of the work can be done which should be carried on there. No substantial improvements are possible without securing substantial sums that must be either given or borrowed, and if borrowed should be obtained in such a way and from such friendly sources as never to jeopardize the interests of the Church in the property.

We call these underlying conditions to your attention that they may have your careful consideration for such action through the appointment of a commission with ample powers for the handling of the property, or for the securing of building and endowment funds for it, or for its utilization in such a way as will best secure and promote the interests of His kingdom upon this earth.

A brief statement of present facts relating to the Church and its property as well as our recommendations thereon may be helpful to your consideration.

The John Street Church site is the first plot of ground purchased and consecrated to religious uses by American Methodists. Its purchase was made on March 29, 1768, the price paid was £600 sterling. Its present market value exceeds \$300,000. But its historic and sentimental value is greater than that of any other property of Methodism. The present building, which is the third structure on the site, is old, antiquated, and so seriously in need of repair that its continued use for any long

period is extremely doubtful. If extensive repairs and changes are made, as they certainly must be made in the not distant future, a modern and up-to-date structure should be built adequate for the needs of Methodism and adapted to the wonderful growth of the city and of the financial district around it.

The present combined properties consist of the church building and also of the John Street Trust Fund Society Building, having a good frontage on John Street, and a depth of about eighty-three feet. This property of the Trust Fund Society was originally a part of the Church property and should be included in any comprehensive plan for the development of the property.

From the standpoint of location and accessibility the property of John Street is located in the midst of the greatest business, financial, and civic center of the greatest city in the world. The building is within about forty minutes' ride of about six million of people living in the surrounding territory of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the cities of New Jersey. It has access within a short walk to over sixty different lines of transportation reaching in every direction. It is easily the greatest business center upon the American Continent.

From the standpoint of New York and metropolitan Methodism, the improvement of this property would make possible the establishment of a largely productive income available for the support and extension of religious work in this area. It is believed that the John Street property when fully improved can be made to produce a large revenue equivalent to an endowment of fully \$1,000,000, and that ultimately much of this can be made available for such benevolent enterprises as the General Conference may direct. It would seem fitting that such increased income might be applied either to mission work in New York City, or to the retired preachers' fund, or divided between such bodies and the local Church.

We wish to record our appreciation of the action of the last General Conference in favoring and authorizing some plan of development of this property and of its direct authorization for this Board of Trustees to make an appeal for funds throughout entire Methodism. With the coming of the war, however, and then followed by the Centenary with the united effort of the entire Church in raising its funds, the Board of Trustees of John Street Church have believed that an appeal for John Street should not be made separately from the appeal of the Centenary, but that the Centenary should provide for the proposed work and development of John Street out of the general funds received in the Centenary and as a part of its program for the development and extension of the work of Methodism in the New York metropolitan area.

Pursuant to this plan, resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees, providing, in substance:

That the general plan presented . . . relating to the consideration of the improvement of the property of this Church and of a request to the Methodist Centenary thereon be approved and that a committee be appointed by this Board of Trustees . . . to prepare and present to the authorities having charge of the Methodist Centenary and to the secretaries of the Board of Home Missions a statement of the opportunities, needs and claims now existing in the John Street Methodist Church and to work out if possible a plan by which John Street Methodist Church can be improved and utilized for the general benefit of Methodism.

We respectfully call the attention of the General Conference to these recommendations and urge that action be taken authorizing and approving such course.

We would also call attention to the fact that John Street has conspicuously become a week-day church. In addition to the Sunday services an every week-day service the year around is now held from 12 to 1 P. M., and on many special occasions additional week-day services are held in the auditorium for the following hour from 1 to 2 P. M. These services gather men and business women of all creeds and in numbers that plainly show the great week-day opportunity for this historic church. This opportunity for service could be greatly increased if the financial resources of the society were sufficient to cover the additional cost. Methodism in this city holds no situation comparable to this service possible in John Street.

It is also noteworthy that at the close of the great evangelistic campaign held in New York three years ago, an interdenominational committee from all Churches chose John Street as the one outstanding location for a special type of religious and social service for business women in the downtown district of the city. Requests for accommodation for this service have several times been renewed, but owing to the condition of the building it has become impossible.

It is our conviction that if the John Street site were covered by a modern building having adequate facilities for Church and religious services, as a part of a great office and business structure, it would constitute an outstanding center around which not only Methodism, but all Protestantism could gather. It will make one more force for the maintenance of the conservative forces of righteousness in a time of the arising power of discontent among all classes. In the troublous years to come John Street rebuilt will be a tower helping unite all the forces of the Christian Church.

During the last quadrennium this Board has lost one of its oldest and most valuable members in the death of Mr. James W.

Pearsall, for many years chairman of this board. To his memory we wish to pay a tribute to his devotion to all duties in the business of the Church, to his consecrated common sense in all its activities, and to his full preparation and entire readiness to answer the call of his Creator when summoned into his presence. To fill the vacancy of the Board there was elected Mr. Watson S. Moore, now president of the New York City Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pursuant to the action of the Quarterly Conference of the John Street Church we hereby report their recommendation that the following persons be elected as Trustees of the John Street Church for the ensuing quadrennium: H. K. Carroll, James S. Coward, John W. Crawford, Carl H. Fowler, William Kennedy, Watson S. Moore, Joseph B. Morrell, William J. Stitt, William H. Van Benschoten.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL H. FOWLER,
Secretary.

April 24, 1920.

REPORT OF THE JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH TRUST FUND SOCIETY

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The John Street Methodist Episcopal Church Trust Fund Society, incorporated in 1873 by the Legislature of New York, would submit through its officers the following quadrennial report:

(1) Our income is mostly derived from the rental for commercial purposes of the brick building, No. 48 John Street, New York City. This building, with other small investments, we hold in trust for the benefit of the mother church; the revenue therefrom is indispensable to our work.

(2) As custodians of this property we have during the past quadrennium carefully applied most of our income toward the maintenance of the John Street worship. A detailed statement of our expenditures from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1920, includes the following items:

Current expenses of the church.....	\$8,400 00
Taxes, church and parsonage.....	6,931 66
Mortgage paid on parsonage, etc.....	2,718 56
Trustees of church.....	864 40
Insurance	767 32
Repairs	659 63
Incidentals	251 32
	<hr/>
	\$20,592 89

The balance on hand, as per the report of our Treasurer on January 1, 1920, was \$741.67.

It is but a simple statement of fact to say that the assistance of the Trust Fund Society has now become an absolute necessity for the continued work of John Street. Without this aid, during the quadrennium closing, we are persuaded that the trustees of John Street appointed by the General Conference could only have maintained the worship of the church by the most extraordinary measures.

(3) Notwithstanding the hindrances which exist, we may be permitted to emphasize the value of the work steadily conducted by John Street in one of the world's greatest financial centers. While the lower part of New York City has practically ceased to be a residential section, and while the Sabbath attendance at

John Street is therefore greatly depleted, its weekly ministrations are reaching thousands of attendants. The interdenominational noonday meeting is well sustained; and other daily services under the direction of the pastor, such as the meetings of Passion Week, are sometimes crowded beyond the limits of the building to accommodate the numbers seeking admission.

(4) We may add our further conviction that there is an immediate need for the rebuilding of the John Street edifice, with the centralization at that accessible point of all the official Methodist activities of New York. This project was indorsed by the General Conference of 1916. But the pressure of the world war and the prosecution of the Centenary Movement have rendered the plan impossible of fulfillment till the present. The purpose should at once be consummated, enabling the first church in our American Methodism to improve a golden opportunity and to move out upon a far-reaching career of usefulness. The constantly decreasing Protestant population on Manhattan Island particularly calls for this administration of the John Street situation, both for sentimental and practical reasons. Among all the world demands pressing upon the attention of the present General Conference the crucial needs of the John Street Society have their place; and we most respectfully urge you to set into operation vigorous measures for the accomplishment of the desired end.

We thus officially submit our quadrennial report to your body, adding the assurance that as members of the Trust Fund Society we are endeavoring sacredly to conserve the important interests which center around the historic shrine of American Methodism in New York.

For the Trust Fund Society.

New York City, May 1, 1920.

A. B. SANFORD, *President.*

W. A. BENTLEY, *Secretary.*

OMAR POWELL, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON CORRELATION

President, BISHOP A. W. LEONARD

Secretary, CARL F. PRICE

The Commission on Correlation, charged by the last General Conference with the task of coordinating and correlating the many organizations in the church, without disturbing the autonomy of any, met in Cleveland, Ohio, October 29, 1919, and after a full discussion of the multiplicity of organizations appealing to the local churches decided to formulate an educational program for the whole church, and upon this to base their work of correlation. The report is not complete, as we go to press, but will be presented to the General Conference for its consideration.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON COURSES OF STUDY

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

HISTORICAL

A brief historical statement prefixed to this first report of your Commission may help to make plain the meaning of its work.

Until the year 1816 no course of study was prescribed for the men received into the ministry of our church, nor were any educational standards set up. In that year, upon proposal of Nathan Bangs and after extended discussion, the General Conference agreed to a two years' course. Not till 1844 was this extended to four years. During all this time, however, no provision was made for any educational supervision, or for making the course an effective means of training. The church concerned herself simply with the matter of selecting books and conducting examinations. Increasing attention was rightly being given to providing means of education in our colleges and seminaries, but of the young men entering our ministry no more than half completed college and scarcely a fourth were graduates of our theological schools. These men were dependent for their special training for the ministry upon the Conference Course of Study. It became thus an urgent problem how to make the course educationally effective, instead of treating it as a mere series of examinations.

The legislation of the last General Conference, under which this Commission was appointed, was designed to meet this need. The Commission was charged with a double task: first, to frame the various courses of study provided for by the Discipline and submit the same to the Board of Bishops; second, to cooperate with Conference Boards of Examiners, to give direction and aid to students, and to seek in other ways to make these courses effective as means of training. As required by the General Conference, the Bishops appointed on the Commission two of their own number, two other ministers, and two educators, the Book Editor being a member *ex-officio*.

OUTLINING THE COURSES OF STUDY

The first task of the Commission was that of outlining the various courses of study. It first determined upon a curriculum, or general plan of studies. The examination for admission on trial was treated as such, that is, as an examination rather than a part of the course of study, the purpose being to reveal the general training of the candidate, particularly in his

knowledge of the English language, of Methodist doctrine and practice, and of the Bible.

The effort was made to secure a better pedagogical order. The more difficult studies like philosophy and theology were placed in the last two years. The number of subjects to be studied each year was reduced so that there might be more concentration, the subjects for study being limited to four. Of the great practical branches, homiletics, pastoral theology, social service, and missions, one was assigned to each year. Some Bible study, however, was included in each year, and for a double reason: first because of its intrinsic importance; second, because of its help to the preacher-student in his pulpit work. No books were listed simply "to be read." Instead a secondary group of books in each year was included for "collateral reading and study." These bear for the most part upon the subjects of study for the year. The student is not examined directly in them, but must prepare certain designated written work in connection with their reading.

Two considerations were necessary in the choice of books. The first was pedagogical. As candidates who are graduates of college and seminary are excused from the Conference Course, it was incumbent to keep constantly in mind the requirements of students of imperfect training, many without even a high school course, and all of them working without the aid of an instructor. This demanded simple texts and those so arranged as to make the study as easy as possible; and such books were very hard to find.

The question of doctrinal teaching had, of course, also to be considered. Essential harmony with the teachings of the church was required, but the inclusion of a book does not mean that all its opinions were approved any more than this has been true in the past. It was recognized, too, that the student must be made familiar with the best thought of the day, and taught to think for himself and to handle problems which he would later meet as a teacher and leader of men. The Directions and Helps, as described later, gave material aid in this matter. Through these it was possible to comment upon the text and to criticize where necessary as a teacher does in the class room, calling upon the student to think for himself and not to accept passively every printed word.

As far as time allowed, the advice of leaders and teachers in the church was sought as to the choice of books. The Bishops participated in this important part of the task in three-fold manner: first, in the selection of the Commission itself; second, and directly in the work of two of their number who are members of the Commission; and third, in the review and approval of the course as outlined by the Commission.

The courses of study for foreign-speaking Conferences form a separate problem. Limitation of time made it impossible to do much for this quadrennium. In almost all these languages there is a great dearth of books fitted for our purpose. So far as these Conferences in our own country are concerned, though the men must have some training in the language in which they are to carry on their work, yet a much larger use could be made of books in the English tongue. With this proposal the brethren of these Conferences who have thus far been conferred with are agreed. This would make it possible to use the specially prepared material of the English course as well as to assimilate the various courses to each other.

EDUCATIONAL PLANS AND METHODS

The legislation creating the Commission charged it with another and even more difficult task, that of making plans and cooperating with examiners and students to make the Course of Study an efficient means of training. To meet this need the Directions and Helps were devised, the most distinctive element in the present plan. These comprise five handbooks, one to accompany each year of the Course and one for the examination for admission.

These handbooks aim first of all to furnish the student such guidance and aid in his work as a teacher usually supplies. They are composed of a series of pamphlets bound together. The first pamphlet in the handbook gives general directions as to the best methods of reading and study. Each volume in the Course has a separate pamphlet devoted to it. The purpose of the volume is indicated, the interest of the student enlisted, necessary explanations are given, while suggestive questions stimulate thought and bring out the argument.

Of particular importance is the written work indicated by the Directions and Helps. Some of this is simply suggested, but a certain amount of written work is required in connection with every book in the Course. Very little of this is in the way of formal composition. The most of it is rather of the nature of a method of study by which the student is continually called upon to formulate his ideas definitely and to set forth what he has gotten from his reading and study. Without expression there is no lasting impression. Mere passive absorbing, or "cramming," is not education though it may help a student pass an examination. The written work aims to avoid this fault which is almost inevitable with the student working alone. This written work, which is to be handed back to the student by the examiner receiving it, gives also a fine opportunity for helpful relation between these two.

It will be seen that this plan is really of the nature of cor-

respondence school work, and the Commission has further suggested methods for carrying out this plan in the Examiner's Handbook which is furnished to all Conference Boards. Where these methods are followed the student pursues a regular program for the year, dividing each year into quarters, sending in his written work regularly, and receiving it back from the examiner with corrections and suggestions.

The Directions and Helps also give an opportunity to relate the studies of the Course to the regular work of pulpit and parish in which these students are engaged. Interest is stimulated by pointing out the practical value of these studies, and this is attempted particularly in connection with the work of preaching. In each of the last three years there is a special pamphlet of Homiletical Suggestions. In this the value of the various books for the preacher is pointed out, specific suggestions are given concerning sermons, and the student is trained to gather sermon subjects and materials from his reading.

The establishment of summer schools by the Conferences has been another feature of the work prompted by the Commission and designed to aid the student. While some of these, notably that of the Northwest Kansas Conference, have been carried on for a number of years, others have been recently established. In Ohio three Conferences have united to this end, each Conference contributing to the expenses, a strong faculty of lecturers and instructors being secured, with a large attendance of those in the Course of Study. In addition to the work in the Course itself and the giving of examinations, these schools furnish instruction and inspiration through special addresses and lecture courses. To the man who has the hard task of studying by himself throughout the year the value of such a school cannot be overestimated.

COOPERATION WITH BOARDS OF EXAMINERS

The relations of the Commission with the Conference Boards of Examiners have been most gratifying. These Boards are doing a most important work for the Church in supervising the training of the young preachers who do not attend the schools. This work has little recognition and often fails to receive from the Conferences the understanding and support which it needs. The new plans have naturally added to the labor of these men, yet appreciation of the work of the Commission and a desire to cooperate have been expressed by examiners throughout the church. The Commission is especially grateful for this support as coming from those who are in the best position to understand what is being done and to test the plans of the Commission at every point.

So far as the limitation of circumstances permitted the Com-

mission has kept in touch directly with the Examining Boards. In perhaps a score of cases this has been done through personal conference with the Boards as a whole or with their officers. In addition there has been a constant correspondence in which requests for help and information have been answered. The Commission has invited and secured suggestions as to the work from the Boards.

The Commission has brought out various materials for the use of the Boards. The chief of these has been the Examiner's Handbook, the second issue of which forms a booklet of forty-five pages. One of these has been furnished for each of the fifteen hundred or more members of the Examining Boards. A Registrar's Loose-Leaf Record Book was issued early in the quadrennium, prepared after consultation with a number of registrars. Its general adoption would further a much needed reform, the keeping of accurate and complete records. A new form of diploma for graduates of the Conference Course was also issued. In addition a sufficient number of copies of the Directions and Helps were furnished to supply each examiner with the pamphlets bearing upon the branches committed to him.

In response to widespread demand, the Commission has issued what it hopes will be simply the first of a series of graduate courses. The subject is the Gospel of John. The student's text has been prepared by Professor Rollin H. Walker of Ohio Wesleyan University. Text books are assigned for collateral reading, and arrangements are made for the review of papers which are to be sent in. These courses are designed for pastors who have completed the Conference Course or their work in the schools. The plan is to issue these Courses at regular intervals and to cover the various fields so that there will ultimately be a variety of Courses available to suit the needs and interests of all.

NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Your Commission is conscious of having simply made a beginning in this work. A plan like that involved in the Directions and Helps with their required written work cannot be made effective at once. While Boards of Examiners report advance in the character of work done as already notable, yet it takes time for a plan like this to be understood and put into effect, especially where the execution is dependent upon such varied agencies. It should be remembered, too, that aside from the barest necessities in the way of expenses for its semi-annual meetings and cost of printing and postage, no budget was provided for the Commission. The work has all had to be carried on by the volunteer services of men with a full quota of regular

tasks already on hand. The experience of the quadrennium has made clear, however, where certain needs lie.

Perhaps the greatest of these is that the church should be aroused to see the situation. Every aspect of the minister's work to-day calls increasingly for the strong and well-trained man. Who else can preach the gospel so as to make clear its meaning and its power for all the needs of this age? Who else can guide the church in its multiplying tasks? And what are all our plans for advance and all our gathered funds if we fail at the crucial point, in the man upon whom at last all the execution of the work depends? It is upon the Conference Course that we are depending to give the necessary special training to the large majority of our preachers. It is vitally necessary that neither expense nor toil be spared in order to make this instrument effective.

The individual Conference in particular needs a larger appreciation of this matter. The attitude of some Conferences suggests to the student a depreciation of this work. Men are continued year after year in their studies. Boards of Examiners are not supported in their efforts to maintain standards. The young man is often made to feel by those in authority that almost everything else is more important in his work than progress in his studies. The right attitude was indicated in a resolution adopted by the District Superintendents of the Chicago Area three years ago: "Resolved, That we will put upon our young ministers who are in the Conference Course of Study their primary obligation in respect to the work of that Course, realizing that their first duty during the four years of study is to prepare themselves for the longer years that lie before them." The hearty cooperation of presiding Bishops, District Superintendents, and the Conferences as a whole will be necessary to the success of any plan.

Of specific lines of advance that seem necessary the first would appear to be some means by which the work of the Courses could be taken by correspondence. Whether this work should be done in connection with existing institutions, as in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or whether, as experience seems to indicate, some special agency should be established, ought to be carefully considered. The best qualified and most devoted Board of Examiners can hardly be expected to carry on this work with all its requirements of time and special training and financial outlay.

The development of a system of summer training schools is a second and important step. As to the value of such work and the best methods of conducting it, we may learn from our experience in the last few years with Conference schools, institutes for rural preachers and others, as well as from the na-

tion's experience with the intensive training of the reserve officers camps. We believe that the time is ripe for organized effort in cooperation with the annual Conferences. The time of these schools might well be extended. The Conferences of a State or of an Area might well unite in order to insure adequate support, and these Conferences should be given authority to require the attendance of the young men in the Course if they deem it wise. On the financial side it may be necessary to give some slight aid to enable young men to attend, somewhat as the Board of Home Missions has done in its training schools for rural workers.

A third important task is the preparation of special textbooks adapted to the needs of this particular work. Designed for men without adequate training such books should be characterized by simplicity and clearness of style, and special attention to the arrangement of material. As far as possible their discussions should be related to the activities, interests, and needs of the men for whom they are prepared. They should ordinarily be arranged in well defined lessons or other divisions, and with assignment of definite and regular tasks including written work. We are dealing here with a special educational situation and the materials must be suited to it. The preparation of such texts must, of course, proceed gradually.

The Local Preacher's Course should receive more attention. Some 4,000 Methodist Episcopal Churches are "left to be supplied." Deducting those that are "student charges" or are supplied by superannuates, there still remains a very large number that are cared for by Local Preachers. Better provision for these men is urgently needed both in the Course of Study that is outlined and in the supervision of these studies and the conduct of examinations. It is difficult to see how the latter work can be properly handled so long as it is left to Quarterly or District Conferences.

The course for Class Leaders is simply a reading course. At one time the Class Leader was the chief responsible lay worker of the church, and so special provision was made for him. There are many and important forms of lay service today and the question arises, should not a reading course be prepared for lay workers that would take account of these other interests and activities?

Though it may lie outside the immediate province of the Commission, one other matter deserves reference. The attention given to the Conference Course and the various means of extra-mural training should never leave the impression that this work is regarded as a satisfactory substitute for the regular training in our colleges and seminaries. On the contrary, every effort should be made to urge this higher standard upon

our young men. The Commission believes that its work may be made to contribute to this end. The more exacting our demands are in the Course of Study, in matters of written work and summer schools, the more ready the young preacher will be to consider attendance upon the schools. Aside from this the Commission through its printed output and the examiners individually and as a body should take the earliest opportunity to urge a more thorough training upon their students. Here again the District Superintendent has a special opportunity and a consequent obligation, though his thought for the larger interests of the church may entail hardship in the immediate work of his own district.

EDWIN H. HUGHES,

Chairman.

DAVID G. DOWNEY,

Vice-Chairman.

HARRIS FRANKLIN RALL,

Secretary.

FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL.

F. WATSON HANNAN.

LOUIS F. W. LESEMANN.

FRANK S. TOWNSEND.

REPORT OF THE ECUMENICAL METHODIST COMMISSION

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

This Commission which was created by the Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference, at Toronto, in 1911, "to continue the ecumenical relations of the various branches of Methodism" in the intervals of the decennial conferences, met and organized in Toronto before the adjournment of the Conference, with Bishop E. E. Hoss as President, and Dr. H. K. Carroll as Secretary, and appointed an Executive Committee which subsequently met in New York and chose Bishop J. W. Hamilton as chairman and Dr. H. K. Carroll as Secretary. The General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Methodist Protestant Church, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which met subsequently, approved the creation of the Commission and provided for the appointment of representatives thereon and for its necessary expenses. The African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church also approved of the plan of the Commission and appointed representatives to serve on it.

Since the creation of the Commission it has not seemed feasible to summon the fifty members of the Commission from various parts of the United States, at large expense, for organization, therefore the Executive Committee as originally organized, with such changes as the action of various Churches required, has continued to act when necessary.

Several meetings of the Executive Committee have been held, one to meet Sir Robert Perks, of the British Section, at his request; another in New York in August, 1914, at which Bishop Hoss and representatives of four other Churches were present, when the following plan and policy was adopted:

"That in pursuance of the purpose for which this Commission was created to serve in the interim of the decennial conferences, we express our desire that there may be a more intimate relation between the Churches of the Eastern Section and the Churches of the Western Section, and we believe that it would be of great value to the common interests of the British Methodist Churches and those of this continent if each could have a more accurate knowledge of how the problems and difficulties confronting each section are met, and to this end we suggest that a more frequent interchange of letters is desirable, and that an annual statement

of the most important events of the year in the Methodist world would be of great advantage, particularly to the Churches on this side of the ocean."

The Executive Committee also recommended the observance of the centenary of the death of Bishop Francis Asbury by all American Methodist branches, in 1916, and at a subsequent meeting of the Committee in Washington, it provided, in response to many suggestions, for the organization of the Francis Asbury Memorial Association to plan for a suitable observance of the centenary.

The outbreak of the war prevented the carrying out of the plans in view for a close cooperation between the Eastern and Western Sections of the Commission. The world conflict having drawn the United States into the great arena, we became a close ally of Great Britain and her Canadian and Australian colonies, and peace brings new opportunities for counsel and cooperation between British and American Methodism. The problems involved in the immense task of reconstruction of world relations and the creation of a great international barrier to further wars demand the best efforts of statesmen and the supporting influence of the Churches, which represent in large degree the moral forces of mankind and stand for justice to the least as well as to the greatest nationality; also for sympathy and help to the down-trodden and despoiled peoples, and for the knitting together of the broken ties of Christian brotherhood. The bonds between British and American Methodism need to be strengthened and unity in action reestablished. Therefore, the work of the Fifth Ecumenical Conference promises to be vastly larger and more important than that of any of the series yet held.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Saratoga, May, 1916, authorized the appointment of representatives on the Commission to prepare for the Fifth Ecumenical Conference, and provided for the necessary expenses of the Commission, not to exceed \$500 a year. Similar action was taken by the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in the same year, and by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1918.

The apportionment of members of the Commission to the various churches ten years ago was as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 19; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 10; Methodist Church of Canada, 4; African Methodist Episcopal, 3; African Methodist Episcopal, Zion, 3; and one each to six other bodies, leaving five to be assigned to other bodies that may desire representation.

In view of the fact that most of the work of preparing for the Fifth Conference will fall on the Eastern Section and for the sake of economy the Executive Committee beg to suggest that

appointments to the Commission be reduced to a basis of twenty-five, as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 10; Methodist Episcopal, South, 5; Methodist of Canada, 2; African Methodist Episcopal, 2; African Methodist Episcopal, Zion, 2; Colored Methodist Episcopal, 1; leaving three unassigned at present.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Section has asked the American Section to join it in preparation for a Fifth Ecumenical Conference, to be held in London, England, in September, 1921, and has submitted for our consideration and action a program of topics in which the new world conditions have recognition.

We respectfully request your honorable body to take action:

1. Providing for the early appointment of the number of delegates, including five bishops, to the Fifth Ecumenical Methodist Conference, assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church.
2. Authorizing the filling of vacancies in the list of members of the Commission allotted to the Methodist Episcopal Church.
3. Providing funds for the expenses of the Commission in making arrangements for the Conference, not exceeding \$500 a year.
4. Suggesting, if possible, some method by which the heavy expenses of delegates to the London Conference may be met, at least in part.

By order of the Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON FINANCE

The Commission on Finance entered upon the duties assigned to it by the General Conference by meeting in Chicago June 21, 1916. Bishop Berry was elected Chairman, with Bishops Burt and Shepard Vice-Chairmen, Dr. A. J. Coultas Recording Secretary, and Dr. Edgar Blake Treasurer. Before the organization was complete, the body was confronted with the resignation of Rev. J. B. Trimble, D.D., the General Secretary, thus leaving it to make its beginning without an executive head, without a policy, and without an organization.

Two committees were immediately appointed, a committee of three on permanent organization, and a committee of five on policy. These committees presented their reports promptly, which were as promptly adopted, thus determining the organization and policy of the commission in advance, and forestalling the necessity of initiative on the part of the General Secretary, as yet not elected. This position was later filled by the election of Rev. Joseph W. Van Cleave.

One of the primary duties of the commission was to review the askings of the Boards. The following method of procedure was established: First, hearing the proposed askings of the Boards, which were presented by their Secretaries, rather than in the form of any official action by the Boards themselves; next general statements were made by the Secretaries of the several Boards, setting forth the needs upon which the askings were based, furnishing the reasons for approving the askings, which, in the absence of surveys or detailed exhibits, were approved by formal vote of the commission. This was the method followed throughout the quadrennium, except that when changes in any askings were presented, these were discussed among the Secretaries, and a tentative agreement reached, which was then finally approved by formal action of the commission.

The askings, as finally approved at the first meeting, were:

Board of Foreign Missions.....	\$1,800,000
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.....	1,650,000
Freedmen's Aid Society.....	270,000
Board of Education.....	510,000
Board of Sunday Schools.....	210,000
American Bible Society.....	100,000
Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals	100,000
General Deaconess Board.....	30,000

The rate of division established among the Board was as follows:

	Per cent
Board of Foreign Missions.....	42
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.....	38
Freedmen's Aid Society.....	7
Board of Education.....	3
Board of Sunday Schools.....	5
Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals..	2
American Bible Society.....	2
General Deaconess Board.....	1

A special asking of \$50,000 for the Board of Conference Claimants was approved, not to be listed with the benevolent collections, but to be paid out of the collections for the support of Conference Claimants. The instructions of the commission provided that the askings should be on the basis of needs, not of former askings. Nor were the askings of any Board to be increased or diminished to correspond with those of any other Board. This method, while ideally correct, did not seem practical, and the ratio established in the first meeting was maintained without change through the first three years of the quadrennium.

One great accomplishment of the first year was a decided improvement in business methods. Apparently there had never been an attempt to reduce things to anything like system. Nothing in the nature of a complete budget had ever been presented. There had been no complete system of accounting, one account being carried in New York, and one in Philadelphia, of which neither the books nor the files give any hint, besides still another account supposed to be carried by the Treasurer of the commission, but of which the office had no books or records, so that it was practically impossible to get any adequate statement of expenses. A budget system was at once put into effect, as well as a clear and simple method of accounting. The literature of the commission had been printed by the Book Concern on the basis of an understanding between the General Secretary of the commission and the Publishing Agent at Chicago, and the whole situation concerning it from the commission end was at loose ends. This was terminated by closing up the account on the best reckoning that the uncertain state of the agreement and the operations under it permitted. It was then reopened on the basis of a written contract. Since that time the literature has not only paid its way, but has yielded a slight profit, which has been found of advantage disproportionate to its size, as will appear later.

The work of the year showed the very encouraging advance in the total income of the Boards of \$145,056. The advance in the corresponding year of the preceding quadrennium was

\$11,010, and there had been no increase in force and no appreciable increase of expense.

During the year a program of work had been developed as provided in the Discipline, Par. 409, Sec. 3. This had been introduced in two or three Episcopal Areas by request of their resident Bishops. It was presented to the Bishops at their fall meeting in 1916, and was unanimously approved by them, and preparations were made to extend its operation under the invitation and with the cooperation of the Bishops.

At the annual meeting of the commission in May, 1917, this program was subjected to the criticism of some of the Secretaries of the Boards on the ground that since the Commission on Finance was financed by the Boards, it ought, even by the direction of the Discipline, not to undertake work not directly in the interest of the Boards, and the General Secretary was instructed not to undertake any further campaigns without first consulting the executives of the Boards. These activities, which had been committed by the Discipline to the Commission on Finance, have since been assumed by the Centenary Conservation Committee, which does not suffer from such stringent limitations of budget.

It was found at this meeting that the Department of Stewardship, which had been placed under the requirement of self-support, had only partially succeeded. This experiment had been tried in the previous quadrennium and had proved a failure, there being still a debt of nearly \$2,000 which had been carried over from the former quadrennium and which had only lately come to the knowledge of the General Secretary. This policy was not in harmony with the provisions of the Discipline, which required that the expenses of the commission should be met *pro rata* by the Benevolent Boards, and the General Secretary recommended that the department be either placed on the budget or abolished. A budget appropriation of \$6,000 was recommended by the Stewardship Committee, but on the protest of the large Boards the recommendation was laid on the table. The department was later merged with the Centenary which provided for it a liberal budget and a liberal subsidy in addition. Other unpaid accounts for the last quadrennium were presented from the Department of Apportionments, thus adding to the embarrassed condition of the treasury.

During the next year there were three meetings of the commission. The first was held in November, and was occasioned by the unexpected resignation of Dr. Hollingshead, who had arranged with the Centenary officials to enter their service with practically the entire working force of his department. At this meeting it was voted to accept the resignation, to take effect January 1, and a committee was appointed to draw up a suit-

able memorandum in recognition of Dr. Hollingshead's services, and the General Secretary was requested to nominate some one to fill the vacancy. The place was afterward filled by the election of Rev. C. M. Barton, whose efficiency and tact in the handling of the Centenary quotas and of other problems not less complicated and delicate, have given entire satisfaction.

At the same meeting, on the motion of Dr. S. Earl Taylor, a committee was appointed to report to a meeting January 1 on the desirability and practicability of relating all the Boards and the Commission on Finance to the Centenary Movement. Two committees were appointed, one to consider what Boards should be included in the Centenary, and the other on administrative program.

At the meeting on January 1, 1918, an invitation was received from the Joint Centenary Committee, inviting the participation of the other Boards in the Centenary campaign. The invitation was accepted. Agreement on the administrative program involved many factors that were not easy of adjustment. The practical statement of it was left finally to Dr. Taylor and Dr. Forsyth. While the matter was at this stage the motion including the other Boards was reconsidered and the invitation to them to unite in the campaign was withdrawn, and a committee was appointed to consider the relation of the Boards to the Centenary campaign, and to report at the regular meeting in May.

At the annual meeting of the commission in May the report of the General Secretary recorded a year of signal progress. The advance in the regular income of the Boards was by far the greatest yet reached in the history of the church. The total advance was \$413,412, still with no increase in operating force, and this year had been liquidating some of the debts of the previous quadrennium, with no appreciable increase of expense. In the corresponding year of the previous quadrennium the advance was \$91,451.

THE UNIT SYSTEM

This system is an evolution combining the best features of the old Wesleyan "class" and the modern every member canvass. The development of the Unit System is one of the outstanding achievements of the quadrennium. Dr. John Lowe Fort, familiar from boyhood with the Methodist "class," and being engaged in promoting the every member canvass, conceived the idea of combining the essential features of both. The result of the combination he recorded in a pamphlet entitled, "Evangelism Promoted by the New Financial Plan," which was first published in 1916. Later this pamphlet was revised and issued by the Commission on Finance under the

title, "Evangelism and Community Service Promoted by the Disciplinary Financial Plan."

Shortly after the publication of this pamphlet, after a group meeting held in Fourth Street Church, Sterling, Illinois, Dr. Fort expounded the idea of the general use of the every member canvass to Mr. W. T. Jennings, an interested layman of that progressive church. The result of this private conversation was an invitation to spend Sunday in Sterling, and explain the plan to the Fourth Street workers. This visit was fraught with larger consequences than anyone at that time dreamed. The church resolved to adopt certain goals, to departmentalize their program in order to attain the goals and to put into operation the plan to enroll the entire membership in definite units of "prayer and service."

The Sterling Church had to pioneer in the matter of Unit lists and supplies, for there were no printed "helps." Very quietly, but with steady vigor and determination the church went to its task. The results were so remarkable that general attention was attracted to the plan, and it was suggested that the plan so successful in the Sterling Church should be reduced to printed form and given to the church at large.

Accordingly the pamphlet, "Simplifying, Magnifying, Utilizing the Local Church Organization" was prepared and sent out to all pastors in the spring of 1917. The response was immediate and widespread. Many District Superintendents were impressed and pushed the Unit System in their Quarterly Conferences.

The Unit System was officially recommended by the Committee on Field Campaign of the Commission on Finance November 22, 1917, and thereafter the use of the system increased consistently though not rapidly until June, 1918. Then the National District Superintendents' Conference at Columbus unanimously recommended that the Centenary authorities use the Unit System as the form of local church organization best adapted to reach the last member and constituent of Methodism with the message and appeal of the Centenary.

In carrying out this recommendation the Centenary authorities selected the Superintendent of the Field Department of the Commission on Finance to take charge of the organization of the local church. Between September 1, 1918, and April 1, 1919, over 14,000 charges, representing every State, every Conference, and every district, officially accepted the Unit System, and reported the personnel of their organization to their respective area offices.

The immediate object of this organization was, of course, the mobilization and preparation of the local churches for the Centenary financial drive. Large use was made of the units in

the distribution of literature, promoting attendance upon Centenary and regular meetings of the church, deepening of the prayer life, developing the Stewardship idea, and in all other phases of the Centenary campaign.

The effect of the Unit System on the Centenary campaign was universally recognized as of exceeding value. The testimony of one Area Secretary is fairly characteristic:

"Not a single church in my area having the 'Unit System' thoroughly organized but went 'over the top' with comparative ease. The difficult places were those whose pastors failed to organize."

The Centenary financial drive over, the District Superintendents, in their second national meeting (Cleveland, June, 1919), registered their satisfaction with the Unit System, and insisted that it form a part of the Centenary Conservation program. The fall and winter of 1919-1920 has seen a quiet settling of the churches to the task of permanently adjusting the Unit System to the entire local church program. Especially are the wide-awake churches recognizing the evangelistic, social, and educational possibilities of the system. Increasingly large numbers of churches are being transformed into vitally active organizations in this way.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first to prepare a formal plan for unit organization. Other denominations, however, quickly saw the possibilities of the plan and adapted its principles to their denominational needs. The Presbyterian Church has developed the every member canvass idea into a social as well as financial aid. Under date of December 4, 1919, Dr. W. S. Marquis, director of the Every Member Mobilization Department of the New Era Movement, writes: "Your organization of the 'Unit System' stimulated this movement, in our thinking and organizing, but it was not formally adopted and literature developed until this fall" (1919).

These extracts from a letter from headquarters of the New World Movement of the United Presbyterian Church tell their own story:

I am much impressed with the value of the "Unit System" of organization in congregations, and it is our wish to introduce the "Unit System" as much as possible throughout our church. I wish to request the permission to reprint the "Unit System Manual" which you have prepared, adapting it for use in our church. We will, of course, give proper credit for authorship.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. WHITE,

Stewardship Secretary.

The permission thus asked for was gladly given.

In the "Family Group Plan" the Northern Baptist Associa-

tion has embodied all the Unit System principles, and is carrying on an aggressive campaign for local church organization.

Other denominations are falling into line, stimulated by the influence of the Interchurch World Movement, which is soon to issue a pamphlet outlining the Unit or group plans of the various churches, and urging, in towns where there is more than one church, an "*Interchurch District Plan*," proposing "simply that the churches of a community get together and district the community geographically and organize their groups in these districts, appoint their own leaders, and carry on their own work as recommended by their own denomination." More, "that the leaders of all the groups in each district be formed into an Interchurch District Committee through which all co-operative work can be effectively carried out."

A well-known leader of the church in a recent conversation predicted that it would be a very short time only when Protestant churches, at home and abroad, would be unanimous in their adherence to the Unit System of local church organization.

A striking characteristic of the campaign for the introduction of the Unit System is the inexpensiveness of the work already done. During the Centenary campaign so small was the expense that no separate account was made. In prosecuting the work of Unit System extension no special agents have been put in the field, but principal dependence has been placed on the regularly appointed officers of the denomination, Bishops, Area Secretaries, and District Superintendents. The principles of the system are so fundamental and axiomatic that little more than the statement of them is needed to "sell" the plan to a wide-awake church.

The General Conference of 1920 should put the seal of its approval on the Methodist plan and give it a place in the Discipline as a part of the permanent program of the church.

THE APPORTIONMENT SYSTEM

The value of the apportionment system and its adaptability in the hands of a real master of statistics to the requirements of modern church finance were most strikingly demonstrated during the Centenary campaign. The first allotments for the Centenary campaign were made to Conferences and districts. They were made by one of the departments of the Centenary organization, and were based upon figures which were out of date. When it became necessary to carry down the allotments to the pastoral charges, as based on existing conditions, it was found that quotas accepted by Conferences and districts would not agree with the totals of the allotments as made to the charges. This made necessary a practically complete readjustment of quotas and the addition later of the Fund for War

Emergency and Reconstruction required still another readjustment. In order to carry these through it was necessary for this department to construct fifty-eight sets of tables for a task which under its ordinary working plans required only one. The extra strain upon the Superintendent of the department, as well as the extra time and expense entailed, were worth while for the effect produced in removing local resentments and smoothing out innumerable small difficulties which threatened embarrassment to the progress of the movement.

It was beginning to be evident that the present system of apportionments works injustice to most of our foreign-speaking Conferences. This defect was accentuated by the method of calculating the quotas required by the Centenary office and still further by the unusual losses in some of these Conferences occasioned by the war. Had we been permitted to calculate the quotas for the German Conferences on our grade figure the per capita apportionment for those Conferences would have been \$7.75 instead of \$8.28, as originally reckoned by the Centenary organization. In the same way the Centenary quotas for the Scandinavian churches showed a per capita rate of \$8.38. Based upon our own grades the per capita would have been \$7.94. The per capita rate for the English-speaking Conferences was \$6.35. Even on our own calculations, which exactly followed the four-fold basis, the quotas for the German Conferences were \$1.40, or about 22 per cent in excess of those of our English-speaking Conferences, and the quotas for the Scandinavian Conferences were \$1.59, or about 25 per cent in excess of those of our English-speaking Conferences. Happily we obtained the agreement of the Centenary office to recognize calculations upon a total amounting to \$6.35 per capita for all foreign-speaking districts requesting it. Most of the districts of the German and Scandinavian Conferences made the request, and I doubt not that the revised estimates and the resulting sense of satisfaction with the fairness of the quotas helped to secure the larger returns from the districts that believed themselves to be unfairly apportioned.

In the annual meeting of 1918 these askings were fixed for the purposes of the Centenary campaign:

Board of Foreign Missions.....	\$8,000,000
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.....	8,000,000
Freedmen's Aid Society.....	350,000
Board of Education.....	750,000
Board of Sunday Schools.....	300,000
American Bible Society.....	150,000
Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals	150,000
General Deaconess Board.....	45,000

The percentages of distribution established by this schedule in which the asking for the Board of Education (omitting the

amount asked for the colleges) was \$150,000, was approximately as follows:

	Per cent
Board of Foreign Missions.....	46.6
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.....	46.6
Freedmen's Aid Society.....	2.0
Board of Education.....	.9
Board of Sunday Schools.....	1.8
American Bible Society.....	.9
Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals....	.9
General Deaconess Board.....	.3

This schedule was later changed by the addition to the two Missionary Boards of the Fund for War Emergency and Reconstruction after which the tables of percentages stood as follows:

	Per cent
Board of Foreign Missions.....	47.4
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.....	47.4
Freedmen's Aid Society.....	1.6
Board of Education.....	.7
Board of Sunday Schools.....	1.3
American Bible Society.....	.7
Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals....	.7
General Deaconess Board.....	.2

At the beginning of the quadrennium the two Missionary Boards were allotted 80 per cent of the total giving of the church, and the rest of the Boards 20 per cent. At its close, with the program of the church presumptively fixed for the next four years in advance, the two Missionary Boards are allotted 94.8 per cent of the total, and the other six Boards are to divide among them 5.2 per cent.

At an adjourned session held in Columbus in June the final determination of the place of the commission in the Centenary was made. The Field Department was loaned to the Centenary Committee, and instructed to work in harmony with their plans. The Boards were invited to cooperate in the Centenary campaign, and the Department of Apportionments was to hand down the apportionments in cooperation with the Joint Centenary Committee.

The annual report of 1919 covered the Conference year of spring and fall Conferences, which closed in 1918, being the third year of the quadrennium. This year the movement of the church in its financial affairs resembled the progress of a cross-country runner who slightly slackens his speed preparatory to the short, swift run and the final leap which clear a high obstacle. The benevolences, however, still under the direction of the Commission on Finance, with its Unit System, were well sustained. The annual gain in the income of the Boards was \$406,701. In the corresponding year of the preceding quad-

rennium it was \$26,608. This was the last year when the Commission on Finance functioned in the financial field. A comparative statement of the first three years of the two quadrenniums, respectively, may be interesting. The total gain in annual benevolent income for the first three years of the previous quadrennium was \$129,069. In the same period of this quadrennium the gain was \$965,169, and the increase in receipts was \$2,089,522, which was nearly one and one half millions more than the increase in receipts for the entire quadrennium, 1912-1915, which was \$631,879.

A tabulation of three years of the two quadrenniums, covered by substantially parallel conditions of budget and working force, will set the record forth more clearly.

LAST QUADRENNIUM		THIS QUADRENNIUM	
Year	Gain	Year	Gain
1912	\$11,010	1916	\$145,056
1913	91,451	1917	413,412
1914	26,608	1918	406,701
	<hr/> \$129,069		<hr/> \$965,169

The completion of the Centenary campaign left the Commission on Finance free to turn its attention to another of the pressing problems of the church. Its responsibility to the benevolent program ceased so far as surveys and apportionments were concerned. As one of the factors in our apportionment system, the item of ministerial support was continually under our inspection. Salaries were clearly inadequate, but each year showed some slight gain, and under normal conditions the situation would not have been seriously disquieting. But with the entry of the United States into the World War there began to be very noticeable advances in the cost of living, which made the comparatively stationary condition of pastors' salaries increasingly distressing. As early as May we entered upon detailed investigations. We found that living expenses had increased about 80 per cent, with accompanying increases in wages and products. The increase in ministerial support had been only about 15 per cent. The Centenary campaign, by providing for the benevolences, had left only the other side of our function in furtherance of the disciplinary plan of finance, the local expenses, to engage our attention. The most conspicuous item in this is pastoral support. Into the case of this item the success of the Centenary campaign had introduced an unforeseen embarrassment. Hitherto local expenses and benevolences had been joined in one campaign, in which the pastor had usually led as he could freely do. He could not so freely take the lead in a campaign which had as one of its chief objectives his own support. The local campaign, as a

separate item, lacked leadership. One result was that the men, who for the most part had given themselves to the Centenary campaign, found themselves unprotected against the rising cost of living.

The distress of the situation was steadily growing. How to touch it was the problem. In this moment came an appeal from a District Superintendent for help, and in a moment the way was clear. The District Superintendents all had this matter upon their hearts, and to a large extent in their hands. They would gladly welcome any help upon it, and back of them were the Bishops. We resolved instantly, and hastily blocked out a plan of procedure. A letter of inquiry to District Superintendents brought assurances that they were ready and anxious to cooperate, and would use whatever help we could furnish. The matter was put up to the Bishops, and they responded with a volley of ringing messages which were early put into the church papers, and have since been assembled in pamphlet form, and have exercised great influence. We had found that among the charges paying not more than \$1,000 cash was the largest per cent of charges that had not increased their salaries in four years, and that the largest percentages, both in the number of salary increases and in the amounts of increase were among the charges already paying good salaries. Accordingly, we proposed the following scale of increase: that for the year 1919-1920 all salaries that were \$1,000 or less in 1915 be increased 50 per cent.; all salaries which in 1915 were from \$1,000 to \$1,500 be increased 33 1-3 per cent, and all charges having paid salaries of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 to advance 25 per cent.

We prepared surveys for all the districts in the fall Conferences, showing the salary paid by each charge in 1915, the amount it paid in 1918, and the salary that would be required to bring it up to the suggested standard by 1919-1920, and for all districts in the spring Conferences, showing the salary paid by each charge in 1916, the amount it paid in 1919, and the salary that would be required to bring it up to the suggested standard by 1920-1921.

We invited a body of Methodist editors together at Columbus, and secured their agreement to cooperate as a volunteer Committee of Publicity for the promotion of better salaries for pastors, in which from our office we furnished material which they wrought into such forms as suited their several constituencies. This we regarded as a better method than would have been the furnishing of fully written articles or editorials.

We issued the following pieces of literature, "As Seen by Our Leaders," which contained the messages of the Bishops; "Next," by C. M. Barton, showing statements from official sources of

the increase in the cost of living, of the prices of farm products, and of wages, with graphs and figures to make clear the conclusions they embodied; under the title, "The Minister's Worth to the Community," by Dr. William J. Davidson of Garrett Biblical Institute, a showing of its subject; and under the title, "As Laymen to Laymen," a series of written messages from some of our leading Methodist laymen, putting this subject from the business man's standpoint.

Because of the fact that our Department of Field Work had conducted the organization of the Unit System for the Centenary, we were fortunate in having that whole organization in the files of our office. It had been intended that Dr. Fort, as Field Secretary, would have charge of promoting this movement. But by act of the commission he was loaned to the Centenary Conservation Committee, and just at this juncture they required all his time, and the whole burden of the movement fell on the General Secretary, in addition to his ordinary duties. He was absent on a four weeks vacation, the only vacation of that length he had been able to plan during the quadrennium. Although two weeks of that time yet remained, he gave himself to the supervision of the campaign.

In addition to the steps already detailed, circular letters were addressed to the Chairmen and Secretaries of the local church councils of the Unit organization of every church. Surveys have been furnished to all District Superintendents. Literature has been sent free wherever we could secure the assurance of its distribution. The pamphlet, "Next," has been translated into German by Dr. Adam J. Loeppert, and distributed among the official members of most of our German churches.

Besides, since this matter is wholly the laymen's matter, it has been taken to Laymen's Associations, to Lay Electoral Conferences, to District Conferences, and to District Stewards' meetings, and these organizations have been urged to express their own estimate of what ought to be a minimum standard among their churches for the support of a man giving himself wholly to the work of the ministry. The laymen have shown a commendable readiness to hear and to act upon what we had to offer. In some cases they have gone beyond our suggestions. Below is appended a list of amounts which have been adopted by Lay Conferences as minimum salary standards for their respective Conferences:

Alabama	\$800	Central German.....	\$1,200
Atlanta	800	Central Illinois.....	1,400
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	1,000	Central Swedish.....	1,200
California	1,200	Central Tennessee.....	600
California German.....	1,200	Colorado	1,200
Central Alabama.....	700	Columbia River.....	1,200

Dakota	\$1,400	Northwest German.....	\$1,200
Delaware	1,000	Northwest Iowa.....	1,500
Des Moines.....	1,500	Northwest Kansas (by	
Detroit (by 1922).....	1,500	1921)	1,500
Eastern Swedish.....	1,000	Northwest Nebraska.....	1,400
East Tennessee.....	600	Norwegian and Danish..	1,000
Erie	1,200	Ohio	1,200
Genesee	1,200	Oklahoma	1,200
Georgia (by 1921).....	800	Puget Sound.....	1,200
Gulf	1,000	Rock River.....	1,500
Holston	1,000	Saint Johns River.....	1,000
Idaho	1,200	Saint Louis.....	1,000
Illinois	1,500	Saint Louis German.....	1,000
Indiana	1,200	Savannah	700
Iowa	1,400	South Carolina.....	1,000
Kentucky	1,000	Southern California.....	1,200
Little Rock	700	Southern Illinois.....	1,300
Louisiana	700	Tennessee	600
Michigan	1,000	Texas	700
Minnesota	1,200	Upper Iowa.....	1,500
Mississippi	700	Upper Mississippi.....	700
Missouri	1,000	Washington	1,000
Montana	1,200	Western Norwegian - Dan-	
Nebraska	1,500	ish	700
New Jersey.....	1,300	West German.....	1,000
North Carolina.....	800	West Ohio.....	1,200
North Dakota.....	1,400	West Texas.....	700
North-East Ohio.....	1,500	West Wisconsin.....	1,200
Northern German.....	1,000	Wilmington	1,200
Northern Minnesota.....	1,200	Wyoming State.....	1,200
North Montana.....	1,200		

At one of the spring Conferences there was a reported advance in salaries amounting in the aggregate to \$59,000. One district in a city reported advances aggregating \$11,000, and another, composed largely of rural communities, reported an aggregate advance of more than \$22,000.

Below are some of the expressions of appreciation received in our office:

I wish to thank you for the pamphlets on pastors' salaries. The pamphlets were received in the morning, mailed at noon with a letter signed by me, and most of the men had received them before coming to the meeting. We voted at our meeting to increase our Pastor's salary from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

I have carried your survey to every fourth Quarterly Conference, also distributed the pamphlets furnished, and I am glad to report success. I think the salaries of this district will show an increase next year of from seven to ten thousand dollars.

I have held two Quarterly Conferences, in one of which I mentioned your plan to increase salaries, telling them what their increase amounted to under the plan. They immediately accepted it. I expect this district to come fully up in every instance, which will make a total increase of considerably more than 50 per cent.

I have received the "Survey of Pastors' Salaries," as worked out for the district. Permit me to commend this work of the com-

mission. You are rendering a real service to the District Superintendents, and through them to the ministers, and, may I add, laymen of Methodism. There will soon be an exodus from the ministry unless the churches are aroused to the payment of a living wage. This can only be done through the education of the laymen—hence the value of your pamphlets.

I worked the survey on my district, and succeeded in raising the average cash salary in the district from the Conference average of \$980 to \$1,290. Most of the charges came up to the figures of the survey, and several went beyond it. One good thing about it was that the increases were mostly where it was sorely needed, in the smaller charges—going from \$900 and \$1,000 up to \$1,500, etc.

Your survey is the very thing I want to help me in this work. We have had a steady increase in pastors' salaries in each Quarterly Conference I have held this year.

I have held ten Fourth Quarterly Conferences so far, and we are fixing the "minimum" salary in each case for next year, with a general advance so far. Your Survey is the very thing I want to help me in this work.

I have your communication respecting ministerial support for the new Conference year, and assure you that the plan you have set forth will greatly assist me in the work of the district, as I come into the Fourth Quarterly Conferences.

I want to thank you for the cooperation of the Commission on Finance in helping to advance pastors' salaries in my district. I am thinking now that notwithstanding an advance last year of over \$7,000 in the district, we will have an advance this year of seven or eight thousand addition.

I desire to express my highest appreciation and indebtedness to you for your "Suggestions for a Possible Program of Salary Advance." It will greatly help me in presenting the matter of *increase* at the Quarterly Conferences. The district has made some progress in this matter. There have been increases amounting to \$8,135 in the last nine months.

These are simply preparatory steps to a forward movement that ought to be pushed until every preacher is receiving a "living wage."

We have, in consequence, a complete and compact organization with the natural and voluntary leadership of Bishops and District Superintendents, a voluntary publicity bureau of proved effectiveness, with more than fourteen thousand local unit organizations, all in touch with our office. With very slight increase of our budget, we can double our efficiency for this work by putting at the disposal of District Superintendents whatever of knowledge and experience we have gained thus far.

One of the splendid things in this advance was its slight cost. It involved a considerable undertaking for which no provision had been made in our budget. Suggestions to the Executive Committee of an increased allowance for this purpose did not meet with hearty and unanimous agreement, and there was not time for extended debate or inquiry if anything were to be done soon enough to be of value to the fall Conferences. Fortunately, by careful management of our business with the Book Concern, we had accumulated in our literature fund a small surplus which we

applied to this. This whole movement, which has benefited Methodist pastors to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, was successfully carried through without requiring any addition to our budget.

At this point there would be some advantage, it seems to me, in collaboration between our work and that of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

When the statistics for the present year are in hand we shall have at our command the necessary data for planning such a movement. Let our Apportionment Department calculate for each charge in a Conference which is paying less than the minimum salary which it ought to contribute for the support of its own pastor. Upon that basis let the aggregate needed for the charges of the Conference be made up. Then let the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension ascertain what amount can be furnished from its treasury to supply the deficit. Let each appropriation to a pastoral charge be apportioned upon the payment by the charge of the amount asked of it. In case there still remains a deficit, let representatives of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of each Annual Conference, and of the Commission on Finance formulate a plan to provide the amount necessary, so that in every Conference the ministry shall be placed upon the basis of a living salary.

The Commission on Finance was authorized by the General Conference of 1916 to report to this session such a plan as it deemed necessary for the better coordination and more effective administration of our Benevolent Work. In view of authorizations to examine and report through the years, none of which had reached any really practical result, we thought it imperative to regard this authority as given with the definite purpose and expectation that it be exercised. The mind of the General Conference seemed to be positive that such a plan was possible and necessary. Our only authority was to decide what kind of a plan. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to work out such a plan. They have been faithfully at work through the year, and in due course of time the result of their labors will be submitted for your judgment and action.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON UNIFICATION

May 1, 1920.

*To the General Conference of
the Methodist Episcopal Church*

FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

The General Conference at Saratoga-Springs, N. Y., on May 16, 1916, adopted the following:

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, hails with joy the prospect of an early reunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

We believe that the united church will have greatly increased power in its conflict with evil in all lands, that it will be able to lay a more effective emphasis on the fundamentals of Christianity, and that it will be more potent in developing the higher loyalty to the supremacy of our common Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.

We believe that such a union will hasten the development of a truly world-church, which will make for the rapid advancement and final triumph of the Kingdom of God in the world.

Your Committee on Unification therefore recommends that the General Conference make the following declarations:

1. The Methodist Episcopal Church considers the plan outlined in the suggestions that were adopted by the Joint Commission representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with one modifying recommendation, as tentative but nevertheless as containing the basic principles of a genuine unification of the Methodist bodies in the United States, and especially of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the method of reorganization.

2. The Methodist Episcopal Church regards the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the plan proposed by the Joint Commission on Federation, as feasible and desirable, and hereby declares itself in favor of the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in accordance with this general plan of reorganization, with the following recommendations:

(a) That the General Conference be made the supreme legislative, executive, and judicial body of the church, under constitutional provisions and restrictions.

(b) That the number of Quadrennial Conferences, as stated in the proposed plan, be so increased as to provide more adequately for the needs of the reorganized church, both at home and abroad.

(c) That the General Conference consist of a single house, made up of delegates elected by the Quadrennial or Annual Conferences, or both.

We also favor the unification of all or any Methodist bodies who accept this proposed plan after it has been accepted and perfected by both the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(d) That, conforming to the suggestion of the Joint Commission, the colored membership of the reorganized church be constituted into one or more Quadrennial or Jurisdictional Conferences.

3. The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint a Commission of twenty-five members, five Bishops, ten ministers and ten laymen, to confer with Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Protestant Church and other Methodist bodies in the United States, in elaborating and perfecting the tentative plan that has been proposed, and in carrying forward such negotiations as have for their purpose, and shall result in, the consummation of the proposed unification in accordance with the basic principles enunciated in the suggestions which were adopted by the Joint Commission and approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

So sincerely do we believe that the union of the two Episcopal Methodisms is the will of God, and so earnestly and devoutly do we desire that these two churches may be one, that we hereby authorize and instruct the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church to conduct the negotiations in a generous and brotherly spirit.

This Commission shall report to the next General Conference the full details of the plan of unification which may be agreed upon by the Joint Commission on Unification for its consideration and final determination.

In accordance with the provisions of the above action, the Board of Bishops appointed the following as Commissioners:

Bishops: Earl Cranston, Chairman; John William Hamilton, William Fraser McDowell, Frederick DeLand Leete, Richard Joseph Cooke.

Ministers: Edgar Blake, James Roscoe Day, David George Downey, John Franklin Goucher, Robert Elijah Jones, Albert Julius Nast, Frank Neff, Edwin Mortimer Randall, Claudius Buchanan Spencer, Joseph William Van Cleave.

Laymen: George Warren Brown, Charles Warren Fairbanks, Abram Winegardner Harris, Charles Wesley Kinne, Irvine Garland Penn, Ira Ellsworth Robinson, Henry Wade Rogers, William Rule, Alexander Simpson, Jr., Rolla Vernon Watt.

In December, 1916, James R. Day presented his resignation as a Commissioner, and the Commission in exercise of authority conferred by the General Conference, filled the vacancy on December 28, 1916, by the appointment of the Rev. John Jacob Wallace.

The Commission elected alternate members as follows:

Bishop Luther Barton Wilson, elected December 28, 1916.

Ministers: Charles Macaulay Stuart, elected December 28, 1916; Frank Mason North, elected July 4, 1919.

Laymen: James Richard Joy, elected December 28, 1916; Charles Andrew Pollock, elected December 28, 1916; Elmer Lindsay Kidney, elected July 4, 1919.

The alternates attended sessions of the Commission and of the Joint Commission, and at times Dr. Stuart, Mr. Pollock and Mr. Kidney were seated in the Commission and in the Joint Commission to fill temporary vacancies.

Charles W. Fairbanks died June 4, 1918, and on July 3, 1919, the Commission seated James R. Joy to fill the vacancy.

The General Conference designated Bishop Cranston as Chairman. The Commission held its first meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 29, 1916. A. W. Harris was elected Secretary. The action of the General Conference was transmitted to the members of the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The Commissions held six joint sessions as follows:

At Baltimore, Md., December 29, 1916-January 2, 1917.

At Traverse City, Mich., June 27-July 2, 1917.

At Savannah, Ga., January 23-February 5, 1918.

At Saint Louis, Mo., April 10-13, 1918.

At Cleveland, Ohio, July 7-10, 1919.

At Louisville, Ky., January 15-20, 1920.

A Joint Committee of Reference, consisting of James Cannon, Jr., Frank M. Thomas, W. J. Young, Paul H. Linn, Percy D. Madden, R. S. Hyer, and H. H. White, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and William F. McDowell, Edgar Blake, David G. Downey, John J. Wallace, James R. Joy, Elmer L. Kidney, and A. W. Harris for the Methodist Episcopal Church, met at Richmond, Va., November 4-7, 1919.

For the purpose of editing the plan which the Joint Com-

mission had agreed to send to the General Conferences, a Joint Committee, consisting of James Cannon, Jr., Frank M. Thomas, H. N. Snyder, J. H. Reynolds, and P. D. Madden, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and William F. McDowell, Edgar Blake, David G. Downey, James R. Joy, and A. W. Harris, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, met at Jacksonville, Fla., February 18-20, 1920.

It was the understanding of your Commission that its instructions were contained in the action of the General Conference, as given above. Your Commission gave diligent attention to its duties. In all its doings it was careful to obey the instructions of the General Conference "to conduct the negotiations in a generous and brotherly spirit."

On January 20, 1920, in the city of Louisville, the following action was taken by each Commission, voting separately, and by both Commissions in joint session:

Resolved, That we respectfully transmit to the General Conferences of the two churches the following draft of a Constitution for the METHODIST CHURCH, together with recommendations for methods of procedure, as the best that we have been able to agree upon under the circumstances and under our instructions, and we submit the same for their consideration and decision.

In harmony with this resolution and in compliance with the direction of the General Conference, your Commissioners do now herewith transmit the above-noted draft of a Constitution for the Methodist Church, together with certain recommendations relating to the organization of the first General Conference and to the coordination and correlation of the various activities of the two churches.

Respectfully submitted,

EARL CRANSTON, *Chairman*.

A. W. HARRIS, *Secretary*.

UNIFICATION OF AMERICAN METHODISM CONSTITUTION

1

PREAMBLE

2

3

4

5

6

7

To the glory of God and for the advancement of His Kingdom, we, the ministers and members of the Methodist Church, in accordance with the established methods of constitutional procedure, do hereby ordain and set forth this Constitution. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

8

ARTICLE I. NAME

9

The name of the church herein constituted shall be the

10 Methodist Church.

11

ARTICLE II. PASTORAL CHARGES

12

The members of the church shall be organized into

13 local Societies, one or more of which shall constitute a

14 Pastoral Charge.

15

ARTICLE III. ANNUAL CONFERENCES

16

The Annual Conferences shall be composed of (a) the

17 traveling preachers, including supernumerary and super-

18 annuated preachers, and (b) laymen, in such number as

19 may be determined by the General Conference, which

20 shall prescribe their qualifications, and the method of

21 their election.

22

The Annual Conferences shall have such powers and

23 duties as are hereinafter provided for.

24

ARTICLE IV. REGIONAL CONFERENCES

25

Section 1. There shall be the following Regional Juris-

26 dictions, each having its own Regional Conference:

27

A. WHITE MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

28

Jurisdiction One—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

29 Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York,

30 Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

31

Jurisdiction Two—Delaware, Maryland, District of Co-

32 lumbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Caro-

33 lina, and that part of Tennessee now embraced in the

34 Holston Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church

35 and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

36

Jurisdiction Three—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,

37 Alabama, Mississippi, and that part of Tennessee not in-

38 cluded in Regional Jurisdiction Two.

39

Jurisdiction Four—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan,

40 and Wisconsin.

41

Jurisdiction Five—Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska,

42 South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colo-

43 rado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Cali-

44 fornia, Hawaii, and Alaska.

45

Jurisdiction Six—Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Okla-

46 homa, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

47

B. COLORED MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

48

Jurisdiction Seven—The Annual Conferences, Mission

49 Conferences, and Missions embracing the work among col-

50 ored people in the United States.

51

C. MEMBERSHIP IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

52

53 The number and boundaries of the Regional Jurisdic-
54 tions in foreign countries shall be determined by the Gen-
55 eral Conference.

MEMBERS

56

57 Section 2. (a) Each Regional Conference for white
58 membership in the United States shall be composed of
59 the ministerial and lay delegates elected to the General
60 Conference by the Annual Conferences within the Juris-
61 diction of said Regional Conference.

61

62 (b) The Regional Conference for colored membership
63 in the United States shall be composed of one ministerial
64 and one lay delegate from and elected by each Annual
65 Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission of its
66 Jurisdiction for each two thousand church members in full
67 connection, or fraction of two-thirds thereof; provided, that
68 each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission
69 shall be entitled to at least one ministerial and one lay dele-
70 gate. The numerical basis of representation in said Re-
71 gional Conference may be changed by said Regional Con-
72 ference, subject to approval by the General Conference. The
73 membership of said Regional Conference shall not exceed
74 four hundred and shall be composed of ministers and lay
75 members in equal number.

75

76 (c) Each Regional Conference for membership in for-
77 eign countries shall be composed of one ministerial and
78 one lay delegate from and elected by each Annual Con-
79 ference, Mission Conference, and Mission of its Juris-
80 diction for each two thousand church members in full
81 connection, or fraction of two-thirds thereof; provided,
82 that each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and
83 Mission shall be entitled to at least one ministerial and
84 one lay delegate. The numerical basis of representation
85 in any foreign Regional Conference may be changed by
86 said Regional Conference, subject to approval by the Gen-
87 eral Conference. The membership of a foreign Regional
88 Conference shall not exceed four hundred, and shall be
89 composed of ministers and lay members in equal number.

89

POWERS

90

91 Section 3. (1) Subject to the limitations and restric-
92 tions of this Constitution, each Regional Conference shall
93 have full power over all distinctively Regional affairs
94 within its Jurisdiction, including the power to fix the
95 boundaries of Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences,
96 and Missions, and to provide for the organization of the

96 same; but no new Annual Conference shall be organized
97 in the States of the United States with less than fourteen
98 thousand church members in full connection.

99 (2) Each Regional Conference shall have power to re-
100 ceive, own, transfer, and control, publishing, educational,
101 benevolent, and charitable institutions of the Church
102 within its jurisdiction and not otherwise legally provided
103 for, and shall have supervision of all such enterprises,
104 except those which are owned, controlled, and supervised
105 by some other organic agency of the Church.

106 (3) Each Regional Conference shall have power to elect
107 the number of Bishops allotted to it by the General Con-
108 ference, and said Bishops shall be confirmed by the Gen-
109 eral Conference, and ordained by the Bishops, unless two-
110 thirds of the members of the General Conference, present
111 and voting, shall object to their confirmation. The
112 powers, duties, and privileges of a Bishop elected by or
113 for a colored or foreign Regional Conference shall be lim-
114 ited to the Regional Jurisdiction by or for which he is
115 elected.

116 (4) The powers and privileges of a foreign Regional
117 Conference representing less than one hundred and fifty
118 thousand church members in full connection shall be de-
119 termined by the General Conference.

120 (5) No Regional Conference shall, in the exercise of
121 the powers provided herein, make rules or regulations con-
122 trary to, or in conflict with, any rule or regulation made
123 by the General Conference for the government and con-
124 trol of the connectional affairs of the Church.

125 ARTICLE V. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

126 MEMBERSHIP

127 Section 1. The General Conference shall consist of not
128 less than six hundred and seventy nor more than eight
129 hundred and fifty delegates, ministerial and lay in equal
130 number, as the General Conference may determine, who
131 shall be apportioned to the several Regional Jurisdictions,
132 according to a uniform rule to be established by the Gen-
133 eral Conference, subject to the further limitations and
134 provisions of this Article. It shall be composed of:

135 (a) Not less than one hundred delegates, ministerial
136 and lay in equal number, chosen in such manner as the
137 General Conference may determine, from each white
138 Regional Jurisdiction in the United States; provided,
139 that the number of delegates from any white Regional
140 Jurisdiction shall not exceed twenty per cent of the total
141 membership of the General Conference.

142 (b) Not less than thirty nor more than forty-two dele-
143 gates, ministerial and lay in equal number, chosen in
144 such manner as the General Conference may determine,
145 from the colored Regional Jurisdiction in the United
146 States; provided, that the number of delegates from said
147 Regional Jurisdiction shall not exceed five per cent of
148 the total membership of the General Conference.

149 (c) Not less than ten nor more than forty delegates,
150 ministerial and lay in equal number, chosen in such man-
151 ner as the General Conference may determine, from each
152 foreign Regional Jurisdiction; provided, that the number
153 of delegates from any foreign Regional Jurisdiction shall
154 not exceed five per cent of the total membership of the
155 General Conference.

156 Provided, that the first General Conference shall be
157 composed of four hundred delegates, ministerial and lay
158 in equal number, from the Methodist Episcopal Church,
159 and of four hundred delegates, ministerial and lay in
160 equal number, from the Methodist Episcopal Church,
161 South; chosen in such a manner as may be determined by
162 their respective General Conferences.

163

POWERS

164 Section 2. The General Conference shall have full
165 legislative power over all matters distinctively connectional,
166 subject to the limitations and restrictions of this Constitu-
167 tion.

168 In the exercise of said power it shall have authority
169 as follows:

170 (1) To define and fix the conditions, privileges, and du-
171 ties of church membership.

172 (2) To define and fix the qualifications and duties of
173 Elders, Deacons, Local Preachers, Exhorters, and Dea-
174 conesses.

175 (3) To provide for District, Quarterly, and Church
176 Conferences, and to define and fix their powers and duties.

177 (4) To define and fix the powers and duties of Annual
178 Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions.

179 (5) To define and fix the powers and duties of those
180 foreign Regional Conferences representing a member-
181 ship of less than one hundred and fifty thousand in full
182 connection, and to elect the Bishops for such Jurisdic-
183 tions.

184 (6) To change the boundaries of Regional Jurisdic-
185 tions; but it shall not take away territory from any Re-
186 gional Jurisdiction without its consent, except by the

187 concurrent vote of two successive General Conferences;
188 nor change the boundaries of a Regional Jurisdiction
189 without its consent for a period of three Quadrenniums
190 succeeding the adoption of this Constitution; nor create
191 any new Regional Jurisdiction in the United States with
192 less than five hundred thousand members in full con-
193 nection.

194 (7) To define and fix the powers, duties, and privi-
195 leges of the Episcopacy; to fix the number of Bishops
196 to be elected by each of the several Regional Conferences;
197 to confirm their election; by a general rule, to super-
198 annuate them upon reaching a determined age; to retire
199 them for inefficiency or unacceptability after due notice
200 and a proper hearing, provided that it shall require a two-
201 thirds vote to retire a Bishop without the concurrence of
202 the Regional Conference of the Jurisdiction in which his
203 official residence is fixed.

204 A Bishop shall be assigned by the General Conference
205 for residential supervision to the Regional Jurisdiction
206 by or for which he was elected, but any Bishop, except
207 as herein otherwise provided, may be assigned by the Gen-
208 eral Superintendents to any Annual Conference for presi-
209 dential supervision, if a majority of the resident Bishops
210 of the Jurisdiction to which he is assigned shall concur
211 in said assignment; but such concurrence shall not be
212 necessary in the case of assignment to a foreign Regional
213 Jurisdiction.

214 The General Conference may assign a Bishop to any
215 Jurisdiction for residential supervision with the consent
216 of the delegates of the Jurisdictions from which the Bishop
217 is to be taken and to which he is to be assigned. But
218 the consent of the delegates of a foreign Regional Juris-
219 dition shall not be necessary to the assignment or trans-
220 fer of a Bishop to or from a foreign Regional Jurisdic-
221 tion.

222 (8) To alter and change the hymnal and the ritual of
223 the Church, and to regulate all matters relating to the form
224 and mode of worship.

225 (9) To prescribe the method of acquisition, control, and
226 disposition of the real and personal property of the Church
227 and of all its branches.

228 (10) To govern the judicial administration of the
229 Church, except as herein otherwise provided.

230 (11) To review the decisions of the Judicial Council
231 on constitutional questions, provided that no decision of
232 the Judicial Council shall be reversed except by a con-
233 current vote of two-thirds of the General Conference,

234 present and voting, and three-fourths of the members of
235 the several Annual Conferences, present and voting.

236 (12) To control and direct all connectional publishing,
237 missionary, benevolent, and educational enterprises of the
238 Church.

239 (13) To govern any and all other matters of a con-
240 nectional character.

241

RESTRICTIONS

242 (1) The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor
243 change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new
244 standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our present ex-
245 isting and established standards of doctrine.

246 (2) The General Conference shall not change or alter
247 any part or rule of our government so as to do away with
248 Episcopacy, or to destroy our itinerant General Superin-
249 tendency.

250 (3) The General Conference shall not revoke nor
251 change the General Rules of our Church.

252 (4) The General Conference shall not deprive our min-
253 isters of the right of trial by the Annual Conference, or
254 by a selected number thereof, nor of an appeal; nor shall
255 it deprive our members of the right of trial by a com-
256 mittee of members of our Church, nor of an appeal.

257 (5) The General Conference shall not appropriate the
258 produce of the Publishing House or Book Concern, nor
259 of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the
260 benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, and super-
261 annuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

262

MEETINGS

263 Section 3. (1) The General Conference shall meet
264 once in four years at such time and place as shall be fixed
265 by the preceding General Conference, or by a commission
266 to be appointed quadrennially by the General Conference;
267 and the commission shall have power to change the time
268 and place, a majority of the General Superintendents con-
269 curring.

270 (2) The General Superintendents may, by a two-thirds
271 vote, and shall, when requested by a majority of the An-
272 nual Conferences, call a special session of the General
273 Conference.

274 The General Superintendents, before the General Con-
275 ference convenes, shall elect from their own number one
276 Bishop, or more, to preside during the session. The Gen-
277 eral Conference shall elect such other officers as shall be
278 necessary.

279

VOTING

280 Section 4. (1) The ministerial and lay delegates shall
281 deliberate as one body, and, except as otherwise provided,
282 shall vote as one body; but each delegate shall have the
283 right to have his vote, or refusal to vote, recorded by name
284 in the journal.

285 (2) One-fifth of either order of delegates, present and
286 voting, may require a vote by orders, in which case it
287 shall require the concurrence of the two orders to decide
288 the matter under consideration, except that for changes
289 in the Constitution a vote of two-thirds of the members
290 of the General Conference, present and voting, shall be
291 sufficient, as provided in Article VIII.

292 (3) One-fifth of those present and voting may require
293 that a ye a and nay vote be taken.

294 (4) Whenever a majority of each of two Regional dele-
295 gations in the United States shall so request, a vote shall
296 be taken on any pending motion or resolution, including
297 amendments to the Constitution, by Regional delegations,
298 and it shall require the concurrence of two-thirds of the
299 Regional delegations in the United States, the members
300 of each Regional delegation voting as one body, to adopt
301 said motion or resolution, provided, however, that no
302 motion or resolution shall be adopted that does not re-
303 ceive a majority vote of the members of the General Con-
304 ference present and voting.

305

QUORUM

306 Section 5. Two-thirds of the members elected to the
307 General Conference shall constitute a quorum, but a
308 smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and at
309 the final session may approve the journal, order and record
310 the final roll call, and adjourn.

311

ARTICLE VI. ASSOCIATE GENERAL CONFERENCES

312 Whenever in any colored or foreign Regional Confer-
313 ence the membership in full connection shall exceed
314 400,000, upon request of said Conference, the General
315 Conference shall organize the membership of said Con-
316 ference into an Associate General Conference, with the
317 privileges and powers herein provided.

318 The relation of an Associate General Conference may be
319 granted to other churches through the constitutional
320 process.

321 An Associate General Conference shall be represented
322 in the General Conference by ten ministerial and ten lay
323 delegates, who shall have the right to speak and vote on

324 all matters affecting the interests of its Jurisdiction. The
325 General Conference may be represented in any Associate
326 General Conference by ten ministerial and ten lay dele-
327 gates.

328

MEMBERS

329 Section 1. An Associate General Conference shall be
330 composed of ministerial and lay delegates in equal number
331 to be chosen in such number and manner as said Associate
332 General Conference may determine.

333

POWERS

334 Section 2. Subject to the restrictions and limitations
335 of this Constitution, each Associate General Conference
336 shall, so far as relates to its Jurisdiction, have the powers
337 of the General Conference, legislative, executive, and ju-
338 dicial, except as herein otherwise provided.

339 An Associate General Conference shall not prescribe
340 conditions, privileges, or duties of church membership
341 contrary to, or in conflict with, those prescribed by the
342 General Conference, nor shall it define and fix powers,
343 duties, or privileges of the Episcopacy contrary to, or in
344 conflict with, the powers, duties, and privileges of the
345 Episcopacy as defined and fixed by the General Conference.

346

PRIVILEGES

347 Section 3. An Associate General Conference shall be
348 entitled: (1) To have such representation as the General
349 Conference may determine in the connectional boards and
350 societies in which its interests are directly involved.

351 (2) To have such share as the General Conference may
352 determine in the produce of the Book Concern and Pub-
353 lishing House.

354

MEETINGS

355 Section 4. An Associate General Conference shall meet
356 quadrennially, and at such other times, and at such places
357 as it may determine. It shall be governed by such rules
358 of procedure as it may prescribe.

359

ARTICLE VII. THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

360 Section 1. There shall be, and hereby is, established a
361 Judicial Council, whose decisions shall be final, except
362 as herein otherwise provided.

363

MEMBERSHIP

364 Section 2. The Judicial Council shall be composed of
365 fifteen members, ministers and lay members, to be nom-

366 inated by the General Superintendents by a two-thirds vote
367 and elected by the General Conference.

368 Section 3. Members of the Judicial Council shall serve
369 for eight years, or until their successors are elected, and
370 shall be eligible for re-election. The term of each mem-
371 ber, except as provided in Section 9 of this Article, shall
372 expire at the close of the second General Conference suc-
373 ceeding that at which he was elected, except that seven
374 members of the first Judicial Council shall be elected
375 for four years, and thereafter their successors for eight
376 years.

377 Section 4. Members of the Judicial Council shall not
378 be eligible to membership in the General or Regional
379 Conferences, nor shall they hold any other connectional
380 office, nor serve on any connectional board during their
381 term. After the first election no member of the Gen-
382 eral Conference or of a Regional Conference shall, dur-
383 ing his term of service, be eligible to membership in the
384 Judicial Council. No member of the Judicial Council
385 shall hear, review, or determine any case before the Ju-
386 dicial Council to which he may be in any way related, nor
387 shall he sit in the Council while such case is being ex-
388 amined.

389 ORGANIZATION

390 Section 5. The members of the Judicial Council shall
391 convene at the close of each General Conference, and shall
392 organize by choosing from their number, by ballot, a presi-
393 dent and a secretary; provided, that the members of the
394 first Judicial Council shall organize immediately upon
395 their election. The Secretary shall keep a record of all
396 proceedings, together with the records and documents in
397 each case, with the decision and reasons for the same, and
398 shall report such decisions to the parties involved and also
399 to the succeeding General Conference. All decisions of
400 the Judicial Council shall be in writing.

401 POWERS

402 Section 6. (1) The Judicial Council shall have full
403 power to review upon appeal on constitutional grounds
404 the acts of the General Conference, the Associate General
405 Conferences, the Regional Conferences, and Annual Con-
406 ferences; to hear and determine all other appeals and
407 matters coming to it in course of lawful procedure; pro-
408 vided that no appeal by any Conference shall be enter-
409 tained unless the same has been taken by at least one-
410 fifth of said Conference, present and voting.

411 (2) The Judicial Council shall have access to all records
 412 and documents which it may call for, or which may be
 413 transmitted to it from any Conference.

414 (3) The Judicial Council shall also have power to ar-
 415 rest an action of a connectional board or other connec-
 416 tional body, when such action is brought before it by ap-
 417 peal by one-fifth of the members of said body, present and
 418 voting, or by the General Superintendents.

419 (4) In all cases the decision of the Judicial Council
 420 shall be final, except as provided in Article V., Section 2,
 421 Sub-section (11).

422 Section 7. The Judicial Council shall prescribe rules
 423 and regulations for its government and methods of pro-
 424 cedure for the hearing and disposition of appeals, which
 425 rules and methods shall be printed in the Discipline, and
 426 shall not be changed or altered during the quadrennium,
 427 without due notice.

428 QUORUM

429 Section 8. Two-thirds of the Judicial Council shall
 430 constitute a quorum. Constitutional matters shall be de-
 431 cided by a majority vote of the entire Judicial Council.
 432 All other appeals shall be decided by a majority of those
 433 present and voting.

434 MEETINGS

435 Section 9. The Judicial Council shall meet at the
 436 same time and place as the General Conference and shall
 437 continue in session until the final adjournment of the
 438 General Conference; provided, that if during the session
 439 of a General Conference the appeal of a Bishop is pend-
 440 ing, the Judicial Council shall defer its time of adjourn-
 441 ment until it disposes of said appeal.

442 The Judicial Council shall convene during each quad-
 443 rennium at such times and places as it may deem neces-
 444 sary to hear and determine appeals.

445 VACANCIES

446 Section 10. Vacancies in its membership shall be filled
 447 by the Judicial Council from the order, ministerial or
 448 lay, in which the vacancy occurs, until the next meet-
 449 ing of the General Conference, which may then fill the
 450 vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term.

451 ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS

452 Section 1. The recommendation of three-fourths of all
 453 the members of the several Annual Conferences, present
 454 and voting, shall suffice to authorize the next ensuing

455 General Conference, by a two-thirds vote of those mem-
456 bers present and voting, to alter or amend any of the
457 provisions of this Constitution; and also whenever such
458 alteration or amendment shall have been first recom-
459 mended by a General Conference, by a two-thirds vote of
460 those members present and voting, then so soon as three-
461 fourths of all the members of the several Annual Con-
462 ferences present and voting shall have concurred therein,
463 provided that such concurrence shall take place previous
464 to the meeting of the next ensuing General Conference,
465 such alteration or amendment shall take effect; and the
466 result of the vote shall be announced by the General Su-
467 perintendents.

468 **RECOMMENDATION**

469 We recommend that the General Conference make an
470 equitable provision for the financial support of the Colored
471 Methodist Episcopal Church by setting apart a designated
472 amount or a fixed percentage of the total annual offerings
473 of the reorganized Church for the support of work among
474 colored people.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR METHOD OF PROCEDURE

1. The Commissioners representing the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in submitting the proposed Constitution for the reorganized Church, make the following recommendations to our respective General Conferences, which recommendations shall constitute a part of the agreement for the unification of the two Churches:

That a Joint Commission composed of fifteen members from each of the two Churches be created which shall be authorized and instructed to fix the time and place for the First General Conference of the reorganized Church, and to make any other arrangements necessary to the meeting of that body.

The First General Conference shall be held within eighteen months after the final approval and adoption of the proposed Constitution of the reorganized Church.

When the date has been fixed by the proposed Joint Commission, the Bishops of the two Churches shall be notified of the same and they shall issue the official call for the First General Conference in harmony therewith.

2. Pending the meeting of the First General Conference each Church shall be governed by the rules and regulations of its own Discipline except as herein otherwise agreed upon.

3. Annual Conferences having membership in two or more Regional Jurisdictions shall be considered as being a part of and belonging to that Jurisdiction in which the largest number

of its members reside; provided that this shall apply only to the First General Conference.

4. The First General Conference shall appoint a Commission made up of an equal number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which shall consider and report to the next ensuing General Conference for its action a plan for the coordination and correlation of the publishing interests of the two Churches.

5. Pending the report of said Commission and action thereon by the General Conference, the publishing interests shall be continued as at present constituted or as they may be constituted by their respective General Conferences. But those in authority over said publishing interests shall be instructed to make every reasonable effort to correlate and unify their several activities in so far as it may be possible and practicable to do so by administrative measures. Until the General Conference shall have adopted a plan of coordination and correlation, the dividends of the publishing interests of the two Churches shall be distributed according to the plan heretofore in use by the respective Churches.

6. The General Conference at its first session shall appoint a Commission made up of an equal number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which shall consider and report to the next ensuing General Conference for its action a plan for the reorganization, coordination, and correlation of the connectional missionary, educational, and benevolent Boards and Societies of the two Churches.

7. Pending the report of said Commission and action thereon by the General Conference, the several Boards and Societies shall be continued as at present constituted or as they may be constituted by their respective General Conferences.

8. But those in authority over said Boards and Societies shall be instructed to make every reasonable effort to correlate and unify the activities of those Boards and Societies having similar objectives, in so far as it may be possible and practicable to do so by administrative measures.

9. The First General Conference shall appoint a Commission made up of an equal number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which shall consider and report to the next ensuing General Conference for its action a plan or plans for the proper safeguarding and control of the permanent funds and properties of the two Churches, not otherwise provided for.

10. Pending the report of said Commission and action thereon by the General Conference, said funds and properties shall be supervised and controlled as at present, or as they may be super-

vised and controlled by the action of their respective General Conferences.

11. The First General Conference shall appoint a Commission made up of an equal number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which shall be authorized and instructed to investigate the matter of Annual Conference boundaries and their proper readjustment, and make recommendations to the Regional Conferences concerning the same.

APPENDIX

ACTION OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON FEDERATION AT CHATTANOOGA, MAY 12, 1911

1. We suggest, as a plan of reorganization, the merging of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, into one Church, to be known as the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, or the Methodist Church of America.

2. We suggest that this Church shall have throughout common Articles of Faith, common conditions of membership, a common hymnal, a common catechism, and a common ritual.

3. We suggest that the governing power of the reorganized Church shall be vested in one General Conference and three or four Quadrennial Conferences, both General and Quadrennial Conferences to exercise their powers under constitutional provisions and restrictions, the General Conference to have full legislative power over all matters distinctly connectional, and the Quadrennial Conferences to have full legislative power over distinctively local affairs. We suggest that the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and such organizations of colored Methodists as may enter into agreement with them, may be constituted and reorganized as one of the Quadrennial or Jurisdictional Conferences of the proposed reorganization.

4. We suggest that the General Conference shall consist of two houses, each house to be composed of equal numbers of ministerial and lay delegates. The delegates in the first house shall be apportioned equally among the Quadrennial Conferences and elected under equitable rules to be provided therefor. The ministerial delegates in the second house shall be elected by the ministerial members in the Annual Conferences, and the lay delegates by the laity within the Annual Conferences, under equitable rules to be provided therefor. Each Annual Conference shall have at least one ministerial and one lay delegate. The larger Conferences shall have one additional ministerial and one additional lay delegate for every — ministerial mem-

bers of the Conference; also an additional ministerial and lay delegate where there is an excess of two-thirds of the fixed rate of representation. All legislation of the General Conference shall require the concurrent action of the two houses.

5. We suggest that the Quadrennial Conferences shall be composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates, to be chosen by the Annual Conferences within their several jurisdictions, according to an equitable plan to be provided for.

6. We suggest that the Quadrennial Conferences shall fix the boundaries of the Annual Conferences within their respective jurisdictions, and that the Annual Conferences shall be composed of all traveling preachers in full connection therewith and one lay representative from each pastoral charge.

7. We suggest that the Quadrennial Conference shall name the Bishops from their several jurisdictions, the same to be confirmed by the first house of the General Conference.

8. We suggest that neither the General Conference nor any of the Quadrennial Conferences be invested with final authority to interpret the constitutionality of its own actions.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON FEDERATION WHICH PREPARED THE CHATTANOOGA PLAN

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

Bishops: A. W. Wilson,¹ Chairman; E. E. Hoss, Collins Denny, R. G. Waterhouse.

Ministers: W. J. Young, F. M. Thomas, C. M. Bishop.

Laymen: M. L. Walton,² R. S. Hyer, W. S. Stubbs, W. G. M. Thomas.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

Ministers: T. H. Lewis, Chairman; M. L. Jennings, George Shaffer, D. G. Helmick, C. D. Sinkinson.

Laymen: S. R. Harris, J. E. Peterson, W. N. Swift, J. J. Barge.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Bishops: Earl Cranston, Chairman; J. M. Walden, L. B. Wilson,² C. W. Smith.

Ministers: G. A. Reered, W. W. Evans, John F. Goucher,² R. J. Cooke.

Laymen: R. T. Miller, Hanford Crawford,² J. A. Patten, F. M. Hayes.

¹ Bishop Wilson was compelled to return home from Chattanooga meeting on account of illness.

² Absent from Chattanooga meeting.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, AT OKLAHOMA CITY,
MAY, 1914

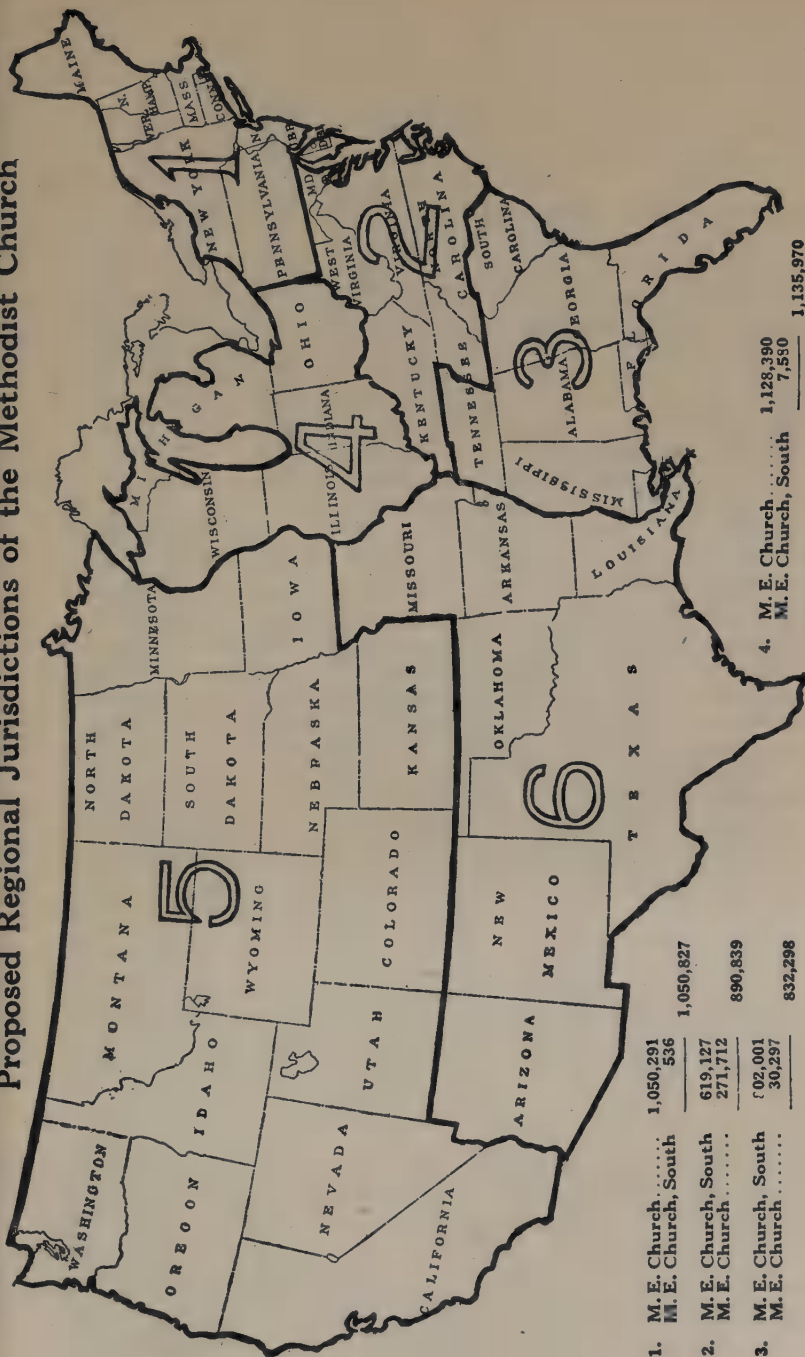
1. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, considers the plan outlined in the suggestions that were adopted by the Joint Commission, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and reported to the General Conferences of their respective Churches as tentative, but nevertheless as containing the basic principles of a genuine unification of the Methodist bodies in the United States, and especially of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the method of reorganization.

2. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, regards the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by the method of reorganization as feasible and desirable, and hereby declares itself in favor of the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in accordance with this general plan of reorganization, and in favor of the unification of all or any Methodist bodies who accept this proposed plan after it has been accepted by the Methodist Episcopal Church. However, we recommend that the colored membership of the various Methodist bodies be formed into an independent organization holding fraternal relations with the reorganized and united Church.

3. The representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the Federal Council of Methodism are hereby instructed and empowered to act as commissioners with like Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or with Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and other Methodist bodies in the United States in elaborating and perfecting the tentative plan that has been proposed, and in carrying forward such negotiations as have for their purpose, and may result in, the consummation of the proposed unification in accordance with the basic principles enunciated in the suggestions which were adopted by the Joint Commission and reported to the General Conferences. Should the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1916 declare itself in favor of unification through the proposed plan of reorganization and should it appoint a Commission on Unification separate from the Federal Council of Methodism, the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are hereby instructed and empowered to appoint a similar Commission that shall serve until the meeting of the next General Conference. The representatives of this

Church in the Federal Council of Methodism or such Commission on Unification as may be appointed shall report to the next General Conference the full details of the plan of unification which may be agreed upon by the Federal Council of Methodism or the Joint Commission on Unification for its consideration and final determination. The representatives of this Church are hereby instructed to say to the Joint Commission on Unification that the name preferred for the reorganized and united Church is the Methodist Church in America.

Proposed Regional Jurisdictions of the Methodist Church



1. M. E. Church.	1,050,291
M. E. Church, South	536
2. M. E. Church, South	619,127
M. E. Church.	271,712
3. M. E. Church, South	102,001
M. E. Church.	30,297
	1,050,827
	890,839
	832,298

4. M. E. Church.	1,128,390
M. E. Church, South	7,580
5. M. E. Church.	722,451
M. E. Church, South	22,192
6. M. E. Church, South	662,839
M. E. Church.	148,185
	1,135,970
	744,643
	811,024

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The American University at Washington, D. C., most eligibly located on the northwest heights of the District of Columbia, on a campus of ninety-two acres, purchased in 1890, with adjoining lots donated since increasing the grounds to more than 100 acres, was incorporated under the laws of the District in 1891, and received a new and enlarged charter from the Congress in 1893. Its first building, the College of History, built of Vermont marble, was begun in 1896 and completed in 1898. The foundations of the second building, the McKinley Memorial College of Government, were begun in 1901, the corner-stone was laid in 1902, and the superstructure was carried to the roof in 1907. The interior was fitted by the United States Government for the Chemical Warfare Service in 1917, and it now is in use by the Fixed Nitrogen Experimental Laboratories.

The University was formally opened and graduate instruction began in 1914. Courses are conducted in philosophy, psychology, history, economics, chemistry, education, oriental languages, and literature, church history, diplomacy, jurisprudence, and citizenship, leading to the degrees of A.M., Ph.D., LL.M., and D.C.L.

Schools of Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, and Citizenship have recently been opened at 1907 F Street, N. W., in one of three buildings purchased as a location for a down-town branch of the University, and ten classes have been organized. No institution in the country has more eminent lecturers or more notable Faculty.

The present productive endowment of the University is \$700,000.

From five to ten fellowships have been awarded annually for five years, whose values vary from \$300 to \$1,000.

For circulars of information address, THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.

BALLOTS

I. MISSIONARY BISHOPS TO BE ELECTED GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS

Total number of ballots cast.....	820
Total ballots defective.....	18
Total ballots counted.....	802
Necessary to a choice.....	536
Frank W. Warne.....	802
John W. Robinson.....	802
Eben S. Johnson.....	802

II. BISHOPS

BALLOT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of ballots cast.....	825	822	780	823	810	828	822	816	820
Number ballots defective.....	20	10	11	2	8	5	0	0	1
Number ballots counted.....	805	812	769	821	802	823	822	816	819
Necessary to elect.....	537	542	513	548	535	549	548	544	546
L. J. Birney*	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. B. Fisher*	474	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. G. Downey	464	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. E. Locke*	438	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. L. Walker*	403	592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edgar Blake*	365	475	471	449	431	502	581	...	...
E. G. Richardson*	341	527	590	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. W. Burns*	276	421	490	528	552	...	...	...	...
H. L. Smith*	242	322	341	417	467	481	503	546	...
G. H. Bickley*	238	379	418	498	522	543	578	...	...
F. T. Keeney*	220	338	350	425	461	474	516	579	...
John Thompson	215	269	227	231	218	182	142	...	...
D. D. Forsyth	210	273	279	20	...	...	...	...	...
Merle N. Smith	204	55	99	95	70	34	29	...	...
Titus Lowe	204	254	231	290	298	287	279	175	56
C. L. Mead*	186	258	279	349	400	415	453	488	553
E. S. Tipple	166	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. E. Crowther	152	203	219	247	242	203	161	73	...
J. L. Hillman	145	169	134	104	...	...	...	...	...
R. B. Urmy	141	185	171	161	147	131	116	52	...
J. M. M. Gray	138	160	104	84	62	31	29	...	...
J. W. Hancher	136	182	176	174	156	143	115	84	...
H. L. Jacobs	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. M. Mclear	117	137	116	132	126	85	68	...	...
M. S. Rice	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallace MacMullen	113	166	173	149	...	...	...	...	...
Anton Bast*	112	172	196	354	479	547	595	...	...
J. C. Baker	110	127	140	132	141	107	84	30	...
J. W. Van Cleve	109	122	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. L. Marsh	98	97	79	54	46	28	22	...	...
J. S. Hoagland	97	87	60	50	38	23	...	...	...
A. E. Smith	97	87	87	74	63	44	29	...	...
A. E. Parker	93	96	88	96	173	159	124	52	...
Joshua Stansfield	92	101	45	29	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Race	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. A. Ward	71	60	34	133	250	316	342	297	152
G. R. Grose	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. W. Flint	68	64	36	29	21	...	...	...	...
E. C. Wareing	68	62	36	24	...	...	...	...	...
L. H. Murlin	65	64	38	30	...	...	...	...	...
M. A. Rader	65	97	38	71	62	...	26	...	...
Fletcher Homan	60	59	32	21	...	...	...	...	...
J. L. Fort	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. J. Wade	54	67	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. A. Chase	49	33	21	27	...	...	...	...	...
B. M. Tipple	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. M. North	47	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. D. Cole	45	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. H. Coman	44	30	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. P. Robertson	41	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scattering	...	464	273	246	246	175	130	73	55

* Elected.

Besides the ballots reported in the above table, votes were received on the first ballot for Bishops, as follows:

B. T. Badley.....	37	W. A. Winters.....	15
(Second ballot, 34)		Daniel McGurk	14
J. W. Hoffman.....	35	Benson Baker	14
(Second ballot, 28)		J. S. L. Thomas.....	14
S. A. Bright.....	33	E. P. Dennett.....	13
(Second ballot, 22)		T. H. Campbell.....	13
J. A. Beebe.....	32	E. S. Ninde.....	13
(Second ballot, 33)		Benjamin Young	13
G. H. Trever.....	30	M. E. Snyder.....	12
I. F. Roach.....	29	W. F. Hovis.....	12
A. E. Kirk.....	27	Alfred Wagg	12
W. R. Wedderspoon.....	27	W. A. Wiant.....	12
G. P. Eckman.....	26	J. G. Wilson.....	12
J. R. Edwards.....	24	H. R. Calkins.....	11
George Elliott.....	24	J. B. Hingeley.....	11
I. B. Schreckengast.....	23	L. H. Hough.....	11
C. E. Guthrie.....	22	R. E. Jones.....	11
(Second ballot, 25)		C. M. Boswell.....	11
G. W. White.....	22	F. E. Mossman.....	11
A. E. Craig.....	21	E. D. Kohlstedt.....	10
O. D. King.....	20	A. G. Kynett.....	10
G. C. Douglass.....	19	S. J. Greenfield.....	10
W. E. Brown.....	18	R. E. Wilson.....	10
C. A. Tindley	18	E. J. Lockwood.....	10
E. M. Antrim.....	16	G. B. Burns.....	10
W. W. Martin.....	16	G. W. Henson.....	10
G. L. Davis.....	15		

The following persons received nine votes each: J. W. E. Bowen, J. L. Brasher.

The following persons received eight votes each: J. W. Engle, Franklin Neff, John Stephens, W. H. Brooks, C. W. Straw, J. C. Sherrill, W. J. Davidson, C. T. Wilson.

The following persons received seven votes each: F. M. Larkin, F. W. Luce, J. H. N. Williams, H. O. Perry, J. A. Hamilton, Carl Warner, J. C. Nicholson, J. I. Bartholomew, W. C. Hartinger, J. M. Walker.

The following persons received six votes each: Frank Doran, C. B. Sylvester, M. W. Clair, C. O. Ford, W. F. Conner, E. S. Weaver, E. J. Helms, W. P. MacVey, W. W. King, W. A. Keve, J. C. Willets, H. G. Ogden, W. W. Youngson, Robert Watt, R. S. Cushman.

The following persons received five votes each: R. N. Avison, E. A. Martin, C. M. Olmstead, F. D. Hartsock, E. R. Heckman, Herbert Scott, Frederick Palladino, W. G. Clinton,

W. H. MacMaster, C. C. Hall, D. R. Martin, E. W. Bysshe, S. K. Kerfoot.

The following persons received four votes each : H. G. Leonard, C. F. Reisner, P. J. Maveety, D. H. Leech, E. J. Lockwood, W. F. Spry, E. A. Dent, W. L. Wickman, C. M. Van Pelt, H. B. Farmer, C. M. Stuart, J. M. Phelps, E. B. Crawford, Oscar Buck, W. L. McDowell, W. W. Barnes, J. B. Risk, H. P. Sloan, N. E. Simonson, C. C. Jacobs, R. J. Reid, J. F. Goucher.

The following persons received three votes each : D. H. Rutter, Daniel Westfall, H. E. Milner, W. F. Hixson, J. F. Knotts, E. M. Mills, W. W. Costin, C. E. Parker, D. F. Helms, P. H. Swift, G. A. Miller, Andrew Warner, C. B. Spencer, W. E. Hammacker, S. B. Campbell, A. J. Higgins, U. S. Smith, E. Weiffenbach, J. C. Harrison, L. C. Bentley, C. E. Bacon, C. L. Peterson, J. W. Robinson, B. B. Holt, J. M. Arters, G. A. Miller, F. W. Hannan, G. G. Vogel, J. P. Van Horn.

The following persons received two votes each : R. E. Brown, M. P. Burns, J. W. Hamilton, J. G. Hill, O. W. Auman, Edward Hislop, C. C. Cissell, John MacLean, J. P. Jenkins, G. W. Grinton, D. F. Diefendorf, A. S. Kavanagh, W. H. Finch, W. J. Dunham, O. E. Kriege, F. B. Smith, T. K. Gale, H. L. Davis, J. J. Wallace, D. S. Shaw, F. C. Baldwin, T. E. Newland, E. M. Stevens, A. C. Stevens, E. L. Miller, Vernon McCombs, I. A. Miller, J. M. Springer, V. F. Brown, J. W. R. Sumwalt, J. W. Abell, J. A. Dickman, J. R. Rasmus, J. W. McDougall, R. E. Wilson, J. F. O'Haver, W. F. Burris, Ressho Robertson, J. T. Tucker, W. D. Martin, C. M. Carlton, O. M. Bond, Archibald Moore, R. E. Bell, G. A. Simons, G. A. Warmer, F. R. Bayley.

The following persons received one vote each : E. B. Soper, H. A. King, J. F. Boeye, Orrin Jones, W. B. Fleming, J. P. Jones, Alfred Hughes, J. S. Ward, J. A. Geissinger, O. E. Melle, David Fisher, F. F. Trors, E. W. Blackman, E. R. Zaring, J. B. Robinson, Albert Smith, R. C. Lee, E. Bost, J. E. Gilliand, Arthur Staples, W. S. Lockhard, W. M. Caldwell, A. B. Curren, R. D. Young, H. T. Row, F. B. Smith, C. P. Colegrove, Joseph Beach, C. H. Neff, J. W. Perry, T. H. Crocker, A. S. Williams, C. A. Edwards, R. H. Ingraham, W. A. Waters, W. S. Bovard, E. T. Hagaman, H. L. Davis, F. A. Lumbley, C. F. Sitterly, W. E. Shaw, S. J. Herben, J. F. Cooper, F. J. Hubach, W. W. T. Duncan, J. L. Gillies, G. W. Isham, L. M. Edwards, W. W. Lucas, P. A. Crow, J. E. Krauter, C. F. Anderson, A. Moore, H. K. Madson, J. H. Rice, J. M. Shumpert, E. A. White, T. B. Ford, Arthur Stephens, Herbert Clegg, H. E. Hutchinson, J. C. Craig, F. B. Fliegel, H. R. Coffin, B. H. Wilson, F. W. Hannan, H. F. Rowe, E. R. Fulkerson, T. W. Jeffrey, W. L. Elliott, J. E. Coe, C. P.

Hu, V. D. Baez, J. W. C. Fast, J. R. Day, F. W. Loy, J. L. Souser, A. J. Higgins, W. M. Tippy, E. N. Edgerton, O. E. Smith, J. S. Sechrist, W. L. McDowell, L. C. Wright, Leo Wies, W. D. Cre, Luther Brown, H. H. Murdock, C. W. Odam, A. M. McClean, J. M. McClelland, H. A. Jordon, J. A. Stavely, H. O. Holter, G. E. Satterlee, C. B. Zook, L. B. Bowers, C. B. Hestwood, J. L. Williams, E. M. Evans, S. M. Smith, J. B. Hawk, B. D. Evans, William Esslinger, G. G. Valentine, F. W. Mueller, H. W. Michener, F. L. Baldwin, W. H. H. Forsyth, J. T. Jones, M. L. Wickman, J. C. Becker, Lewis Gaiser, U. G. Leazenby, J. F. King, G. H. Dickley, R. D. Snyder, R. B. Kester, O. L. Markman, Alonzo Wright, L. H. Buckley, J. B. Fisher, E. E. Higley, F. A. Lunberg, J. C. Smith.

III. NEGROES AS BISHOPS

	1	2	3
Total ballots cast.....	817	804	732
Defective ballots	0	1	1
Ballots counted	817	803	731
Necessary to choice.....	545	536	488
<hr/>			
R. E. Jones.....	617		
M. W. Clair.....	293	478	569
J. W. E. Bowen.....	254	181	111
C. A. Tindley.....	223	121	51
W. H. Brooks.....	97	22	...
J. C. Sherrill.....	34	...	...
E. A. White.....	25	...	...
C. C. Jacobs.....	22	...	...

The following received votes as indicated: W. A. C. Hughes, 16; F. N. Jackson, 8; J. S. Todd, 10; W. W. Lucas, 5; Ernest C. Lyon, 4; G. R. Bryant, 4; L. H. King, 3; J. H. Harges, 2.

The following persons received one vote each: J. W. Robinson, J. B. Redmond, P. O'Connell, A. P. Sloan, C. W. Burns, O. H. Hargis, Titus Lowe, R. A. Ward, A. P. Shaw, M. W. Dogan, D. D. Turpean, J. S. Carroll, M. J. Naylor.

IV. PUBLISHING AGENTS

	1	2	3	4
Total number of ballots.....	814	725	789	808
Necessary to elect.....	408	363	395	405
<hr/>				
J. H. Race (elected).....	697	...	...	...
E. R. Graham (elected).....	496	...	...	...
H. L. Jacobs.....	258	306	387	370
R. H. Hughes.....	181	218	339	431

W. C. Hansen.....	128	53	21	1
Daniel Westfall	124	1	...	...
S. J. Herben.....	119	64	22	2
E. H. Cherrington.....	82	...	...	...
Ray Allen	81	...	2	...
W. F. Burris.....	79	2	1	1
T. E. Newland.....	63	29	5	3
A. J. Benjamin.....	58	10	1	...
Herbert Scott	48	22	10	3
John Thompson	44	...	...	...
W. G. Cherry.....	18	...	...	...
C. M. Van Pelt.....	4	...	...	...
John Krantz	3	...	...	...
Scattering		3	1	...

The following received two votes each: W. F. Bovard, A. S. Williams, E. H. Jennings, C. M. Olmstead.

The following received one vote each: O. G. Markham, J. H. Rall, W. C. Hancher, W. W. Lucas, I. G. Penn, J. H. Gray, L. F. Higgins, J. M. Melear, W. F. Hovis, A. V. Brown, H. C. Jennings, E. R. Heckman, F. D. Hartsock, E. A. Martin, R. J. Wade, J. C. Nicholson, W. W. Barnes, L. C. Fritsche, George Kleinschmidt, W. J. Kurth, J. C. Baker.

V. SECRETARIES

Total ballots cast.....	817
Defective ballots	0
Total ballots counted.....	817
Necessary to a choice.....	409

1. Board of Foreign Missions

F. M. North.....	797
S. Earl Taylor.....	773
C. M. Charlton.....	56
Scattering	15

2. Board of Home Missions and Church Extension

D. D. Forsyth.....	791
Scattering	20

3. Board of Education

A. W. Harris.....	462
J. W. Hancher.....	343
Scattering	9

4. Board of Sunday Schools

W. S. Bovard.....	432
W. J. Davidson.....	230

I. B. Schreckengast.....	64
W. D. Cole.....	60
L. H. Hough.....	41
Scattering	10

5. Board of Conference Claimants

J. B. Hingeley.....	804
Scattering	9

6. Epworth League

C. E. Guthrie.....	769
A. R. Moore.....	42
Scattering	5

7. Freedmen's Aid Society

I. Garland Penn.....	586
P. J. Maveety.....	474
R. A. Chase.....	172
J. W. E. Bowen.....	154
O. W. Auman.....	86
A. E. Smith.....	80
A. J. Higgins.....	45
Scattering	9

VI. EDITORS

1. *Methodist Review*

	1	2	3
Ballots cast	804	799	741
Necessary to a choice.....	403	400	371
<hr/>			
George Elliott	213	374	632
Wallace MacMullen	152	249	47
C. M. Stuart.....	95	77	55
J. A. Geissinger.....	82	44	12
J. R. Van Pelt.....	70	13	9
L. H. Hough.....	66	13	14
G. H. Trever.....	50	14	1
G. C. Peck.....	29	11	1
O. L. Joseph.....	18	1	1
I. J. Peritz.....	10	1	1
Scattering	19	5	18

2. *The Christian Advocate*

Ballots cast	796
Necessary to a choice.....	399
J. R. Joy.....	773
Scattering	23

3. *California Christian Advocate*

Ballots cast	791
Necessary to a choice.....	396
F. M. Larkin.....	773
Scattering	18

4. *Central Christian Advocate*

Ballots cast	797
Necessary to a choice.....	399
C. B. Spencer.....	765
W. W. King.....	12
Scattering	20

5. *Methodist Advocate Journal*

Ballots cast	776
Necessary to a choice.....	389
J. M. Melear.....	763
Scattering	13

6. *Northwestern Christian Advocate*

Ballots cast	801
Necessary to a choice.....	401
E. R. Zaring.....	787
Scattering	14

7. *Pacific Christian Advocate*

Ballots cast	790
Necessary to a choice.....	396
E. L. Mills.....	751
R. H. Hughes.....	11
Scattering	28

8. *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*

Ballots cast	799
Necessary to a choice.....	400
J. J. Wallace.....	786
Scattering	13

9. *Southwestern Christian Advocate*

	1	2
Ballots cast	804	693
Necessary to a choice.....	403	347
W. A. C. Hughes.....	252	38
L. H. King.....	232	563
W. S. Chinn.....	162	154
W. W. Lucas.....	121	45
C. K. Brown.....	12	...
J. W. Moultrie.....	12	...
Scattering	13	...

10. *Western Christian Advocate*

Ballots cast	796
Necessary to a choice.....	399
E. C. Wareing.....	784
Scattering	12

11. *Epworth Herald*

Ballots cast	793
Necessary to a choice.....	397
D. B. Brummitt.....	788
Scattering	5

12. *Christliche Apologete und Haus und Herd*

Ballots cast	786
Necessary to a choice.....	394
A. J. Bucher.....	771
Scattering	15

13. *Sunday School Publications*

Ballots cast	799
Necessary to a choice.....	400
H. H. Meyer.....	505
W. W. Youngson.....	282
Scattering	12

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
TO ADMIT LAYMEN TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES1. *Ballot in the Annual Conferences*

For the Amendment.....	4,955
Against the Amendment.....	4,449
Total vote	9,404
Necessary for adoption.....	6,268
Affirmative vote	4,955
Amendment lost by.....	1,313

2. *Ballot in the Lay Electoral Conferences*

For the Amendment.....	6,252
Against the Amendment.....	1,057
Total vote	7,309
Necessary for adoption.....	4,872
Affirmative vote	6,252
Amendment carried by.....	1,380

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
PROPOSED BY THE WILMINGTON CONFERENCE

1. *Ballot in the Annual Conferences*

For the Amendment.....	719
Against the Amendment	<u>1,894</u>
Total vote	2,613
Necessary for adoption.....	<u>1,742</u>
Affirmative vote	719
Amendment lost by	<u>1,023</u>

2. *Ballot in the Lay Electoral Conferences*

For the Amendment.....	1,311
Against the Amendment.....	<u>705</u>
Total vote	2,016
Necessary for adoption.....	<u>1,344</u>
Affirmative vote	1,311
Amendment lost by.....	<u>33</u>

REPORT OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH AND SUN- DAY SCHOOL RECORDS, BLANKS, AND OTHER REQUISITES

Prior to the General Conference of 1916 the Publishing Agents appointed a committee to consider the question of Church and Sunday School Records, blanks, and other requisites, as conditions indicated that it was absolutely essential that the church be furnished with as complete and business-like a set of records and blanks as it was possible to compile. The features of the report of this committee were incorporated in a suitable memorial to the General Conference of 1916, submitted in the name of the Publishing Agents of The Methodist Book Concern, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy, and the following action (as quoted from the General Conference Journal) was taken:

COMMITTEE ON TEMPORAL ECONOMY

"Report No. 3. Church and Sunday School Records, Blanks, and Other Requisites.

Your Committee on Temporal Economy reports on memorial from the Publishing Agents relating to the above that, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

Whereas, Numerous requests and suggestions relative to Membership Records, Quarterly Conference Records and requisites, requisites for the Church, the Sunday School, and the Preacher, also requisites for our financial system, have come to our Publishing Agents and have been carefully considered and tabulated by them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a permanent committee on all Church and Sunday School records, blanks, and other requisites be appointed to which this entire matter, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Publishing Agents, shall be committed with power to prepare the necessary records, blanks, and other requisites, for the quadrennium.

Said Committee to consist of one Publishing Agent, one District Superintendent, and one Pastor, all to be appointed by the Bishop resident in New York City, together with the Editor of the General Minutes and the Secretary of Apportionments of the Commission on Finance."

Adopted May 12, 1916.

The following committee was appointed by Bishop Luther B. Wilson: Chairman, Edwin R. Graham; Secretary, O. S. Baketel; J. A. Cole, W. B. Hollingshead and Fred Winslow Adams.

(At the meeting of the committee, held July 8, 1918, Dr.

C. M. Barton became automatically a member of the committee in place of Dr. W. B. Hollingshead, Dr. Barton having succeeded Dr. Hollingshead as Apportionment Secretary of the Commission on Finance.)

The personnel of the committee, including as it does a Publishing Agent, a District Superintendent, a Pastor, the Editor of the General Minutes and the Secretary of Apportionments of the Commission on Finance, made it possible to secure the varied ideas and viewpoints of all fields as represented on the membership of the committee.

The first meeting of the committee was held as soon as practical after the adjournment of the General Conference. This was under date of June 21, 1916. A review of the situation showed great difficulties to be overcome in preparing and compiling a system of forms on which it would be possible to record the work of all departments, and have the forms so related to each other that the final record might show the work of the church for a given period at any time.

Hundreds of suggestions, records, forms, etc., were sent into the Book Concern and submitted to the committee for consideration. These were all examined with great care and the committee endeavored to adopt and use the suggestions that seemed to tend to the advantage of the church. While the committee welcomed suggestions it was not possible in all cases to accept them as in many instances they were duplications of records, which had already been authorized by the committee in other forms.

In some cases records and blanks for the use of the church were published and put on the market by individuals, but when the committee took up the matter and explained that only records authorized by the General Conference Committee and published by the Book Concern should be used, the records were withdrawn from sale. In other instances where the records and blanks contained valuable suggestive material, the General Conference Committee took them over and put them out under its authorization, making financial adjustment with the individuals. In this connection the General Conference Committee on Records and Requisites wishes to file its earnest protest against any local publication of church and Sunday school records, and General Conference supplies, thus taking away from the Book Concern profits which eventually accrue to the superannuated minister.

COOPERATION

During the course of its work the Committee invited into some of its sessions, when specific matters were under discussion in which they would be interested, representatives of vari-

ous Boards. For instance, at certain of the meetings there were present officers of the Commission on Finance, in addition to its own representative on the committee. At these meetings pledge card matters were taken up and treasurers' records were submitted, such items being of special interest to the Commission. These treasurers' records being approved by a representative of the Commission on Finance for the Commission before being authorized for publication by the Committee on Records and Requisites.

POWER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Full discussion in committee sessions brought up the question a number of times as to the power of the Committee to authorize financial records for the church. In these discussions the Committee made it clear that they understood that the Commission on Finance had been given full authority for collecting devices, and outlining financial policy, but that in the preparation of these devices, forms and record books for use throughout the church the General Conference Committee on Records and Requisites had full power, and the Committee aimed to conform to General Conference ruling and legislation in the issuance of every form and requisite for church use. The Committee has aimed to cooperate closely with the Commission on Finance, and to this end submitted to and received their approval of the treasurers' records.

ENDORSEMENT OF TREASURERS' RECORDS BY THE JOINT CENTENARY COMMITTEE

Under date of June, 1919, the Centenary Treasurer, George M. Fowles, and Associate Centenary Treasurer, W. J. Elliott, issued a statement, entitled, "The Centenary Treasurer." This statement was printed in all the Advocates and in the Centenary Bulletin, and contained a list of the Official Treasurers' Records, as authorized by the General Conference Committee on Records and Requisites, and endorsed by the Joint Centenary Committee for use in recording Centenary subscriptions.

THE INDUCTION OF BUSINESS METHODS IN THE CONDUCT OF THE CHURCH

During its work the Committee has become more and more impressed with the importance of conducting the work of the church and keeping the records of the church in a businesslike manner. The matter of accomplishing this was discussed fully in committee session and it was felt that our theological seminaries constitute the channel through which this object might be attained. A letter was sent to each one of our theological

schools, urging that they establish a Chair, or in lieu thereof, a lectureship or a series of lectures on business forms or on "The Induction of Business Methods in the Conduct of the Church," and an offer was made to place in the hands of anyone who might be appointed to undertake this work in the various seminaries, a complete set of records and blanks as prepared by the Committee, so they could be used for reference in classes. Hearty endorsements of the suggestion were expressed. One school wrote, advising that such a course had been included in their curriculum for five years.

The Committee voted at meeting held November 12, 1919, that the next General Conference be asked to recommend to theological schools that a Chair, lectureship or a series of lectures on business forms, or on "The Induction of Business Methods in the Conduct of the Church," be established. Also that a book covering this subject be prepared and placed in the Disciplinary Courses of Study.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS

Thirty-one meetings have been held, some of these meetings being two days in length. Through this period a number of matters have come up which have been held on record to be submitted to the General Conference. The following memorandum covers these items:

SUGGESTIONS FOR MEMORIAL TO GENERAL CONFERENCE, RELATING TO MATTERS REVIEWED BY THIS COMMITTEE

Adjustment of conflict between Committee on Benevolences and the Quarterly Conference Committees on various benevolences.

That report by the pastor be filed with the Recording Steward at the close of the Conference Year on all details of benevolences, ministerial support, pastoral labor and periodicals covering time elapsing between the Fourth Quarterly Conference and the Annual Conference.

That the General Conference authorize two Conference Treasurers, as well as two church Treasurers—one general and one local.

That Annual Conference report blanks, as at present, be continued, omitting the Local and Annual Conference collections, and if desirable the General Conference authorize the Annual Conferences to supply their own blanks for reporting these Local and Annual Conference collections, thereby permitting each Conference to have blanks to suit its own local purposes, as it is impossible to make a blank that would suit every local Conference.

Form B, Treasurer's Blanks. That there be a column for

cash and vouchers for Foreign Missions, Church, Sunday School, and Special Gifts. The same for Home Missions and Church Extension; and for Woman's Home Missionary Society and that there be a separate voucher column for supplies. That the item of sub-totals be corrected.

That Section 5, Paragraph 90 of the Discipline be revised so that its meaning is more clearly worded.

That the General Conference appoint one Financial Secretary for both Treasurers.

That Recording Steward be made "custodian" of Quarterly Conference Records. Now reads in Discipline, "secretary."

That this Committee recommends to General Conference on the opening day of the Conference the appointment, by the Committee on Revisal of the Discipline, of an Editing Committee to meet each day during the session of the General Conference, to which shall be referred, day by day, during the session of General Conference, every Disciplinary change, the work of this Committee to be the harmonizing of the legislation day by day so that there will not appear in the Discipline any conflicting or contradictory legislation and that the phraseology of certain paragraphs, for instance, Paragraph 112, and Section 5, Paragraph 90, be changed so that there will be no question as to the interpretation. The matter of Paragraph 112 was taken up with Dr. Downey, Book Editor and Editor of the Discipline, July 18, 1916, at a meeting of the Committee and it was decided that the question should read, "What is the financial plan adopted by the charge?"

That recommendation be made to theological schools that a Chair, Lectureship or a series of lectures on business forms or on the Induction of Business Methods in the Conduct of the Church be established. Also that a book covering this subject be prepared and placed in the Disciplinary Courses of Study.

That the General Conference continue the General Conference Committee on Records and Requisites, so that the work done by the present Committee might be carried on and the church have the best records available.

Following is a classified list of the records, requisites, and blanks, divided according to the organization of our church, issued under the authorization of this Committee.

CHURCH

General Conference

Credentials. These will be published in time for use before the next session and will be obtainable on application to the Acting Secretary of the General Conference.

Episcopacy

The forms used for ordination, etc, are all provided by the Secretary of the Board of Bishops and are not for general distribution.

Annual Conference

Blanks for the Pastor, Statistician, and Treasurer have been carefully revised in all details and a new system adopted. These blanks are distributed on application of the Secretary of the Conference to The Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Certificate of Course of Study

This certificate has been prepared by the Secretary of The Commission on Courses of Study and is sent by The Methodist Book Concern, New York, to Conference Registrars on request.

A Loose Leaf Record for Registrars

Prepared by the Secretary of the Commission on Courses of Study. Price, complete, including binder, 5 index leaves for filing by classes, and title and 25 record sheets, net, \$3.00. Also sold separately, as follows: Binder, \$1.40; 5 Index Leaves, .75; Record Sheets, per dozen, .50.

District and Quarterly Conferences

After mature deliberation it was decided to make all forms for District and Quarterly Conferences adaptable to both. Reports for the following officers and organizations were prepared:

(Each Form in pads of 25, at 15 cents per pad.)

Auditing Committee Report.

Treasurer of Benevolences' Report.

Treasurer of Current Expense Fund.

Committee on Church Records' Report.

Class Leaders' Report.

Deaconess' Report.

Epworth League President's Report.

Exhorter's Report.

Junior League Superintendent's Report.

Local Preacher's Report.

Ladies' Aid Report.

Sunday School Superintendent's Report.

Trustee's Report.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Report.

Woman's Home Missionary Society Report.

Pastor's Report, per pad of 25, 20 cents.

As a convenience 72 of these reports, assorted, or enough to last the average charge a year, have been put up in an envelope, which sells for net 50 cents.

It is the plan of the committee to have the data on these reports transferred directly to the Quarterly Conference Record by the Recording Steward of the Quarterly Conference, obviating the necessity of separate Quarterly Conference blanks and providing for a more accurate and permanent record of the work of the local church. The book in which this final record is to be made is known as the *Official Record Book for the Quarterly Conference*. 75 cents. Ruled and lettered for the sixteen Quarterly Conferences of one Quadrennium. The most orderly method of recording the work of the Quarterly Conference.

Business Blank for the Fourth Quarterly Conference. Per hundred, \$1.50.

Quarterly Conference Minutes

Loose Leaf Binder with one set Reports and Minutes. 50 cents.

Permanent Binder Minutes and Reports. Per hundred, \$3.00.

Minutes of the First, Second, or Third, and Fourth Quarterly Conference. Each, per hundred, \$3.00.

(The Committee, after carefully considering all forms for a Quarterly Conference Record, decided that the best form to use was the permanent record, but there seemed to be so much dissatisfaction throughout the church that it was necessary for the Committee to return to the old line of blanks, to be distributed by the District Superintendent, thus making the record of the Quarterly Conference not in permanent form, as the blanks are so liable to be lost, if not entered in the book which is prepared for such entry.)

District Superintendent's Record

In deciding on the Official District Superintendent's Record the Committee considered many plans and suggestions and conferred with District Superintendents in order to get their judgment. The final decision was in favor of the District Superintendent's Record, which agrees in principle with the Official Quarterly Conference Record, so that the entries can be made simultaneously at the Quarterly Conference, and the District Superintendent will have at all times a transcript of the work of the local charge just as it is recorded in the record in possession of the local charge. This plan will avoid much confusion and many misunderstandings.

PRICES

No. 1—For Charges up to 32, arranged to care for 90 preaching points where there are circuits, \$1.50.

No. 2—For Charges 33-56, arranged to care for 120 preaching points on circuits, \$1.75.

No. 3—For Charges up to 80 in number, arranged to care for 120 preaching points on circuits, \$2.

N. B.—No other District Superintendent's Record has ever provided for entries by circuits.

Vouchers of District Superintendent

For the convenience of District Superintendents and District Treasurers, two books of 50 vouchers each have been issued. No. 1 provides for a receipt to be given to the representative of the local charge for each payment and a carbon copy to be retained by the District Superintendent or District Treasurer. Per book, 35 cents. No. 2 is voucher required for Conference Treasurer, covering the total payment for the year, to be presented by the pastor at the Annual Conference. Per book, 35 cents.

Licenses and Recommendations

Many changes were made in the forms of licenses and recommendations. It was found that some could be consolidated and the life of others extended by provision for proper indorsement on the back from year to year. These licenses and recommendation blanks, Each, per hundred, \$1.

No. 1—Exhorter's License.

No. 2—Local Preacher's License.

No. 5—Recommendation for Admission to Conference on Trial, from a Quarterly Conference to an Annual or District Conference.

No. 6—Recommendation for Admission to Conference on Trial from a District Conference to an Annual Conference.

No. 7—Recommendation for Deacon's Orders from a District Conference to an Annual Conference.

No. 8—Recommendation for Deacon's Orders from a Quarterly Conference to an Annual or a District Conference.

No. 9—Recommendation for Elder's Orders from a District Conference to an Annual Conference.

No. 10—Recommendation for Elder's Orders from a Quarterly to an Annual or District Conference.

No. 11—Recommendation for Local Preacher's License from a Stewards' and Leaders' Meeting to a Quarterly or a District Conference.

No. 12—Recommendation for Local Preacher's License from a Quarterly Conference to a District Conference.

No. 13—Recommendation for the Renewal of an Exhorter's or Local Preacher's License from a Quarterly Conference to a District Conference.

Church Requisition Blanks for Purchasing Agents

To provide for a closer supervision of church finances, a book of Official Requisition Blanks for Use of Church Purchasing Agents has been issued, which sells for 65 cents per book of 50 blanks in triplicate. These consist of a form in triplicate, one to be given to the contractor, or dealer, supplying the church, the second to be handed to the Treasurer as authority to pay the bill, and the third to be retained as the permanent record of the Purchasing Agent. Provision is made for the signatures of the proper officers, so that there may be a complete check on all important expenditures.

Official Records for Church Treasurers

As the General Conference of 1916 ordered two Treasurers for the local charge, the General Conference Committee on Records and Requisites has authorized, and same have been published, an Official Benevolent Treasurer's Record, and an Official Current Expense Treasurer's Record for use at each preaching point. These books are uniform in shape and principle, and we believe are the most adequate and efficient system of records for church accounting that has ever been issued. The books are issued in the following sizes:

For the Treasurer of Current Expenses

	Price Net Postpaid
Book A—Weekly Offerings.	
Size 12—For 480 names.....	\$2 00
Size 20—For 800 names.....	3 00
Size 40—For 1,600 names.....	4 50
Book B—Receipts and Disbursements.....	1 50
(Same size book used in all churches.)	
Book C—Books A and B combined.	
Size 13—For 480 names.....	2 50
Size 21—For 800 names.....	3 50
Size 41—For 1,600 names.....	5 00

For the Treasurer of Disciplinary Benevolences

Book D—Weekly Offerings.	
Size 14—For 480 names.....	\$2 00
Size 22—For 800 names.....	■ 00
Size 42—For 1,600 names.....	4 50
Book E—Receipts and Disbursements.....	1 50
(Same size book used in all churches.)	
Book F—Books D and E combined.	
Size 15—For 480 names.....	2 50
Size 23—For 800 names.....	3 50
Size 43—For 1,600 names.....	■ 00

ORDER BY LETTER AND SIZE

Official Pocket Record for the Church Treasurer

To meet the demand for small pocket records the Committee have authorized two records, one for Current Expenses and one for Disciplinary Benevolences. These records contain space for entering of weekly offerings, and receipts and disbursements, and sell for \$1 each.

The Committee also recommends the use of Clarke's Church Treasurer's Record in connection with Official Books B and E in those churches where Financial Secretaries are employed. Clarke's Record may be secured in the following sizes:

No. 2—400 names.....	\$2 00
No. 4—800 names.....	3 50
No. 6—1,500 names.....	5 50
Statements of Church Subscriptions—30 cents per hundred.	

Auditing Committee's Reports

Per pad of 25, 15 cents.

Canvassers' and Unit Leader's Folder, 75 cents per hundred.

Financial Cards

Pledge Card No. 5. A new card has been authorized by the Committee, in an endeavor to give the church the best working card possible. Per hundred, 30 cents.

Canvassers' Information Card

This card is for the use of the workers taking the financial pledges and has been authorized in revised form. Per hundred, 30 cents.

Official Board Record

The Official Board Record formerly used was found so satisfactory that the compiler was asked to revise it to conform to the legislation of the General Conference of 1916, and it was continued. Price, 75 cents.

Church Class Book

This book was also continued, but name changed to Official Church Class Book. Price, 25 cents.

NEW RECORD SYSTEM FOR THE CHURCH

CHURCH RECORDS

A new system of records, arranged and approved by the General Conference Committee on Records and Requisites, and conforming to General Conference legislation, has been published and has been installed in a great many of our churches. But that the system may be thoroughly understood by the churches who are not yet using it, and who are contemplating the purchasing of new records, we would give the following information as to the records available.

The Historical Record of Permanent Data

This record should be in every church, as it contains matters of historical and permanent value, for space is provided for recording:

- Book 1.
- Historical Record.
- Record of Pastors.
- Record of Official Members.
- Statistical Record.
- Benevolence Record.

Record of Baptisms.
Record of Marriages.
Record of Deaths.

The price of this record is \$2.50, and same will last for a number of years. It is necessary for every church to have this record, in addition to their membership record.

Permanent Membership Roll

This record is arranged by families, that is, a page is devoted to a family, which is in accordance with the latest practice of leading pastors of most efficient churches. It is available in three sizes, index A to Z, as follows:

Book 2.

Size for K 100 families.....	\$1 50
Size for K 250 families.....	2 25
Size for K 500 families.....	3 00

Church Membership Roll

This record is arranged on the same basis as the Permanent Membership Roll and the leaves are properly perforated to fit binder. This binder contains an alphabetical index and an index sheet marked "Removals," so that the separate records can be transferred from the alphabetical list and placed in back of the removal sheet when families move away from a church. If a family is still in the church and one of the family only moves away, proper record would only be made in the family sheet. There are also index sheets and leaves for Record of Baptisms and Record of Preparatory Members. This loose-leaf record is used by most of the larger churches, as it is possible to keep it up-to-date and allows for the increasing membership of the church, as the loose leaves may be purchased as needed. Price of this Church Membership Roll, containing a cover, set of index leaves, A-Z, an extra index sheet marked "Removals," and 150 record leaves for family record, and index sheets and 10 each record sheets for Record of Baptisms, Record of Preparatory Members and Names not in alphabetical order, \$4.00, net, carriage additional. The supplies are also sold separately, as follows:

Cover	\$2 50
Index Leaves, A-Z.....	35
Index Sheets, Removals, Record of Baptisms and Record of Preparatory Members. Names not in alphabetical order. Each.....	15
Leaves for record, per hundred.....	1 00

Church Record Card

This card record is for the pastor's use in his daily work. It is made upon the same principle as the membership roll sheet, but contains less information. Church Record Index Box contains:

Golden Oak Index Box
150 Record Cards for Members.
1 Set Alphabetical Guide Cards, A-Z.
Removal Guide Card.
25 Constituency Cards for Non-Member Families.
Constituency Guide Card.
Non-Resident Guide Card.
Calendar File, January-December.
Calendar Guide Card.

Price \$4.00, net, carriage additional. These supplies are also sold separately, as follows:

Index Box, \$2.50, carriage additional.

Removal Guide Card, 5 cents.

Non-resident Guide Card, 5 cents.

Constituency Guide Card, 5 cents.

Alphabetical Guide Cards, A-Z, 50 cents, postpaid.

Membership and Constituency and Honor Roll Record Cards, \$1.00 per hundred each, postpaid.

1 Set Calendar File Cards, January-December, 25 cents.

Calendar Guide Card, 5 cents.

We believe that this system of church records is the best that the church has ever had to carry on its work efficiently. The Committee in planning this record system had in mind the card system for the every-day use of the pastor in his study; the Permanent Membership Roll for record of matters not called for in the daily work of the church, and the Bound Historical Volume for the record of events which, once made, are not subject to alteration and which should be accessible far into the future.

Membership Record (Book 3)

After carefully considering the matter the Committee felt that there would be a demand from some of the churches with small membership for a record similar to the old records, but smaller in size and containing space for record of

Baptized Children.

Preparatory Membership.

Full Membership.

Classes.

Therefore the Membership Record was authorized to meet this demand, and may be purchased for \$1.75. This record, however, is not intended for churches with large memberships that are constantly growing, and the committee does not recommend the use of this record by such churches. This record is intended strictly for the small church.

All of these church record books are well bound and measure approximately 9x6 inches. As stated above, each church will need a copy of the Historical Record, in addition to the Membership Record or Roll.

Certificates for Transfer of Church Membership

Revised to conform to the Discipline, and addition made on the back of the form for record of members of the family, which would include record of baptized children, called for in Paragraph 51 of the Discipline. Books of 25, 30 cents; books of 50, 60 cents.

The Pastor's Official Vest Pocket Assistant

In this book the Committee believes has been produced the very best record for the pastor's use. The book is compact and yet includes provision for record of every phase of the pastor's work. Price, 75 cents.

Pastor's Official Loose Leaf Calling Assistant

Contains pages with blank spaces for List of Official Members, Committees, Centenary Council and Minute Men Unit-System Leaders, Sunday School Brotherhoods, Men's Club, Epworth League, Women's Societies, Scouts, and other organizations; Names of Families, arranged by streets; Names of Shut-In, Aged, Sick and Needy, Preparatory Members, Baptized Children, Constituency Roll, Prospective Members, List of Advocate Subscribers, Pearls from the Scripture, the Ritual, and Calendar; complete, \$1.50.

The supplies are also sold separately as follows: Binder, 75 cents; Index, A-Z, 30 cents; Special Tabs, per set, 10 cents; Leaves of Record, per set, 50 cents.

Pastor's Official Loose Leaf Desk Book

Contains pages with blank spaces for recording Addresses, Engagements, Pastor's Letters to Students and Soldiers, Miscellaneous Plans for Church Work, Sermon Snare, Sermon Index, Prayer Meeting Index, and necessary blanks for Recording Reception and Dismissal of Members by Certificate, Baptisms, Marriages, Funerals, Salary Account, Financial and Statistical Reports; complete, \$1.50.

The supplies are also sold separately as follows: Binder, 75 cents; Index, A-Z, 30 cents; Special Tabs, per set, 10 cents; Leaves of Record, per set, 50 cents.

Certificates of Baptism

New certificates of baptism for both adults and infants have been issued by the Committee, and sell for \$2.00 per hundred.

Certificate of Religious Instruction

New form has been issued by the Committee which sells for \$1.00 per hundred.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Record Cards

A complete new system of Sunday School Record Cards has been prepared, and the Committee feels that these cards provide a most up-to-date method of records. The cards, which are as follows, sell for 75 cents per hundred:

- Attendance Card.
- Family Record Card.
- Birthday Enrollment Card.
- Application for Membership Card.
- Visitor's Attendance Certificate.
- Prospective Member Card.
- Withdrawal Card.

A very important phase of Sunday school work is prevention of withdrawals or loss in membership. Two forms have been provided to aid Secretaries and others in this work. They are known as Absentee Forms, Numbers 1 and 2, and are put up in pads of 25 forms each, at 10 cents per pad.

Sunday School Treasurer's Record

An entirely new Treasurer's Record, arranged along the lines of modern accounting, which has been prepared, will be found extremely helpful. Price, \$1.25.

Voucher for Sunday School Treasurer

Blanks for order of Secretary on Treasurer to pay out money have been provided. Price, per book of 50 blanks, 25 cents.

Official Record for Centenary Offerings in the Sunday School. Price, 10 cents.

Secretary's Record

The Official Secretary's Record seems to the Committee to be all that can be desired. No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.00.

A loose leaf form for reports of departments to the Secretary, conforming to the ruling of the Official Secretary's Record, can be purchased for 10 cents per sheet.

The publication of *The Sunday School Secretary*, by R. E. McEntire, a most timely book, was recommended to the Book Editor and the book has since been published. Price, \$1.25.

The Official Minute Book for the Sunday School Secretary. Price, 50 cents.

Home Department

The Home Department Record, price \$1.25; Visitor's Record Book, price 7 cents, and Quarterly Report Envelope, price 40 cents per hundred, or \$1.75 per 500, have been revised.

Library Record

There is no better record than the Rapid Working Library Record, which has, therefore, been approved. Prices:

No. 1—For 300 volumes, \$1.00.

No. 2—For 600 volumes, \$1.25.

No. 3—For 900 volumes, \$1.50.

No. 4—For 1,800 volumes, \$3.00.

Official Class Book for the Sunday School Teacher

This book remains as it was with slight changes. Prices as follows:

Size A—Record for one year. Class of 17. Per dozen, 75 cents.

Size A—Record for one year with envelope for collection inside front cover. Per dozen, \$1.00.

Size B—Record for two years. Class of 17. Per dozen, \$1.00.

Size B—Record for two years with envelope for collection inside front cover. Per dozen, \$1.25.

Class Card Envelope

Holds the Attendance Punch Cards of the members of the class. The teacher places the cards of the scholars present in one pocket and of the absent ones in the other pocket. Per dozen, 50 cents.

Transfer of Sunday School Membership Certificate

This form was approved, as it did not seem to the Committee that anything better could be provided. Price per book of 25 certificates, 25 cents.

Birthday Records

The following Birthday Records for all departments were approved:

Cradle Roll Recorder and Birthday Book.

Beginners' Recorder and Birthday Book.

Primary Recorder and Birthday Book.

Junior Recorder and Birthday Book.

Single copy each 50 cents.

Covers with Alphabetical Roll and Rings, 30 cents.

Leaves for Names and Record, per hundred, 30 cents.

Graded Books and Records

The following records and class books were approved, as they are of recent arrangement:

Record of Credits for Use in the Junior Department. Cover with rings and 25 leaves, complete, 35 cents. Covers with rings, 23 cents. Leaves for names and record, 40 cents per hundred.

Graded Sunday School Class Book:

No. 1—For 12 scholars, per dozen, \$1.25.

No. 2—For 20 scholars, per dozen, \$1.50.

Leaves for Names and Record, per hundred, 75 cents.

Graded Sunday School Secretary's Record. Price, \$2.50.

Graded Sunday School Secretary's Permanent File. Price, \$1.00.

The Official Superintendent's Vest-Pocket Record is an entirely new book, prepared by one of the leading and most successful Sunday School Superintendents in the church. Price, 50 cents.

Ladies' Aid Society

Provision has been made for an official record for the Ladies' Aid Society, good for four years, providing record of membership, officers, committees, and minutes of meetings. It is believed that this book will be extremely helpful to this very important organization. Price, 75 cents.

(On account of the increased cost of materials used in manufacturing, prices listed are subject to change without notice.)

Deaconess Board

The form of license for Deaconesses has been revised, and supply may be obtained on application to the Bishops or to the Deaconess Board at 483 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

We desire in closing this report to bear testimony to the painstaking labor on the part of the members of the committees, some of whom often came at great sacrifice of time needed for their church and other duties; and also to Miss Ethel Owen who, as official stenographer, gathered up all the fragments of the business so that nothing was lost that needed to be preserved.

EDWIN R. GRAHAM, Chairman,
OLIVER S. BAKETEL, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND

FOR THE QUADRENNIUM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1919

We take pleasure herewith in submitting the Quadrennial Report of receipts and disbursements of the Episcopal Fund for the quadrennium ending December 31, 1919. Summaries are also herein given showing the conditions of the Treasury in each year of the quadrennium, now closed.

It has been our diligent effort to impress upon the Conferences throughout the church the reasonable duty of meeting in full apportionments which are a *pro rata* claim upon each Conference on the basis of a uniform method applying to all Conferences alike. The increasing approximation to this standard in the years of the quadrennium is a source of gratification to the Treasurers.

We present the following table of comparisons to indicate the advances made:

<i>Conferences that raised</i>		1915	1919
100 and over per cent.....		..	27
90 " 100 " "		31	47
80 " 90 " "		25	14
70 " 80 " "		20	5
60 " 70 " "		8	4
50 " 60 " "		6	4
Below 50 " "		16	5
		106	106

We recommend no reduction for the present from the present basis of apportionment. Quite aware that attention is likely to be called to the large balance now reported in the Treasury, we nevertheless are of the opinion that no reduction, if at all, should be made in the basis of apportionment certainly until after the close of the ensuing General Conference. Past experience vividly reminds us as to the sane advantage of coming up to a General Conference with a fairly liberal surplus in this Treasury. If the General Conference of 1920 should decide to place extra demands upon his Treasury as, for instance, was done by the Conference of 1912, any balance thought to be liberal might vanish to the point of necessity of going into bank for large loans. In the quadrennium following 1912 not only was the largest balance ever at that time held in the Treasury soon exhausted, but it required nearly three years of rather anxious work to induce the church to pay currently into the Treasury a sufficient sum to meet required disbursements. The present would be the first time in eight years that this Treasury would be out of debt had it not been for the balance on hand January 1, 1912.

On account of having a good working balance in the Treasury we have been able for the last two years, at all periods, to get on without making loans from the banks. In the course of every fiscal year there are two nonproductive periods during which without money in the Treasury we should be compelled to borrow. As it is, we are able to make temporary loans of our surplus to good advantage, thus securing a profitable item in interest returns. During this closing year of the quadrennium, about three fourths of all administrative expenses have been defrayed from interest receipts, the total expense being \$5,018.72, while the interest earned was \$4,396.10. If the basis of apportionment were reduced only by one quarter of one per cent on the \$17,782,988 paid in 1919 as salaries, this reduction alone would deplete our present annual income by the sum of \$44,457.50, a sum sufficient to pay the annual expenses in full of six of our General Superintendents.

We are pleased to call attention to the economical administration of this Fund. The receipts to the Treasury during the quadrennium were \$1,059,148.99. The total costs of administration for the four years has been \$17,939—1.693 per cent of receipts. During the quadrennium the interest earned amounted to \$8,495.05.

It is to be noted that receipts to the Treasury have steadily increased year by year for the past two quadrenniums. For instance, the receipts of 1919 were 25 per cent in excess of those of 1916. Two general facts will account for this large increase, namely: First, a larger percentage of the amounts apportioned to the Conferences has been collected; second, the salaries paid to pastors throughout the church have been very generally increased. We append herewith a table showing the increase of salaries:

Salaries paid in 1915-1916.....	\$15,687,994
1916-1917.....	16,294,210
1917-1918.....	17,030,214
1918-1919.....	17,872,977

An item which is very seriously working against the Treasury arises from the excessive costs of exchange in the Orient. Without having opportunity for counsel in the matter, the Treasury has assumed the responsibility of reimbursing our Bishops working in the Orient for the heavy exchange which they have been compelled to pay even when their salaries have been paid them in American gold. We have deemed it certain that our Bishops in the Orient ought not to be penalized simply because assigned to work on the other side of the globe.

It may be of interest to some to know that the average annual cost to the church of our General Superintendents each is a little less than \$7,000, while the cost of our Missionary Bishops each

is about \$5,325 per annum. This estimate is based on salaries and expenses in vogue prior to January 1, 1920.

The Treasurers most gratefully recognize their obligation to many coworkers in the interests of the Episcopal Fund. It is little realized what an enormous volume of work is performed in the furtherance of this cause by the many Conference Treasurers throughout the church. Their general accuracy in accounting for funds in their hands is of every great assistance to the Cashier and his office force. The work which these men do is a work of loyalty to the church, returning to them no financial compensations. If the voluntary services rendered by Conference Treasurers were to be substituted by regularly installed and paid officers, the necessitated added expense above that now required would mount into very large figures.

The passing of the years only serves, in this relation, to intensify appreciation of the invaluable services of the Cashier, Mr. John R. Huff, and his office associates, in their faithful, skillful, and efficient command of the well-nigh innumerable details which are incident and indispensable to the administration of the receipts and disbursements of this Fund. The Treasurer has now been officially charged with the responsibilities of this Fund for twenty-four consecutive years. But in every one of these years John R. Huff, as Cashier, as custodian of the receipts and disbursements of this Treasury, has unremittingly supervised every detail with the fidelity and skill of a most exacting banker. He richly merits the most unreserved commendation.

With a profoundly grateful sense of the blessings and successes which have crowded the years, we render this further account of the stewardship with which the church has so long entrusted us.

GEORGE P. MAINS, *Treasurer*,

EDWIN R. GRAHAM, *Assistant Treasurer*,
Episcopal Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF THE YEAR 1919

New York, February 6, 1920.

TO THE BOOK COMMITTEE OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

GENTLEMEN: The following is submitted as the report on the examination of the accounts and records of George P. Mains, Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1919.

CASH RECEIPTS verified and all duly accounted for.

DISBURSEMENTS verified with cancelled checks.

BANK BALANCES reconciled.

REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1919, as rendered by the Treasurer, accords with the records.

Respectfully submitted, GEORGE D. COLTER, *Auditor*.

**SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1912,
TO DECEMBER 31, 1919**

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Disbursements in Excess of Receipts	Receipts in Excess of Disbursements
1912.....	\$125,795 38	\$182,507 38	\$56,712 00	\$..... ..
1913.....	175,611 07	211,181 80	35,570 73	..... ..
1914.....	210,453 36	210,629 92	176 56	..... ..
1915.....	230,043 32	206,009 45	..... ..	24,033 87
1916.....	236,469 15	234,780 94	..... ..	1,688 21
1917.....	257,396 11	231,213 79	..... ..	26,182 32
1918.....	269,682 30	236,920 16	..... ..	32,762 14
1919.....	295,601 43	231,439 89	..... ..	56,368 79
Totals.....	\$1,801,052 12	\$1,744,683 33	\$92,459 29	\$141,035 33
Jan. 1, 1912—Cash on hand.....	119,423 58	..... ..	..... ..	..... ..
Dec. 31, 1919—Balance.....	..... ..	175,792 37	48,576 04	..... ..
	\$1,920,475 70	\$1,920,475 70	\$141,035 33	\$141,035 33

Comparative Summary of Episcopal Fund for the Four Years of the Quadrennium, Jan. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1919

	1916	1917	1918	1919
Balance in Treasury at beginning of year.....	\$50,998 16	\$52,686 37	\$78,868 69	\$111,630 83
RECEIPTS				
Receipts from Conferences.....	\$235,674 95	\$256,158 74	\$267,514 92	\$291,155 33
Interest earned.....	794 20	1,187 37	2,117 38	4,396 10
Sundry miscellaneous receipts.....	..... ..	50 00	50 00	50 00
Total Receipts.....	\$236,469 15	\$257,396 11	\$269,682 30	\$295,601 43
DISBURSEMENTS				
To Bishops				
Salaries.....	\$162,383 38	\$165,750 00	\$164,583 28	\$160,166 64
Traveling expenses and sundries.....	19,343 58	17,354 27	23,862 77	23,549 51
Moving expenses.....	9,360 13	1,402 72	1,715 49	6 00
House rent and expenses on Episcopal residences.....	25,687 63	26,647 83	27,210 72	25,871 45
Stenographic work.....	10,160 13	10,660 98	10,553 78	10,554 74
Rent of offices for Bishops.....	1,632 00	2,455 00	2,531 00	1,923 00
Steamship and Railroad Transportation Bureau.....	1,125 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	2,100 00
Loss in Exchange on American money in China.....	..... ..	..... ..	..... ..	1,668 64
Books, printing blanks, and sundries.....	662 71	1,397 53	408 02	559 33
Postage and express on books for Bishops.....	61 49	25 41	21 51	21 86
EXPENSES IN TREASURER'S OFFICE				
Printing Annual Reports.....	84 27	197 46	243 19	275 80
Exchange on out-of-town checks.....	105 40	69 36	67 79	73 21
Printing circular letters and envelopes.....	688 87	567 00	321 14	383 26
Postage.....	655 05	607 76	512 65	420 36
Advertising in Christian Advocates.....	208 00	..... ..	..... ..	..... ..
Stationery, indemnity bond, traveling, and sundry expenses.....	144 20	78 47	217 15	116 09
Cashier and Stenographer.....	979 10	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,250 00
Administrative expenses, paid to The Methodist Book Concern.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	2,166 67	2,500 00
Total Disbursements.....	\$234,780 94	\$231,213 79	\$236,920 16	\$231,439 89
Balance in Treasury at close of year.....	\$52,686 37	\$78,868 69	\$111,630 83	\$175,792 37

The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer serve **without** financial compensation.

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1919

YEAR	Receipts	Disbursements	Disbursements in Excess of Receipts	Receipts in Excess of Disbursements
1916.....	\$236,469 15	\$234,780 94	\$..... ..	\$1,688 21
1917.....	257,396 11	231,213 79	..... ..	26,182 32
1918.....	269,682 30	236,920 16	..... ..	32,762 14
1919.....	295,601 43	231,439 89	..... ..	64,161 54
	\$1,059,148 99	\$934,354 78	\$..... ..	\$124,794 21
Jan. 1, 1916—Cash on hand.....	50,998 16	..... ..	..... ..	..... ..
Dec. 31, 1919—Balance in Treasury.....	..... ..	175,792 37	..... ..	..... ..
	\$1,110,147 15	\$1,110,147 15	..... ..	..... ..

Summary of \$896,825.03 disbursed to Bishops and widows of Bishops during the four years of this quadrennium ending December. 31, 1919, as follows:

	Moving Expenses	Amount of Salary Paid	Traveling and Sundry Expenses	Rent and Expenses on Bishops' Residences	Steno- grapher	Totals
Joseph F. Berry.....	\$.....	\$20,000 00	\$922 39	\$3,273 01	\$1,612 00	\$25,807 40
William F. McDowell.....	480 02	20,416 72	1,180 57	4,083 32	2,020 00	28,180 63
James W. Bashford*.....		17,500 00	2,187 53	3,250 02	1,624 98	24,562 53
William Burt.....		20,000 00	3,338 43	2,758 80	2,000 00	28,097 23
Luther B. Wilson.....		20,000 00	643 11	4,000 00	1,458 42	26,101 53
William F. Anderson.....		20,000 00	3,768 01	4,000 00	1,114 24	28,882 25
John L. Nuelsen.....		20,000 00	2,486 87	4,000 00	2,000 00	28,486 87
William A. Quayle.....	517 25	20,000 00	1,268 23	3,999 96	877 25	26,662 69
Wilson S. Lewis.....		20,000 00	5,480 58	4,000 00	1,398 00	30,878 58
Edwin H. Hughes.....	1,247 60	20,000 00	2,711 15	3,583 31	773 33	28,315 39
Frank M. Bristol.....	295 99	20,000 00	1,029 47	3,441 30	1,319 00	26,085 76
Homer C. Stuntz.....	328 11	20,000 00	3,854 69	3,705 00	1,015 99	28,903 79
Theo. S. Henderson.....	492 60	20,000 00	3,116 01	4,000 00	2,000 00	29,608 61
William O. Shepard.....	187 40	20,000 00	1,693 98	3,435 00	971 75	26,288 13
Naphtali Luccock*.....		2,499 99	50 00	435 00	180 00	3,164 99
Francis J. McConnell.....		20,000 00	3,524 12	4,099 98	1,380 25	29,004 35
Frederick D. Leete.....		20,000 00	3,397 40	4,000 00	1,968 87	29,366 27
Richard J. Cooke.....	315 10	20,000 00	1,629 16	2,800 00	840 25	25,584 51
Wilbur P. Thirkield.....		20,000 00	2,511 94	4,000 00	1,689 95	28,201 89
Herbert Welch.....	2,056 56	17,916 66	6,942 99	3,500 00	848 62	31,264 83
Thomas Nicholson.....	382 65	17,916 67	3,923 08	3,525 00	1,748 67	27,496 07
Adna W. Leonard.....	335 23	17,916 67	3,014 99	3,241 97	623 15	25,132 01
Matthew S. Hughes.....	526 20	17,916 67	2,105 46	3,369 51	1,162 60	25,080 44
William F. Oldham.....	1,236 62	17,916 66	2,872 62	3,192 16	1,674 16	26,892 22
Charles B. Mitchell.....	350 50	17,916 67	1,623 26	3,485 00	1,791 60	25,167 03
Franklin Hamilton*.....	350 00	11,249 95	1,316 10	2,041 64	958 30	15,915 99
MISSIONARY BISHOPS						
Frank W. Warne.....		14,150 00	4,330 43	3,421 64	2,000 00	23,902 07
J. E. Robinson.....		14,150 00	2,686 81	3,238 18	1,401 99	21,476 98
J. W. Robinson.....	116 50	14,150 00	4,291 67	3,416 50	346 20	22,320 87
A. P. Camphor*.....	924 20	12,900 00	639 91	1,820 00	1,333 22	17,617 33
Eben S. Johnson.....	1,908 19	12,900 00	3,003 27	2,503 00	861 00	21,175 46
William P. Eveland*.....		2,750 00	451 96	.....	264 83	3,466 79
RETIRED BISHOPS						
John H. Vincent.....		10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
Earl Cranston.....	397 50	12,500 00	442 93	416 66	90 20	13,847 29
John W. Hamilton.....		12,500 00	497 97	416 67	208 31	13,622 95
Thomas B. Neely.....		10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
J. M. Thoburn.....		9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00
J. C. Hartzell.....		10,000 00	319 53	250 00	.....	10,569 53
I. B. Scott.....		7,500 00	218 51	400 00	203 00	8,321 51
M. C. Harris.....		7,500 00	635 00	315 00	169 50	8,619 50
WIDOWS OF BISHOPS						
Mrs. Fowler*.....		1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
Goodsell.....		4,800 00	.....	.....	.....	4,800 00
Foss.....		2,666 64	.....	.....	.....	2,666 64
Mallalieu.....		2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
Spellmeyer.....		3,600 00	.....	.....	.....	3,600 00
Walden.....		4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00
Eveland.....	36 12	2,700 00	.....	.....	.....	2,736 12
Hamilton.....		1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
Parker.....		1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Bashford.....		250 00	.....	.....	.....	250 00
	\$12,484 34	\$652,883 30	\$84,110 13	\$105,417 63	\$41,929 63	\$896,825 03

SUMMARY		
Moving Expenses.....	\$12,484 34	
Salaries.....	652,883 30	
Traveling Expenses and Sundries.....	84,110 13	
Rent and Repairs, Taxes, etc.....	105,417 63	
Stenographers.....	41,929 63	
	\$896,825 03	

* Deceased

RECEIPTS AND APPORTIONMENT FOR THE QUADRENNIUM BY CONFERENCES
[The Conferences are shown as of the close of the Quadrennium]

	RECEIPTS FOR THE QUADRENNIUM (CALENDAR YEARS)				Total Receipts for Four Years	Total Appor- tionment for Four Years
	1916	1917	1918	1919		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama.....	129 00	190 00	209 00	290 00	818 00	1,141 00
Arkansas.....	152 00	22 00	351 00	192 00	717 00	1,292 00
Atlanta.....	334 00	412 00	548 00	514 00	1,808 00	2,254 00
Baltimore.....	4,833 00	5,004 00	5,071 00	5,473 25	20,331 25	20,553 00
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	140 00	165 00	194 00	288 00	787 00	1,119 00
California.....	2,623 10	2,947 00	3,332 00	3,396 10	12,298 20	13,808 00
California German.....	221 55	233 00	256 00	276 00	986 55	1,135 00
Central Alabama.....	123 00	121 00	220 75	242 10	706 85	1,907 00
Central German.....	1,322 25	1,366 75	1,497 50	1,449 50	5,636 00	5,986 00
Central Illinois.....	3,895 50	3,848 00	4,123 00	4,596 50	16,463 00	17,320 00
Central Missouri.....	177 75	288 00	291 00	391 00	1,147 75	2,100 00
Central New York.....	3,843 50	4,077 25	4,317 50	4,358 00	16,596 25	16,718 00
Central Pennsylvania.....	4,614 49	5,315 49	5,045 75	5,249 68	20,225 41	20,802 00
Central Swedish.....	408 00	410 50	486 00	796 00	2,100 50	2,987 00
Central Tennessee.....	92 00	106 00	123 00	170 00	491 00	621 00
Chicago German.....	879 75	929 00	894 00	897 00	3,599 75	3,880 00
Colorado.....	3,049 20	3,328 97	3,265 78	3,362 66	13,006 61	13,195 00
Columbia River.....	2,054 70	2,361 25	2,420 08	2,506 33	9,342 36	10,513 00
Dakota.....	2,582 00	2,929 00	3,345 85	3,876 00	12,732 85	12,196 00
Delaware.....	1,368 00	1,369 00	1,499 00	1,951 75	6,187 75	7,223 00
Des Moines.....	4,526 98	4,854 00	5,249 00	5,615 24	20,245 22	20,159 00
Detroit.....	4,837 50	5,139 50	5,803 75	6,160 05	21,940 80	24,578 00
East German.....	806 00	760 00	750 00	793 00	3,109 00	3,538 00
East Maine.....	1,178 74	1,269 86	1,235 64	1,530 50	5,204 74	6,190 00
East Tennessee.....	238 00	238 00	314 00	326 00	1,116 00	1,547 00
Eastern Swedish.....	378 00	400 00	411 00	429 00	1,618 00	1,640 00
Erie.....	3,357 75	3,819 75	4,233 87	4,401 25	15,812 62	17,970 00
Florida.....	149 00	193 00	164 00	266 00	772 00	959 00
Genesee.....	4,491 50	4,704 50	4,996 60	5,184 88	19,377 48	21,010 00
Georgia.....	92 00	141 00	150 00	170 00	553 00	542 00
Gulf.....	291 25	390 00	374 00	390 75	1,446 00	1,845 00
Holston.....	826 00	1,005 00	1,160 50	1,206 00	4,197 50	6,246 00
Idaho.....	822 75	895 00	1,059 00	1,227 00	4,003 75	4,282 00
Illinois.....	5,741 53	6,137 02	6,652 95	7,528 43	26,059 93	25,897 00
Indiana.....	4,379 00	4,607 96	4,957 00	5,430 25	19,374 21	19,863 00
Iowa.....	2,802 69	3,007 50	3,117 50	3,385 00	12,312 69	11,934 00
Kansas.....	5,052 50	5,373 28	5,547 65	5,592 40	21,565 83	22,736 00
Kentucky.....	432 00	480 00	570 00	622 00	2,104 00	4,209 00
Lexington.....	460 50	679 00	669 00	874 50	2,683 00	3,020 00
Lincoln.....	79 00	87 00	95 00	102 00	363 00	1,094 00
Little Rock.....	98 00	141 00	164 00	148 00	551 00	1,159 00
Louisiana.....	293 00	291 00	306 00	420 00	1,310 00	3,761 00
Maine.....	1,183 50	1,375 00	1,366 55	1,469 00	5,394 00	5,967 00
Michigan.....	4,504 40	4,939 18	5,066 08	5,307 00	19,816 66	21,698 00
Minnesota.....	2,066 00	2,194 00	2,320 00	2,446 00	9,026 00	10,793 00
Mississippi.....	235 00	235 50	233 75	280 00	1,034 25	2,572 00
Missouri.....	1,917 63	2,150 65	2,287 35	2,410 00	8,765 63	8,878 00
Montana.....	698 55	810 00	885 00	907 00	3,300 55	3,763 00
Nebraska.....	6,563 00	6,892 48	7,674 75	7,985 28	29,115 51	28,132 00
Newark.....	5,389 50	6,049 00	5,874 25	6,158 25	23,471 00	25,336 00
New England.....	4,009 25	5,323 50	5,220 00	5,595 75	20,148 50	21,923 00
New England Southern.....	2,489 00	2,761 25	2,517 55	3,144 75	10,912 55	11,789 00
New Hampshire.....	1,434 10	1,525 50	1,591 00	1,714 00	6,264 60	6,754 00
New Jersey.....	4,730 75	5,365 00	4,974 00	5,619 00	20,688 75	21,043 00
New Mexico.....	240 00	293 00	288 00	300 00	1,121 00	1,610 00
New York.....	4,053 71	4,818 40	4,765 25	5,001 87	18,639 23	24,474 00
New York East.....	5,455 05	6,068 58	6,226 00	6,664 88	24,414 51	29,918 00
North Carolina.....	279 00	298 00	358 00	414 00	1,349 00	2,335 00
North Dakota.....	1,838 00	1,945 00	2,023 00	2,022 00	7,828 00	10,821 00
North Indiana.....	4,903 40	4,579 70	4,949 25	5,637 25	20,069 60	19,798 00
North Montana.....	426 00	510 50	570 00	708 30	2,214 80	3,135 00
North-East Ohio.....	8,326 35	8,757 15	9,418 50	10,468 36	36,970 36	37,184 00
Northern German.....	543 00	551 00	554 00	578 00	2,226 00	2,765 00
Northern Minnesota.....	2,039 00	2,475 00	2,785 00	3,143 50	10,462 50	12,763 00
Northern New York.....	3,258 25	3,114 50	3,167 50	3,372 00	12,912 25	12,988 00
Northern Swedish.....	445 00	448 00	460 00	472 00	1,825 00	1,895 00
Northwest German.....	626 00	672 00	660 00	724 00	2,682 00	2,691 00
Northwest Indiana.....	3,430 07	3,533 92	3,686 77	3,951 66	14,602 42	14,434 00

RECEIPTS AND APPORTIONMENT—Continued

	RECEIPTS FOR THE QUADRENNIUM (CALENDAR YEARS)				Total Receipts for Four Years	Total Appor- tionment for Four Years
	1916	1917	1918	1919		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Northwest Iowa.....	3,566 10	3,775 00	4,071 00	4,389 00	15,801 10	16,252 00
Northwest Kansas.....	2,080 00	2,255 00	2,521 00	2,663 00	9,519 00	9,349 00
Northwest Nebraska.....	498 00	557 00	641 00	663 00	2,359 00	2,520 00
Norwegian and Danish.....	529 00	582 10	591 50	663 50	2,366 10	2,691 00
Ohio.....	3,818 61	4,038 65	4,430 16	4,718 80	17,006 22	18,224 00
Oklahoma.....	2,166 00	2,870 52	3,364 60	3,766 20	12,167 32	12,737 00
Oregon.....	1,799 20	1,826 10	2,016 10	2,100 40	7,741 80	8,181 00
Pacific German.....	216 00	231 00	236 00	228 00	911 00	974 00
Philadelphia.....	6,702 75	7,250 60	7,180 00	8,193 00	29,326 35	31,078 00
Pittsburgh.....	6,472 04	6,671 32	6,956 66	7,474 18	27,574 20	28,399 00
Puget Sound.....	2,182 50	2,354 65	2,661 35	2,860 00	10,058 50	10,212 00
Rock River.....	7,095 50	7,262 00	7,480 00	7,735 40	29,572 90	31,215 00
Saint Johns River.....	486 00	411 62	602 00	555 00	2,054 62	2,257 00
Saint Louis.....	2,497 75	2,690 38	2,841 50	2,863 50	10,893 13	12,078 00
Saint Louis German.....	832 87	857 00	911 50	900 00	3,501 37	4,139 00
Savannah.....	193 00	212 00	258 00	333 00	996 00	1,188 00
South Carolina.....	487 00	664 00	267 00	2,197 00	3,615 00	5,987 00
Southern California.....	5,200 50	5,259 00	5,430 00	5,099 77	21,499 27	22,248 00
Southern German.....	323 00	341 00	364 00	421 00	1,449 00	1,481 00
Southern Illinois.....	2,801 00	3,045 00	3,191 00	3,447 00	12,484 00	13,942 00
Southwest Kansas.....	3,675 97	4,024 94	4,218 01	4,903 45	16,822 37	15,366 00
Tennessee.....	98 00	87 00	129 00	170 00	484 00	1,390 00
Texas.....	217 00	410 00	326 50	484 00	1,437 50	2,711 00
Troy.....	4,443 35	4,492 75	4,454 25	5,277 40	18,667 75	18,596 00
Upper Iowa.....	3,689 00	3,854 00	4,160 50	4,396 00	16,099 50	16,905 00
Upper Mississippi.....	329 25	361 00	429 00	877 00	1,996 25	2,789 00
Vermont.....	1,230 00	1,294 20	1,306 10	1,376 50	5,206 80	6,107 00
Washington.....	1,201 45	1,338 00	1,459 25	1,729 25	5,727 95	7,348 00
West German.....	945 85	962 40	1,003 90	1,064 75	3,976 90	4,151 00
West Ohio.....	6,537 25	7,169 71	7,462 50	7,960 00	29,129 46	30,357 00
West Texas.....	426 50	227 00	311 00	361 00	1,325 50	2,473 00
West Virginia.....	3,066 00	3,486 00	3,732 10	4,110 15	14,394 25	17,139 00
West Wisconsin.....	2,338 88	2,456 63	2,636 74	2,779 65	10,211 90	11,996 00
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	101 00	104 00	123 00	18 00	346 00	788 00
Western Swedish.....	344 00	360 00	365 00	412 00	1,481 00	1,552 00
Wilmington.....	2,897 60	3,152 00	3,098 50	3,564 00	12,712 10	13,619 00
Wisconsin.....	2,905 02	2,974 17	2,915 00	3,035 00	11,829 19	12,637 00
Wyoming.....	3,174 00	4,066 09	3,784 29	5,029 55	16,053 93	17,200 00
Wyoming State.....	409 60	462 25	507 00	581 00	1,959 85	1,919 00
MISSION CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS						
Alaska Mission.....	23 00	10 00	5 00	10 00	48 00	263 00
Arizona Mission.....	380 00	427 00	399 00	435 00	1,641 00	2,130 00
Italian Mission.....	29 25	...	...	...	29 25	...
Nevada Mission.....	235 10	247 00	19 00	...	501 10	1,519 00
Pacific Chinese Mission.....	22 00	23 00	23 00	23 00	91 00	102 00
Pacific Japanese Mission.....	80 00	81 00	83 00	122 00	366 00	350 00
Pacific Swedish Miss. Conf.....	94 00	118 00	123 00	174 00	509 00	726 00
Porto Rico Miss. Conf.....	...	52 00	29 00	32 00	113 00	44 00
South Florida Mission.....	78 00	95 00	101 00	114 00	388 00	460 00
Southern Swedish Mis. Conf.....	95 00	...	192 00	122 00	409 00	566 00
Utah Mission.....	118 00	143 00	176 00	208 00	645 00	841 00
FOREIGN CONFERENCES, ETC.						
Bengal.....	...	...	...	...	...	50 00
Bombay.....	102 00	70 81	98 50	100 08	371 39	453 00
Central China.....	...	...	...	75 72	75 72	31 00
Central Provinces.....	41 98	27 42	34 66	38 00	142 06	98 00
Chile.....	46 00	61 17	62 60	69 60	239 37	603 00
Denmark.....	111 62	123 00	132 28	...	366 90	462 00
Eastern South America.....	...	510 73	238 00	...	748 73	1,684 00
Finland.....	90 52	...	...	...	90 52	275 00
Foochow.....	67 14	169 66	...	80 41	317 21	199 00
Hinghwa.....	...	58 91	72 23	95 02	226 16	454 00
Italy.....	83 35	48 25	...	...	131 60	86 00
Kiangsi.....	...	22 27	34 21	...	56 48	32 00
Korea.....	...	...	...	...	...	208 00

RECEIPTS AND APPORTIONMENT—*Continued*

	RECEIPTS FOR THE QUADRENNIUM (CALENDAR YEARS)				Total Receipts for Four Years	Total Appor- tionment for Four Years
	1916	1917	1918	1919		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liberia.....	64 00	67 00	80 00	...	211 00	261 00
Malaysia.....	54 52	6 25	136 93	68 00	265 70	666 00
Mexico.....	30 00	33 34	78 00	88 30	229 64	330 00
North China.....	...	...	...	...	...	82 00
North Germany.....	245 73	316 13	...	...	561 86	1,485 00
North India.....	8 14	5 80	42 12	101 25	157 31	413 00
Northwest India.....	...	184 40	74 00	133 18	391 58	157 00
Norway.....	240 28	267 94	334 70	307 26	1,150 18	1,142 00
Philippine Islands.....	7 47	...	...	...	7 47	250 00
South India.....	63 23	...	73 75	121 83	258 81	555 00
Sweden.....	...	818 44	933 87	...	1,752 31	1,672 00
Switzerland.....	...	...	...	...	...	1,405 00
West China Miss. Conf.....	8 09	12 00	12 50	14 00	46 59	25 50
Yenping.....	...	...	25 15	36 58	61 73	...
Austria-Hungary Miss. Con.....	...	...	...	...	...	8 00
Bolivia Mission Conf.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria Mission Conf.....	...	15 75	...	9 90	25 65	34 00
Burma Mission Conf.....	...	...	23 24	44 78	68 02	120 00
Congo Mission Conf.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
France Mission Conf.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inhambane Miss. Conf.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Africa Miss. Conf.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Andes Miss. Conf.....	...	...	...	...	...	14 00
Panama Mission.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia Mission Conf.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia Mission.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Cent. Africa Mis. Conf.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	235,674 95	256,173 74	267,514 93	291,155 33	1,050,518 94	....

SUMMARY FOR QUADRENNIUM

Domestic Conferences.....	\$1,037,824 60
Domestic Missions.....	4,746 35
Foreign Conferences and Missions.....	7,953 99
	<u>\$1,050,518 94</u>

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE EXPENSE FUND

I beg leave to submit herewith my report as Treasurer of the General Conference Expense Fund, covering receipts and disbursements for the 1920 quadrennium.

With the hearty cooperation of a large percentage of the District Superintendents and Pastors, I have been able to collect \$187,952.78 from the Conferences on an apportionment of approximately \$205,000 (not including the apportionment to foreign Conferences), or 91.5 per cent, which is a little better than seven per cent more than was ever collected at this date in any previous quadrennium.

I have also collected interest on certificates of deposit and daily balances, \$15,878.53, which is \$3,314.99 more than the entire expenses of my office including clerk hire, stationery, postage, and \$650 which was paid for corporation bond of the treasurer.

The total receipts for the quadrennium, as shown by my report, are \$210,868.91, while the expenses up to date are \$230,473.03, and the unpaid adjusted claims are \$11,365.69 and estimated unpaid claims \$14,000, making the total expenses for the quadrennium \$255,838.72. Deducting from this amount the total receipts would leave an overpayment of \$44,969.81. We had on hand at the beginning of the quadrennium \$68,185.31. Deducting from this the overpayment of \$44,969.81 leaves a balance of \$23,215.50.

From this statement one can see the importance of raising the balance due on the apportionment, which is approximately \$17,500. There is due from one of our large Conferences \$2,970 which should be paid during this year, as provided by the Discipline.

My books have been audited by Mr. George D. Colter, official auditor of the Book Concern, except for the business transacted at General Conference, all of which will be audited at the next meeting of the Book Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
OSCAR P. MILLER, *Treasurer.*

July 14, 1920.

Report of General Conference Expense Fund 1437

OSCAR P. MILLER, TREASURER, ROCK RAPIDS, IOWA
IN ACCOUNT WITH
GENERAL CONFERENCE EXPENSE FUND
1920 QUADRENNIUM

RECEIPTS

To amount transferred from 1916 account.....	\$67,085 31
To unpaid claims 1916 quadrennium.....	1,100 00
To Collections from Conferences (Exhibit A):	
Fall Domestic Conferences.....	\$116,477 36
Spring Domestic Conferences.....	68,645 83
Foreign Conferences.....	2,734 59
Individual donations.....	95 00
	<hr/>
	187,952 78
To interest collected from certificates of deposit and daily balances.....	15,878 53
To amount received from Methodist Book Con- cern account of Daily Christian Advocate....	7,000 00
To Refunds.....	37 60
	<hr/>
	\$279,054 22

DISBURSEMENTS

By paid expenses of Commissions (Exhibit B)...	\$22,213 22
By paid expenses of Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.....	16,000 00
By paid expenses of Judicial Conference.....	725 30
By paid expenses of S. S. and R. R. Transporta- tion Bureau.....	979 92
By paid expenses of Triers of Appeals.....	172 66
By paid expenses of Fraternal Delegates.....	322 86
By paid Board of Education.....	146 13
By paid express on General Conference Journals.....	1 24
By paid expenses of Treasurer's Of- fice—Salaries.....	\$11,500 00
Postage and Stationery.....	438 54
Premium on Treasurer's Bond....	625 00
	<hr/>
	12,563 54
By paid expenses of General Conference Secretary	967 83
By paid Press and Publicity Committees.....	983 29
By paid expenses incident to Consecration of Bishops.....	136 50
By paid expenses of Daily Christian Advocate as audited by the Book Committee.....	17,018 55
By credit account of Foreign Delegates.....	958 98
By paid miscellaneous expenses at General Con- ference (Exhibit C).....	1,651 07
By paid expenses of General Conference delegates (Exhibit D).....	155,625 44
By refund—Buffalo District, Genesee Conference, account error.....	5 00
By loss on Liberty Bond sold.....	1 50
By balance on hand July 14, 1920.....	48,581 19
	<hr/>
	\$279,054 22

Respectfully submitted, OSCAR P. MILLER, *Treasurer*.

Note—Cash Balance July 14, 1920..... \$48,581 19

Unpaid adjusted claims of

 Foreign Delegates..... \$11,365 69

 Estimated unpaid claims.... 14,000 00

25,365 69

True Balance July 14, 1920..... \$23,215 50

EXHIBIT A

COLLECTIONS FROM CONFERENCES

At the close of the coming Fall and Spring Conferences, any and all Districts which shall have paid more than the apportionment shown below will be credited the amount overpaid on the apportionment for the General Conference of 1924; and any Districts which shall have paid less than this apportionment will be charged with the deficiency, as provided by the Discipline, ¶ 384, § 2.

Where there has been a change in district boundaries of a Conference since the apportionment was made, we have reported the amount paid by the Conference instead of amount paid by districts.

* Indicates districts which have paid their full apportionment.

DOMESTIC FALL CONFERENCES			
Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
Alabama	Birmingham	\$87 00	\$103 00*
"	Boaz	58 00	58 00*
"	Gulf	71 00	81 00*
Alaska Mission		50 00	3 00
Arizona Mission		343 00	346 00*
Arkansas	Fort Smith	234 00	65 00
"	Little Rock	211 00	93 00
Atlanta	Atlanta	151 00	128 00
"	Gainesville	151 00	39 00
"	Griffin	117 00	57 00
"	Rome	117 00	117 00*
"	Newman	117 00	117 00*
Blue Ridge Atlantic	Asheville	81 00	34 00
"	Coast	61 00	29 00
"	Winston-Salem	87 00	131 00*
California	Napa	517 00	498 00
"	Oakland	568 00	658 00*
"	Sacramento	488 00	456 00
"	San Francisco	661 00	661 00*
"	Nevada	259 00	44 00
California German	California	181 00	181 00*
Central Alabama	Birmingham	100 00	79 10
"	Huntsville	49 00	41 00
"	Marion	49 00	45 00
"	Opelika	70 00	63 00
"	Montgomery	55 00	58 00*
Central German	Cincinnati-Louisville	323 00	325 00*
"	Michigan	310 00	270 00
"	Ohio	385 00	376 00
Central Illinois	Galesburg	839 00	643 00
"	Kankakee	839 00	565 00
"	Peoria	839 00	604 00
"	Rock Island	839 00	532 00
Central New York	Elmira	672 00	734 00*
"	Geneva	729 00	736 00*
"	Syracuse East	764 00	770 00*
"	Syracuse West	742 00	704 00
Central Swedish	Chicago	278 00	245 00
"	Galesburg	186 00	181 00
"	Jamestown	76 00	72 00
Central Tennessee	Baxter	20 00	50 00*
"	Lawrenceburg	27 00	30 00*
"	McLemoresville	22 00	26 00*

Chicago German	Chicago	\$327 00	\$277 00
"	Milwaukee	326 00	239 00
Colorado	Colorado Springs	401 00	472 00*
"	Denver	438 00	442 67*
"	Grand Junction	448 00	435 25
"	Greeley	533 00	567 50*
"	Pueblo	471 00	550 00*
Columbia River		2,010 00	1,223 00
Dakota	Aberdeen	543 00	543 00*
"	Mitchell	495 00	545 00*
"	Rapid City	248 00	146 75
"	Sioux Falls	595 00	388 00
"	Watertown	541 00	442 00
Des Moines	Atlantic	408 00	377 00
"	Boone	534 00	547 00*
"	Chariton	490 00	492 00*
"	Council Bluffs	475 00	496 00*
"	Creston	615 00	620 00*
"	Des Moines	432 00	485 00*
Detroit	Bay City	600 00	248 00
"	Detroit East	990 00	1,001 00*
"	Detroit West	988 00	778 00
"	Flint	710 00	710 00*
"	Upper Peninsula	900 00	397 00
"	Saginaw	688 00	701 00*
East Tennessee	Bluefield	71 00	49 00
"	Chattanooga	47 00	33 00
"	Knoxville	52 00	40 00
"	Pulaski	110 00	66 00
Erie	Clarion	734 00	409 00
"	Erie	613 00	640 15*
"	Jamestown	739 00	661 00
"	Meadville	558 00	643 00*
"	New Castle	808 00	677 00
Genesee	Buffalo	1,134 00	1,184 25*
"	Corning	791 00	551 85
"	Olean	689 00	551 75
"	Rochester	895 00	894 00
Georgia		84 00	102 00*
Gulf	Southern	200 00	110 00
"	Texas	120 00	100 00
Holston	Bristol	173 00	104 00
"	Chattanooga	383 00	198 00
"	Harriman	269 00	172 00
"	Johnson City	251 00	237 00
"	Knoxville	352 00	260 00
Idaho	Boise	252 00	178 00
"	La Grande	251 00	123 00
"	Pocatello	320 00	302 00
Illinois		4,064 00	4,307 99*
Indiana	Bloomington	497 00	462 00
"	Connersville	488 00	485 00
"	Evansville	614 00	489 00
"	Indianapolis	589 00	602 00*
"	Greensburg	253 00	226 00
"	New Albany	438 00	311 00
"	Seymour	347 00	301 00
"	Vincennes	359 00	432 00*
Iowa	Burlington	535 00	687 00*
"	Muscatine	490 00	501 00*

Iowa.....	Oskaloosa.....	\$479 00	\$492 00*
".....	Ottumwa.....	480 00	466 00
Kentucky.....	Ashland.....	200 00	146 00
".....	Covington-Lex- ington.....	365 00	186 00
".....	Louisville.....	200 00	115 00
Little Rock.....	Clow.....	70 00	33 00
".....	Forrest City.....	41 00	13 00
".....	Fort Smith.....	95 00	31 00
".....	Little Rock.....	83 00	44 00
".....	Pine Bluff.....	41 00	38 50
Michigan.....	Albion.....	512 00	519 00*
".....	Big Rapids.....	510 00	498 00
".....	Grand Rapids.....	530 00	528 00
".....	Grand Traverse.....	575 00	440 00
".....	Kalamazoo.....	435 00	366 00
".....	Lansing.....	589 00	607 00*
".....	Niles.....	495 00	536 00*
Minnesota.....	Mankato.....	430 00	317 00
".....	Marshall.....	526 00	348 00
".....	Saint Paul.....	392 00	352 00
".....	Winona.....	568 00	361 00
Missouri.....	Brookfield.....	402 00	259 00
".....	Cameron.....	369 00	347 00
".....	Kirkville.....	372 00	177 00
".....	Maryville.....	346 00	347 00*
".....	Saint Joseph.....	514 00	535 00*
Montana.....	Butte.....	546 00	314 15
".....	Yellowstone.....	273 00	289 00*
Nebraska.....	Fairbury.....	751 00	509 00
".....	Grand Island.....	420 00	508 00*
".....	Hastings.....	548 00	542 00
".....	Holdrege.....	816 00	773 00
".....	Kearney.....	898 00	900 00*
".....	Lincoln.....	554 00	524 00
".....	Norfolk.....	545 00	535 00
".....	Omaha.....	837 00	663 00
".....	Tecumseh.....	494 00	498 00*
New Mexico.....	English.....	187 00	121 00
".....	Spanish.....	73 00	38 00
North Carolina.....	Greensboro.....	171 00	98 00
".....	Western.....	106 00	113 00*
".....	Wilmington.....	96 00	96 00*
".....	Winston.....	146 00	140 00
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	499 00	392 00
".....	Fargo.....	472 00	387 00
".....	Grand Forks.....	509 00	309 00
".....	Minot.....	535 00	312 00
North Montana.....	Great Falls.....	370 00	370 00*
".....	Milk River.....	144 00	127 00
North-East Ohio.....	Akron.....	481 00	529 00*
".....	Barnesville.....	570 00	643 00*
".....	Cambridge.....	549 00	468 85
".....	Canton.....	289 00	534 00*
".....	Cleveland.....	981 00	1,109 00*
".....	Mansfield.....	515 00	613 00*
".....	Norwalk.....	620 00	578 00
".....	Steubenville.....	781 00	523 00
".....	Wooster.....	670 00	609 00
".....	Youngstown.....	923 00	547 25

Report of General Conference Expense Fund 1441

Northern German	Minneapolis	\$467 00	\$400 00
Northern Minnesota	Duluth	545 00	488 00
"	Fergus Falls	360 00	385 50*
"	Litchfield	446 00	526 00*
"	Minneapolis	660 00	701 00*
Northern Swedish	Lake Superior	125 00	125 00*
"	Minneapolis	200 00	192 00
Northwest German	Charles City	264 00	267 00*
"	Sioux City	210 00	212 00*
Northwest Indiana	Crawfordsville	695 00	676 00
"	Greencastle	647 00	573 00
"	La Fayette	659 00	719 00*
"	South Bend	710 00	687 00
Northwest Iowa	Algona	480 00	559 00*
"	Fort Dodge	500 00	500 00
"	Ida Grove	501 00	513 00*
"	Sheldon	514 00	568 00*
"	Sioux City	600 00	611 00*
Northwest Nebraska	Alliance	203 00	255 00*
"	Long Pine	144 00	201 00*
Norwegian and Danish	Chicago	179 00	178 00
"	Minneapolis	109 00	102 00
"	Red River Valley	68 00	68 00*
Ohio	Chillicothe	384 00	357 00
"	Columbus	710 00	687 00
"	Lancaster	524 00	435 00
"	Marietta	570 00	411 00
"	Portsmouth	373 00	249 00
"	Zanesville	627 00	433 00
Oklahoma	Alva	356 00	150 00
"	Enid	347 00	216 00
"	Fort Worth	380 00	339 00
"	Guthrie	361 00	283 00
"	Oklahoma City	536 00	360 00
"	Tulsa	485 00	413 00
Oregon	Eugene	333 00	354 00*
"	Klamath	201 00	157 00
"	Portland	479 00	543 00*
"	Salem	418 00	460 00*
Pacific Chinese Mission		16 00	16 00*
Pacific German		160 00	162 00*
Pacific Japanese Mission		60 00	68 00*
Pacific Swed. Miss. Conf.	California	81 00	76 00
"	Washington	52 00	43 00
Pittsburgh	Allegheny	1,478 00	1,081 00
"	Blairsville	952 00	1,037 00*
"	McKeesport	1,015 00	856 00
"	Pittsburgh	1,126 00	1,173 25*
"	Washington	977 00	822 50
Puget Sound	Bellingham	384 00	254 00
"	Olympia	287 00	293 00*
"	Seattle	410 00	410 00*
"	Tacoma	382 00	328 00
"	Vancouver	369 00	331 00
Rock River		5,299 00	3,717 00
Saint Louis		2,513 00	1,724 00
Saint Louis German	Belleville	317 00	241 00
"	Quincy	265 00	241 00
"	Saint Louis	234 00	223 00
Savannah	Lagrange	58 00	60 00*

Savannah	Savannah	\$ 51 00	\$52 00*
"	Waycross	46 00	42 00
"	Waynesboro	52 00	59 00*
South Carolina	Beaufort	116 00	97 00
"	Bennettsville	183 00	126 00
"	Charleston	126 00	95 00
"	Florence	146 00	146 00*
"	Greenville	117 00	94 00
"	Orangeburg	112 00	61 00
"	Spartansburg	129 00	187 00*
"	Sumter	129 00	180 00*
Southern California	Fresno	631 00	600 00
"	Long Beach	746 00	674 00
"	Los Angeles	676 00	692 00*
"	Pasadena	738 00	738 00*
"	San Diego	714 00	706 00
"	Spanish and Portuguese	3 00	5 00*
Southern German	Brenham	128 00	133 50*
"	San Antonio	112 00	117 00*
Southern Illinois	Carbondale	423 00	246 00
"	Centralia	476 00	524 00*
"	East Saint Louis	553 00	609 00*
"	Mount Carmel	378 00	541 00*
"	Olney	522 00	545 00*
Southern Swed. Miss. Conf.		102 00	1 00
Tennessee	Central	37 00	29 00
"	Cumberland River	50 00	25 00
"	Memphis	40 00	33 00
"	Nashville	59 00	59 00*
Texas	Beaumont	97 00	82 00
"	Houston	125 00	144 00*
"	Marshall	150 00	103 00
"	Navasota	119 00	49 00
"	Palestine	94 00	73 00
"	Paris	99 00	88 00
Upper Iowa	Cedar Rapids	749 00	789 00*
"	Davenport	740 00	740 00*
"	Dubuque	762 00	763 00*
"	Waterloo	668 00	750 00*
Utah Mission		144 00	124 00
West German	Kansas City	219 00	194 00
"	Lincoln	300 00	322 00*
"	Wichita	218 00	218 00*
West Ohio	Cincinnati	797 00	734 00
"	Dayton	576 00	664 00*
"	Defiance	684 00	590 00
"	Delaware	624 00	494 00
"	Finlay	511 00	536 00*
"	Hillsboro	573 00	554 00
"	Lima	574 00	523 50
"	Springfield	688 00	571 10
"	Toledo	836 00	558 00
West Texas	Austin	71 00	27 00
"	Dallas	78 00	67 00
"	San Angelo	16 00	39 00*
"	San Antonio	134 00	106 00
"	Victoria	76 00	82 00*
"	Waco	64 00	55 00
West Virginia	Buckhannon	385 00	313 00

Report of General Conference Expense Fund 1443

West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	\$442 00	\$114 00
" ".....	Elkins.....	349 00	255 00
" ".....	Huntington.....	367 00	191 00
" ".....	Morgantown.....	503 00	311 00
" ".....	Oakland.....	405 00	197 00
" ".....	Parkersburg.....	400 00	241 00
" ".....	Wheeling.....	545 00	220 00
West Wisconsin.....	Eau Claire.....	418 00	408 00
" ".....	La Crosse.....	505 00	330 00
" ".....	Madison.....	386 00	306 00
" ".....	Platteville.....	472 00	341 00
" ".....	Superior.....	392 00	392 00*
Western Norw.-Danish...	California.....	23 00	30 00*
" " ".....	Pacific.....	93 00	116 00*
Western Swedish.....	Eastern.....	94 00	115 00*
" ".....	Western.....	129 00	110 00
Wisconsin.....	Appleton.....	860 00	443 00
".....	Fond du Lac.....	545 00	465 00
".....	Jamesville.....	690 00	625 00
".....	Milwaukee.....	790 00	615 00
Wyoming State.....	Cheyenne.....	186 00	169 00
" ".....	Sheridan.....	150 00	129 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$132,902 00	\$116,477 36

DOMESTIC SPRING CONFERENCES

Baltimore.....	Baltimore.....	\$709 00	\$855 00*
".....	Baltimore East.....	621 00	595 00
".....	Baltimore West.....	671 00	737 00*
".....	Frederick.....	519 00	670 00*
".....	Washington.....	653 00	687 00*
Central Missouri.....	Kansas City.....	133 00	73 00
" ".....	Mexico.....	115 00	46 00
" ".....	Saint Louis.....	210 00	54 00
" ".....	Sedalia.....	128 00	39 00
Central Pennsylvania.....		3,275 00	3,430 00*
Delaware.....	Cambridge.....	213 00	336 00*
".....	Centerville.....	164 00	255 00*
".....	Philadelphia.....	350 00	402 00*
".....	Salisbury.....	266 00	266 00*
".....	Wilmington.....	124 00	170 00*
East German.....	East.....	271 00	276 00*
" ".....	West.....	319 00	328 00*
East Maine.....		1,093 00	923 00
Eastern Swedish.....	Boston.....	55 00	38 00
" ".....	Brooklyn and New York.....	115 00	123 00*
" ".....	Worcester.....	72 00	85 00*
Florida.....	Gainesville.....	25 00	45 00*
".....	Jacksonville.....	49 00	60 00*
".....	Live Oak.....	4 00	21 00*
".....	Ocala.....	35 00	35 00*
Kansas.....	Atchison.....	584 00	482 75
".....	Emporia.....	584 00	591 00*
".....	Fort Scott.....	584 00	600 50*
".....	Independence.....	584 00	565 00
".....	Kansas City.....	584 00	586 00*
".....	Manhattan.....	584 00	623 00*

Kansas	Topeka	\$584 00	\$542 00
Lexington	Chicago	100 00	127 00*
"	Cincinnati-May s-		
"	ville	131 00	90 00
"	Columbus	232 00	179 00
"	Lexington	201 00	157 00
"	Louisville	207 00	161 00
"	Indianapolis	140 00	130 00
Lincoln	Guthrie	33 00	33 00*
"	Muskogee	86 00*	77 00
"	Topeka	46 00	83 00*
Louisiana	Alexandria	111 00	92 00
"	Baton Rouge	94 00	67 00
"	La Teche	114 00	57 00
"	Lake Charles	76 00	54 00
"	Shreveport	128 00	82 00
"	New Orleans	141 00	82 00
Maine	Augusta	636 00	554 00
"	Portland	732 00	668 00
Mississippi	Brookhaven	65 00	22 00
"	Hattiesburg	75 00	73 00*
"	Jackson	74 00	32 00
"	Meridian	87 00	106 00*
"	Vicksburg	46 00	47 00*
"	Gulfport	87 00	68 00
Newark	Elizabeth	1,135 00	1,180 00*
"	Jersey City	1,321 00	1,100 00
"	Newark	1,035 00	1,149 00*
"	Paterson	919 00	1,012 00*
New England	Boston	841 00	727 00
"	Lynn	1,318 00	1,088 00
"	Springfield	839 00	833 00
"	Worcester	1,208 00	856 00
New England Southern	New Bedford	901 00	752 00
"	Norwich	764 00	571 00
"	Providence	814 00	768 00
New Hampshire	Concord	601 00	356 00
"	Dover	280 00	252 00
"	Manchester	505 00	426 00
New Jersey	Bridgeton	627 00	726 00*
"	Camden	1,198 00	1,054 00
"	New Brunswick	991 00	991 00*
"	Trenton	958 00	1,207 00*
New York	Kingston	1,073 00	599 00
"	Newburgh	1,293 00	754 00
"	New York	2,487 00	1,331 00
"	Poughkeepsie	1,478 00	677 00
New York East	Brooklyn North	1,261 00	1,163 50
"	Brooklyn South	705 00	1,273 43*
"	New Haven	818 00	922 00*
"	New York	1,109 00	1,304 65*
North Indiana	Fort Wayne	697 00	708 00*
"	Goshen	663 00	679 00*
"	Logansport	654 00	661 00*
"	Muncie	554 00	524 00
"	Richmond	518 00	618 00*
"	Wabash	555 00	555 00*
Northern New York	Black River	630 00	539 00
"	Mohawk	678 00	738 00*
"	Ontario	574 00	581 00*

Report of General Conference Expense Fund 1445

Northern New York.....	Saint Lawrence.....	\$535 00	\$498 00
Northwest Kansas.....	Colby.....	468 00	486 00*
“ “.....	Hays.....	378 00	401 00*
“ “.....	Mankato.....	407 00	375 00
“ “.....	Salina.....	405 00	310 00
Philadelphia.....	Central.....	1,274 00	1,121 00
“.....	North.....	1,237 00	1,272 00*
“.....	Northwest.....	1,010 00	989 00
“.....	South.....	1,125 00	1,250 00*
“.....	West.....	1,182 00	1,182 00*
Saint Johns River.....	Jacksonville.....	154 00	190 00*
“ “ “.....	Miami.....	156 00	132 00
South Florida Mission.....		78 00	74 00
Southwest Kansas.....		1,993 00	2,289 00*
Troy.....	Albany.....	774 00	734 00
“.....	Burlington.....	542 00	465 00
“.....	Plattsburg.....	582 00	547 00
“.....	Saratoga.....	645 00	649 00*
“.....	Troy.....	563 00	577 00*
Upper Mississippi.....		353 00	546 00*
Vermont.....	Saint Albans.....	566 00	586 00*
“.....	Saint Johnsbury.....	651 00	558 00
Washington.....	Annapolis.....	237 00	187 00
“.....	Alexandria.....	330 00	359 00*
“.....	Baltimore.....	241 00	199 00
“.....	Harpers Ferry.....	337 00	270 00
“.....	Washington.....	336 00	301 00
Wilmington.....	Dover.....	485 00	485 00*
“.....	Easton.....	455 00	477 00*
“.....	Salisbury.....	622 00	701 00*
“.....	Wilmington.....	645 00	868 00*
Wyoming.....	Binghamton.....	868 00	754 00
“.....	Oneonta.....	882 00	701 00
“.....	Scranton.....	815 00	841 00*
“.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	974 00	1,016 00*
		<hr/>	
		\$72,226 00	\$68,645 83

FOREIGN CONFERENCES

Bombay.....	\$135 82
Central China.....	200 00
Central Provinces.....	37 00
Chile.....	29 60
Denmark.....	113 94
Eastern South America.....	107 72
Foochow.....	102 11
Liberia.....	64 00
Malaysia.....	104 10
Mexico.....	120 00
North India.....	81 70
Northwest India.....	155 87
Norway.....	195 98
Porto Rico.....	31 00
South India.....	124 66
Sweden.....	315 86
Switzerland.....	356 00
West China.....	121 50
Yenping.....	123 15

Hinghwa.....	\$209 33
Korea.....	5 25
	<hr/>
	\$2,734 59
Collected from Fall Domestic Conferences.....	\$116,477 36
Collected from Spring Domestic Conferences.....	68,645 83
Collected from Foreign Conferences.....	2,734 59
Individual Donations.....	95 00
	<hr/>
	\$187,952 78

EXHIBIT B

EXPENSES OF COMMISSIONS

Commission on Conference Course of Study.....	\$1,109 05
Commission on Correlation.....	431 55
Commission on Entertainment of General Conference.....	3,411 01
Commission on Methodist Work in Europe.....	879 75
Commission on Organic Union.....	108 39
Commission on Unification.....	15,728 08
Joint Commission California and Southern California Confs..	25 50
World Conference of Faith and Order.....	19 89
Ecumenical Commission.....	500 00
	<hr/>

\$22,213 22

EXHIBIT C

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES AT GENERAL CONFERENCE

Express.....	\$4 34
Rental of Typewriters.....	15 00
Typewriter stolen at Des Moines.....	37 50
Badges.....	502 50
Ballots.....	94 95
Office Supplies and Stationery.....	186 83
Lunches for Tellers.....	21 97
Stenographic and Clerical Help.....	322 31
Hymn Books.....	305 24
Services of Auditor.....	100 00
Telegrams.....	29 88
Expense of Educational Committee.....	6 60
Expense of Committee on Overhead.....	23 95
	<hr/>

\$1,651 07

EXHIBIT D

EXPENSES OF GENERAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES

760 American Delegates—Railway fares.....	\$23,969 69
Sleeping car fares.....	8,000 49
Meals en route.....	4,853 50
Board and room at Des Moines.....	61,463 50
	<hr/>
	\$98,287 18
68 foreign delegates to date.....	55,894 07
5 Missionary Bishops.....	1,444 19
	<hr/>
	\$155,625 44

REPORT OF THE INTER-BOARD CONFERENCE

To the Members of the General Conference.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In accordance with the action of the General Conference taken at Saratoga Springs, May 24, 1916, fourteen Boards and Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church have participated in the activities of the Inter-Board Conference during the past quadrennium, 1916-1919.

These Boards and Societies, together with the present representatives of each, are as follows:

Board of Conference Claimants: J. B. Hingeley.

Board of Education: Abram W. Harris, Joseph R. Harker.

Board of Foreign Missions: S. Earl Taylor, Frank Mason North.

Board of Home Missions and Church Extension: D. D. Forsyth, C. B. Allen.

Board of Sunday Schools: Edgar Blake, Henry H. Meyer.

Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals: C. T. Wilson.

Commission on Finance: J. W. Van Cleve, Somerville Light.

Epworth League: Dan R. Brummitt, Charles E. Guthrie.

Freedmen's Aid Society: P. J. Maveety, Edwin R. Graham.

General Deaconess Board: D. W. Howell, A. S. Kavanagh.

Methodist Book Concern: John H. Race, James E. Holmes.

Methodist Federation for Social Service: Harry F. Ward, Worth M. Tippy.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society: Mrs. W. F. McDowell, Mrs. C. Spaeth.

Woman's Home Missionary Society: Mrs. Mary F. Park, Mrs. M. L. Woodruff.

ORGANIZATION

At its first meeting held in New York city, November 23, 1916, the following organization was effected:

OFFICERS

EDWIN R. GRAHAM, Chairman

MRS. W. F. McDOWELL, Vice-Chairman

HENRY H. MEYER, Secretary

STANDING COMMITTEES

Executive Committee

E. R. GRAHAM, Chairman

MRS. W. F. McDOWELL

HENRY H. MEYER

S. EARL TAYLOR

ABRAM W. HARRIS

D. D. FORSYTH

MRS. MAY LEONARD WOODRUFF

Educational Committee

ABRAM W. HARRIS, Chairman

Committee on Literature

JAMES E. HOLMES, Chairman

Committee on Financial Approach

EDWIN R. GRAHAM, Chairman

Committee on Coordination of Effort in the Field

D. D. FORSYTH, Chairman

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Foreign Language Publications

JOHN H. RACE, Chairman

Committee on Vouchers

J. W. VAN CLEVE, Chairman

Committee on Annuities

J. E. HOLMES, Chairman

Committee on Literature for Non-Church Groups

DAVID G. DOWNEY, Chairman

FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENTS

Uniform Vouchers.

Under the guidance of its Committee on Vouchers, the Inter-Board Conference early in the quadrennium secured the adoption of Uniform Voucher Forms by all the Boards, thus greatly simplifying the method of securing reports and remittances from the Annual Conferences.

Uniform Annuity Rates.

Through its Committee on Annuities, all the benevolent Boards of the church doing an annuity business have reached an agreement and adopted a uniform schedule of rates, which have been published and approved by the individual Boards.

The action and the rates are as follows:

WE RECOMMEND:

1. The adoption by all the benevolent Boards of the Church doing an annuity business of a uniform schedule of annuity rates.
2. That the following schedule of rates for annuities on a single life be adopted:

40	4%	50	5%	60	6%	70	7%
41	4.1%	51	5.1%	61	6.1%	71	7.1%
42	4.2%	52	5.2%	62	6.2%	72	7.2%
43	4.3%	53	5.3%	63	6.3%	73	7.3%
44	4.4%	54	5.4%	64	6.4%	74	7.4%
45	4.5%	55	5.5%	65	6.5%	75	7.5%
46	4.6%	56	5.6%	66	6.6%	76	7.6%
47	4.7%	57	5.7%	67	6.7%	77	7.7%
48	4.8%	58	5.8%	68	6.8%	78	7.8%
49	4.9%	59	5.9%	69	6.9%	79	7.9%

For eighty and over the rate is 8%.

3. That these rates be considered as maximum rates and that all exceptional cases be referred to a Committee of Three, composed of

one representative from the Board having the exceptional case and one representative each from two adjacent Boards, such representatives in each case having been regularly appointed for this purpose.

4. (a) That upon the question of joint annuity rates we adopt the principle that these rates should be consistent with our rates on single lives.
- (b) That we recommend the adoption of the joint annuity rates as herewith submitted:

JOINT ANNUITY RATES

Rate payable during the joint existence to the survivor of the two lives.
Age of older appears at top of column; age of younger at side

[illegible]

AGE	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	AGE
72	6.5								72
71	6.5	6.4							71
70	6.4	6.4	6.3						70
69	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2					69
68	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1				68
67	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0			67
66	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9		66
65	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	65
64	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	64
63	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	63
62	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	62
61	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	61
60	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	60
59	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	59
58	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	58
57	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	57
56	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	56
55	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	55
54	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	54
53	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	53
52	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	52
51	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	51
50	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	50
49	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	49
48	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	48
47	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	47
46	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	46
45	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	45
44	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	44
43	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	43
42	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	42
41	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	41
40	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	40
39	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	39
38	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	38
37	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5				37

AGE	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	AGE
64	5.6								64
63	5.6	5.5							63
62	5.5	5.4	5.4						62
61	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2					61
60	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1				60
59	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0			59
58	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8		58
57	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	57
56	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	56
55	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	55
54	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	54
53	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	53
52	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	52
51	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	51
50	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	50
49	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	49
48	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	48
47	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	47
46	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	46
45	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	45
44	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	44
43	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	43
42	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	42
41	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	41
40	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5			40
AGE	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	AGE
56	4.6								56
55	4.5	4.4							55
54	4.4	4.4	4.3						54
53	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2					53
52	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0				52
51	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9			51
50	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8		50
49	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	49
48	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	48
47	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	47
46	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5		46
45	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5			45
44	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5				44
43	3.6	3.5	3.5						43
42	3.5	3.5							42
	48								
48	3.5								48
47	3.5								47

The adoption of these uniform rates eliminates the possibility of competition between Boards in the annuity business. Special provision has been made for the amicable adjustment of special rates in exceptional cases, as indicated in paragraph 3 of the committee's recommendations.

LITERATURE FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE

In 1917, the Board of Home Missions was asked to make for the Inter-Board Conference an investigation concerning types of

literature needed for work with non-English-speaking peoples and other special groups in the home field, growing out of the work of the Standing Committee on Literature. A preliminary report presented by the Board of Home Missions in January, 1918, resulted in the appointment of a special standing Committee of Six on Literature for Non-English-Speaking Peoples, said Committee of Six consisting of two representatives from the Methodist Book Concern, two from the Board of Home Missions and two from the Board of Sunday Schools.

Under date of August 9, 1918, this special committee adopted the following statement of policy:

1. No publication in a foreign language should be authorized without investigation of the actual needs of the field in which it is intended that the publication shall be used.
2. Publications in foreign languages shall be authorized only for missionary and evangelistic purposes.
3. Such publications should be designed to contribute to the development and strengthening of American ideals.

In accordance with this statement of policy and on recommendation of the committee, there has been provided a Sunday School Lesson Quarterly in Spanish for use in the southwest. At the present time this Spanish Lesson Quarterly is a translation of the Intermediate Lesson Quarterly of the Methodist Book Concern, and is included in the regular list of Sunday-school publications. The expense of its production is borne by the Methodist Book Concern.

Pending the completion of the survey by the Board of Home Missions this Committee recommended the continuation of church weeklies and monthlies already being published in Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, and other foreign languages in the United States.

Members of this Committee of Six on Literature for Non-English-Speaking Peoples are cooperating with a similar committee on Literature for Non-English-Speaking Peoples in America, appointed by the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, through which it is proposed to coordinate all of the work of the various Protestant Evangelical Churches of America in this field. The policy of the Sunday School Council looks to the allocation of foreign language groups among the denominational publishing boards, and anticipates that the literature issued by them will have a single imprint and common editorial supervision, and be available for the use of all denominations. A meeting of publishers is called for September to consider this matter after more complete survey.

LITERATURE FOR NON-CHURCH GROUPS

Growing out of the same survey made by the Board of Home

Missions, the Inter-Board Conference at its meeting of May 4, 1918, took the following action:

1. That the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the Board of Sunday Schools, and the Methodist Book Concern be requested to cooperate in the production and distribution of the types of literature called for in the foregoing report.

2. That so far as practicable the literature called for in this report be prepared and distributed with reference to the wider interdenominational field in which such literature is needed, and with reference also to similar literature which may be prepared under other Protestant evangelical auspices.

3. That the Book Editor, the Superintendent of the Department of Evangelism of the Board of Home Missions, and the Editor of the Sunday School Publications act as a committee of three to supervise the preparation of this literature.

This committee met at Columbus, Ohio, June 20, 1918, with David G. Downey, G. B. Dean, and Henry H. Meyer present, and as a result of said meeting submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Conference:

That special literature be prepared as follows:

1. Inspirational and educational leaflets, mainly for church members and Christians.

2. Evangelistic and social, intended primarily for non-church and non-Christian groups.

3. Biblical and doctrinal.

The members of the committee tentatively agreed upon a division of labor and responsibility in the securing and editing of these various types of leaflets. They have recommended, with the approval of the Inter-Board Conference,

That this leaflet literature when prepared and authorized by the special committee, be printed by the Book Concern and sold to the Boards under the provisions of ¶ 389, § 2, of the Discipline, and that if any literature is offered for sale either by any of the cooperating Boards or by the Book Concern it shall be sold at a uniform price to be determined by this special committee of the Inter-Board Conference.

The Conference also approved the recommendation of special measures for promoting the distribution of this literature by the Book Concern.

FINANCIAL APPROACH

On recommendation of the Committee on Financial Approach to the Churches, the Inter-Board Conference at the meeting in Chicago, May 22, 1917, voted: "That the Woman's Foreign and the Woman's Home Missionary Societies shall not be included in the budget plan of the Commission on Finance. These Societies, because of their distinct organization and plans for the collection of membership dues, shall not change

their present plans." The Conference also emphasized the importance of local leadership in campaigns, the disciplinary financial plan and the duplex envelope system.

The Committee on Financial Approach was requested "to make a study of the methods used in auditing the benevolent accounts of local churches and also more especially of the Annual Conferences." The Committee is still engaged in this investigation.

EDUCATIONAL APPROACH TO THE CHURCH

Through its Committee on Educational Approach to the Church, the Inter-Board Conference has been instrumental in promoting effective methods of "bringing the program and activities of the various benevolent enterprises of the denomination to the attention of the constituency of the local church in its various age groups and departments."

GENERAL CONFERENCE LEGISLATION

At its meeting on March 19, 1920, the Inter-Board Conference approved the following report of its Committee on General Conference Legislation:

Your Committee on General Conference Legislation was instructed to confer with and to cooperate with a committee of the Commission on Finance, charged with the same matter, but it has proved impracticable to provide for the joint meeting.

Voted: 1. That in the judgment of the Inter-Board Conference it is desirable that there be provided through General Conference Legislation some form of general organization under which the activities of the existing General Conference Boards and societies may be effectively coordinated, either as they now stand or with such adjustments as may secure in these areas of activity greater economy and efficiency.

2. That in view of the larger adjustments in organization involved in and demanded by the proposed unification of American Methodism we do not deem it advisable to suggest in detail the form of organization or the nature of the adjustment and coordination of activities that should be made, or to recommend the inauguration of any such definite plan at this General Conference.

3. That we recommend to the General Conference the appointment of a special commission to give careful study to the activities and work of all the existing General Conference Boards and Societies, with a view to proposing and providing for a definite plan of reorganization, this Commission to have authority to take the necessary measures during the quadrennium, to assemble all the facts, and to secure the basis for recommendations for definite action to the General Conference of 1924. The expenses of this Commission should be borne by the General Conference Treasurer.

We recommend that this Commission should be charged with the duty of cooperating with the Joint Commission called for by the plan for unification, for the purpose of uniting the Boards and societies of the two churches.

4. That in view of the valuable results achieved through the

fellowship and cooperation provided in the Inter-Board Conference, we recommend to the General Conference the continuation of this Inter-Board Conference until the Commissions appointed shall have effected larger plans and the General Conference shall have taken action thereon.

For the Inter-Board Conference,

EDWIN R. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

HENRY H. MEYER, *Secretary.*

EVENING SESSION, TUESDAY, MAY 4

The Conference convened at 8 P. M., with Bishop Anderson in the chair. "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was sung. Prayer was offered by Bishop Burt. "The Morning Light is Breaking" was sung.

Bishop Nuelsen spoke in review of the work in Europe during the quadrennium.

A stanza of the hymn "I Love to Tell the Story" was sung. Bishop Johnson gave a review of his four years' work in Africa.

The benediction was pronounced by C. A. Tindley.

[The record of this evening session was inadvertently omitted on page 279 of the Journal.]

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

REPORT NO. 2. PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL COLLECTION

In the body of the memorial under the above title are the following paragraphs copied from the minutes of a meeting of the Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church of May 8, 1920:

"With regard to current expenses of our educational institutions, the gifts from the church should be greatly increased. All the institutions, together with the Board of Education, need in addition to their income from student fees, tuition, present endowment, and other sources, at least \$2,000,000 annually to meet their current financial obligations.

"The Educational Association therefore recommends that there be taken, in addition to the present apportionment of \$750,000 annually as the Public Educational Collection which is now guaranteed under the Centenary, a collection of at least \$1,250,000 annually, making a total of \$2,000,000 to meet the increasing current needs of our educational institutions and of the Board of Education."

It has been made clear to your committee that the proposed additional collection is urgently needed to meet an emergency which now threatens the educational work of our church. We therefore recommend that the collection sought be authorized by this General Conference.

Referred to the Committee of Conference, May 18.

QUARTERLY TO LOCAL CONFERENCE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Amend Division III, Chapter I, Article II, *by changing* the word "Quarterly" to "Local," so that the Article when amended will read as follows:

"¶ 35. A Local Conference shall be organized in each Pastoral Charge, and be composed of such persons and have such powers as the General Conference may direct."

Resolved, That if the above resolution is adopted by the General Conference, the Bishops be requested to submit the proposed amendment to the members of the Annual Conferences which shall meet in the years 1920 and 1921, and to the Lay Electoral Conferences which are hereby called for the purpose of voting on the aforesaid amendment and which shall meet at the time and place of the meeting of the Annual Conference in the years 1920 and 1921, within the bounds of which the Lay Electoral Conferences are constituted.

Resolved, That if the amendment shall obtain the necessary constitutional two-thirds vote of the General Conference and of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences, upon the announcement of the result by the General Superintendents, the said amendment shall prevail, and the word "Local" shall be substituted for the word "Quarterly" wherever it is connected with the word "Conference" in the Discipline, so that it shall read "Local Conference" instead of "Quarterly Conference."

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of the General Conference be, and he is hereby instructed, to send, within thirty days after the close of this General Conference, to all the District Superintendents, a copy of the action of the General Conference in this matter of "Local" instead of "Quarterly" Conferences, together with a copy of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Church, approved by this General Conference, and the District Superintendents shall take the necessary action to insure the timely election of delegates and reserve delegates to the forthcoming special Lay Electoral Conference of 1920-1921, for all the Charges under their superintendency.

[The above Amendment, presented by Henry Wade Rogers on May 25, and adopted as amended on May 26, should have been inserted on page 425 of the Journal.]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DELEGATES OF THE NORTH GERMANY AND SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCES

(SEE PAGE 441)

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

It is with great regret that we find it impossible to attend the General Conference, for there is within us not only a yearning to feel once more the warm and vigorous pulse of the Mother Church, but a desire to express to you our heartfelt gratitude for the kindness received from you in the time of our deepest sorrow. Christian sympathy has conquered where human passion seemed to hold an almost unopposed sway. By your many tokens of love we have been assured anew of the strong tie which unites us with our beloved Mother Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church has been brought before the German public in a manner never before witnessed.

Our Church in Germany has gone through a severe crisis. Almost one thousand of our men have laid down their lives on the battle field, and thousands of others have been wounded and have returned to their homes as invalids. Under-feeding has snatched away many of our older members and a great number of our children. While, in 1914, 328 deaths were recorded in our statistics, 761 deaths were so recorded in 1919. It is even worse in the case of the children.

Nearly all of our preachers were drafted into the army, mostly for nursing or hospital service, so that many congregations were left without pastoral oversight and instruction. Nevertheless, we have not suffered a decrease in our membership roll, but have an increase of 409. When we consider the many unnatural deaths and the empty places which had to be filled before a new name would count, we have great occasion to thank the faithful Lord.

We stand before great tasks in Germany. The obstacles which a state church and a state government so often placed in our way have been removed, and Methodism now has an opportunity of spreading her work; but our people were terribly impoverished by the dreadful war, and are yet dependent on your proffered assistance. We would be glad to commence our work on the plan of self-support, but at present conditions do not permit it. As soon as they approach the normal state, this will be done.

We are confronted with a number of difficult problems. This is the second General Conference at which we were not represented by delegates, and the war has prevented the payment of missionary appropriations now so needy, and has robbed us of episcopal supervision during a long period.

[Then follow requests for changes of Discipline and policy, which came too late for consideration. Several of these matters, such as episcopal supervision and the assignment of Bishop Nuelsen to Germany, had already been considered.—Ed.]

SEATING OF THE DELEGATIONS

The delegates of the General Conference were seated according to the following schedule. The method employed in selecting the seats was that ordered by the General Conference. The committee in charge of the matter was composed of a Bishop, the Secretary of the General Conference, and a representative of the Commission on the Entertainment of the General Conference. The plan is: "A plan of the audience room having been constructed, the names of the Annual Conferences should be placed in a box or other receptacle, and after they have been thoroughly mixed the Secretary shall draw the same, and the delegations so drawn shall occupy contiguous seats beginning with the row nearest the chair of the presiding officer, and the seats shall be filled by lot in regular order, beginning at the left."

The seating—as the result of the drawing—is given herewith:

SEATING OF THE DELEGATIONS

CONFERENCE	Sec.	Row	Nos.
Alabama.....	B	20	3-4
Arkansas.....	D	23	5-6
Atlanta.....	C	17	5-6
		18	5-6
Baltimore.....	C	11	4-9
		12	4-9
Central German.....	D	9	1-3
		10	3
Central Illinois.....	B	22	1-5
		23	1-5
Central Missouri.....	D	22	4-5
Central New York.....	B	24	1-7
		25	1-3
Central Pennsylvania.....	B	20	5-9
		21	3-9
Central Provinces.....	C	16	8-9
Central Swedish.....	A	23	6-7
Bengal.....	B	17	8-9
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	B	14	8-9
Bombay.....	B	14	6-7
California.....	A	18	4-9
		19	4-9
California German.....	A	1	6-7
Central Alabama.....	B	3	3-5
		4	5
Central China.....	A	22	8-9
Central Tennessee.....	A	12	4-5
Chicago German.....	B	19	6-9
Chile.....	D	21	8-9
Colorado.....	B	4	1-4
		5	1-6
Columbia River.....	D	19	7-9
		20	6-9
Dakota.....	C	19	1-4
		20	1-4
Delaware.....	B	3	6-9
		4	6-9
Denmark.....	C	■	8-9

CONFERENCE	Sec.	Row	Nos.
Des Moines.....	D	14	1-5
		15	1-5
		16	1-2
Detroit.....	A	7	1-9
		8	1-7
East German.....	A	13	3-4
East Maine.....	C	24	6-9
East Tennessee.....	B	9	8-9
Eastern South America.....	B	18	8-9
Eastern Swedish.....	C	3	1-2
Erie.....	C	19	5-9
		20	5-9
Finland.....	A	21	1-2
Florida.....	A	16	1-2
		17	1-2
Foochow.....	B	13	1-4
Genesee.....	B	10	1-5
		11	1-5
		12	1-2
Georgia.....	A	20	1-2
Gulf.....	B	21	1-2
Hinghwa.....	D	6	8-9
Holston.....	B	25	4-9
Idaho.....	C	7	8-9
		8	8-9
Illinois.....	A	9	1-7
		10	1-9
Indiana.....	C	5	1-7
		6	1-7
Iowa.....	D	16	3-6
		17	5-6
Italy.....	A	2	8-9
Kansas.....	B	5	7-9
		6	1-9
		7	1-4
Kentucky.....	D	22	6-9
Kiangsi.....	D	18	1-2
Korea.....	D	22	6-9
Lexington.....	A	18	1-3
		19	1-3
Liberia.....	B	12	3-4
Lincoln.....	D	2	8-9
Little Rock.....	D	23	1-4
Louisiana.....	A	11	6-9
		12	6-9
Maine.....	D	23	8-9
		24	8-9
Malaysia.....	D	3	8-9
Mexico.....	A	23	8-9
Michigan.....	C	21	5-9
		22	5-9
		23	6-9
Minnesota.....	B	7	6-9
		8	6-9
Mississippi.....	C	11	1-3
		12	1-3
Missouri.....	C	3	3-5
		4	3-5
Montana.....	C	4	1-2
Nebraska.....	C	9	1-9
		10	1-9
Newark.....	A	14	1-5
		15	1-7
New England.....	D	9	4-9
		10	4-9
New England Southern.....	C	1	5-7
		2	5-7

CONFERENCE	Sec.	Row	Nos.
New Hampshire.....	D	5	1-4
New Jersey.....	B	15	6-9
		16	4-9
New Mexico.....	B	13	5-6
New York.....	C	13	1-6
		14	1-6
New York East.....	A	3	3-9
		4	3-9
North Carolina.....	A	8	8-9
		9	8-9
North China.....	D	11	1-4
North Dakota.....	A	11	1-3
		12	1-3
North Germany.....	D	7	6-9
North India.....	C	13	7-9
		14	7-9
North Indiana.....	C	7	1-7
		8	1-7
North Montana.....	D	14	8-9
North-East Ohio.....	A	3	1-2
		4	1-2
		5	1-9
		6	1-9
Northern German.....	A	15	8-9
Northern Minnesota.....	C	1	1-4
		2	1-4
Northern New York.....	C	3	6-9
		4	6-9
Northern Swedish.....	D	18	5-6
Northwest German.....	C	5	8-9
Northwest India.....	D	17	1-4
Northwest Indiana.....	C	23	1-5
		24	1-5
Northwest Iowa.....	A	1	1-5
		2	1-5
Northwest Kansas.....	D	16	7-9
		17	7-9
Northwest Nebraska.....	D	18	3-4
Norway.....	A	1	8-9
Norwegian and Danish.....	D	1	1-2
Ohio.....	D	3	1-7
		4	5-9
Oklahoma.....	B	16	1-3
		17	1-7
Oregon.....	D	11	5-9
		12	7-9
Pacific German.....	A	2	6-7
Philadelphia.....	A	20	3-9
		21	3-9
Philippine Islands.....	D	23	6-7
Pittsburgh.....	D	24	1-6
		25	1-6
Puget Sound.....	A	13	5-9
		14	7-9
Rock River.....	D	5	1-9
		6	1-7
Saint Johns River.....	B	20	1-2
Saint Louis.....	C	21	1-4
		22	1-4
Saint Louis German.....	D	8	6-9
Savannah.....	A	22	1-2
South Carolina.....	C	17	1-4
		18	1-4
South Germany.....	A	22	3-6
South India.....	A	11	4-5
Southern California.....	A	16	3-9
		17	3-9

CONFERENCE	Sec.	Row	Nos.
Southern German.....	A	13	1-2
Southern Illinois.....	D	8	1-5
		9	1-5
Southwest Kansas.....	B	14	1-5
		15	1-5
Sweden.....	C	17	7-9
		18	7-9
Switzerland.....	C	16	6-7
Tennessee.....	D	20	1-4
Texas.....	C	15	4-9
Troy.....	B	8	1-5
		9	1-7
Upper Iowa.....	B	21	1-7
		22	1-3
Upper Mississippi.....	D	14	6-7
		15	6-9
Vermont.....	D	19	1-4
Washington.....	C	15	1-3
		16	1-5
West China.....	D	2	1-2
West German.....	C	1	8-9
		2	8-9
West Ohio.....	B	1	1-9
		2	1-9
		3	1-2
West Texas.....	D	13	6-9
West Virginia.....	D	1	3-9
		2	3-7
West Wisconsin.....	B	10	6-9
		11	6-9
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	B	19	4-5
Western Swedish.....	D	19	5-6
Wilmington.....	D	12	1-6
		13	1-2
Wisconsin.....	B	12	5-9
		13	7-9
Wyoming.....	B	18	1-7
		19	1-3
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